UNIVERSITY
OF VICTORIA
LIBRARY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1913

(Second Edition)

Library, Historical Collections, and Secretary's Office:
Normal School Building,
Toronto

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PREFATORY NOTE

The Society, last week, held one of the most successful meetings in its history, to two or three features of which the attention of the members is directed.

1. It would be a trite saying that the study of the North American Indian will necessarily be of perennial interest. It is also obvious that such study very specially lies within the scope of the Ontario Historical Society, whose field covers territory exceptionally rich in Indian history. It is therefore all the more gratifying that so many of the papers presented to the Annual Meeting at Chatham deal with various important phases of this subject and are by men whose standing is a guarantee of excellence and reliability. The forthcoming volume of Papers and Records containing them will be a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject.

2. The Society has been fortunate in securing adequate quarters in which to carry on its work. They are situated, as heretofore, in the Normal School, St. James' Square, Toronto, and are suitably placed for our purposes. They have been comfortably furnished by the Government, and will, no doubt, become, as they ought to, a real history workshop. As the centre around which the affiliated societies gather, the most important function of the Society is to stimulate local historical research and to direct, when possible, local effort along right lines. This it will be easier hereafter to do, and the Society will become more helpful to its members than has been possible in the past.

3. The occupancy of the new rooms raised the question of office attendance, which was happily solved by the acceptance of the secretaryship by Mr. Andrew F. Hunter, M.A., Barrie, Ont. In retiring from my brief term of office I may venture to bespeak for my successor the hearty help of his fellow-members of the Society in a most important public cause. Without such assistance no official can accomplish what otherwise will be possible. The field is wide and crowded ; everyone who can bear a helping hand will be welcomed by Mr. Hunter, whose life-long zeal and patient services to the archaeology and history of Ontario entitle him to our confidence and support.

4. The Annual Report now issued will repay careful reading. It shows a year of progress and unwearied activity ; also the widespread interest in the objects of the Society taken by the people of Ontario. Public opinion is slowly but surely awakening in favor of its work, and with such evidence as may be found in these pages the future of the Society was never so full of hope.

ALEXANDER FRASER, Secretary.

Toronto, 15th September, 1913.

OFFICERS 1913-14

HONORARY PRESIDENT

The Hon. Robert Allen Pyne, M.D., LL.D., M.P.P., Minister of Education for Ontario, Toronto

PAST PRESIDENTS

1898-1902 James Henry Coyne, LL.D., F.R.S.C... ....St. Thomas
1902-1904 Charles Canniff James, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Toronto
1904-1906 George R. Pattullo...... ....Woodstock
1906-1907 Lieut.-Col. H. C. Rogers...... ....Victoria, B.C.
1908-1910 F. Barlow Cumberland, M.A. (ob. 1913), Dunain, Port Hope
1910-1912 David Williams....... ....Collingwood

PRESIDENT

John Dearness, M.A.... ....London

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Clarance M. Warner...... ....Napanee
Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L....... ....Toronto

SECRETARY

A. F. Hunter, M.A................. ... Normal School Building, Toronto

TREASURER

Charles C. James, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C.... ....Toronto

AUDITORS

Joseph J. Murphy...... ....Toronto
Frank Yeigh...... ... ...Toronto

COUNCILLORS

Alexander Fraser, LL.D., Litt. D., F.S.A.Scot. (Edin.).....Toronto
J. Stewart Carstairs, B.A........ ....Toronto
Professor W. L. Grant, M.A., F.R.S.C....... ....Kingston
W. S. Wallace, B.A.... ....Toronto
Mrs. J. B. Simpson...... ....Ottawa

OFFICERS EX-OFFICIO

VICE-PRESIDENTS AND MEMBERS EX-OFFICIO, AS PRESIDENTS OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Ardagh, Judge J. A.	Barrie
Ahearn, Mrs. Thomas	Ottawa
Belcher, Lt.-Col. A. E.	Toronto
Breithaupt, W. H.	Berlin
Burwash, Rev. N., S.T.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C.	Toronto
Calder, Mrs. John	Hamilton
Carnochan, Miss Janet	Niagara-on-the-Lake
Cleary, Francis	Windsor
Cook, Frank	Simcoe
Coutts, Mrs. K. B.	Thamesville
Coyne, James H., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C.	St. Thomas
Darroch, John	Toronto
Drope, W. J.	Grimsby
Fraser, Alexander, LL.D., Litt.D., F.S.A.Scot. (Edin.)	Toronto
French, F. J.	Prescott
Gaviller, M., C.E.	Collingwood
Geary, R. W.	Niagara Falls
Grant, Mrs. Forsyth	Toronto
Holmes, Dr. T. K.	Chatham
Lamb, Daniel	Toronto
MacKellar, P. D.	Fort William
McClellan, Mrs. J. A.	Bowmanville
Nisbet, Mrs. T. W.	Sarnia
Passmore, S. F., M.A.	Brantford
Pattullo, G. R.	Woodstock
Purdom, T. H., K.C.	London
Smith, J. H., I.P.S.	Hamilton
Starr, Very Rev. Dean Lothrop	Kingston
Warner, Clarance M.	Napanee
Wilson, Mrs. J. H.	St. Thomas

STANDING COMMITTEES

HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS

Clarence M. Warner (Convener)	Napanee
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Sir Edmund Walker	Toronto
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Adam Shortt	Ottawa
Allan R. Davis	Toronto
Alexander Fraser	Toronto
Judge Charles O. Z. Ermatinger	St. Thomas
Rev. John Morrison	Sarnia
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Mrs. Katharine B. Coutts	Thamesville
Francis Cleary	Windsor
Miss Frances A. Redmond	Collingwood
Mrs. Thomas Ahearn	Ottawa
Judge Herbert Stone Macdonald	Brockville
E. B. Biggar	Toronto
Norman Gurd, B.A., LL.B	Sarnia
Very Rev. Dean Lothrop Starr	Kingston

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Alexander Fraser	Toronto
S. J. Wolverton	London
Mrs. Braddish Billings	Ottawa
Miss A. M. Machar	Kingston
Miss Augusta Gilkison	Brantford
A. J. E. Belleperche	Windsor
John H. Jackson	Niagara Falls

MEMBERS

EX-OFFICIO

Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.T., &c., Governor-General of Canada.

The Right Hon., the Earl of Aberdeen.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey.

His Honor Sir John Morison Gibson, K.C.M.G., LL.D., etc., Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, Toronto.

Sir William Mortimer Clark, K.C., LL.D.

The Hon. R. A. Pyne, LL.D., Minister of Education, Toronto.

The Hon. Richard Harcourt, LL.D.

The Hon. Wm Jas. Roche, M.D., M.P., etc., Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

The Hon. Clifford Sifton, K.C., B.A.

Arthur G. Doughty, C.M.G., Litt.D., LL.D., Dominion Archivist, Ottawa.

Alexander Fraser, LL.D., Litt. D., F.S.A.Scot. (Edin.), Ontario Archivist, Toronto.

R. B. Orr, M.D., Director Provincial Archaeological Museum, Toronto.

George Wrong, M.A., F.R.S.C., Professor of History, University of Toronto.

J. L. Morison, M.A., Professor of History, Queen's University, Kingston.

W. L. Grant, M.A., Professor of Colonial History, Queen's University, Kingston.

Joseph L. Gilmour, B.A., D.D., Professor of History, McMaster University, Toronto.

J. A. Fortier, O.M.I., Professor of History, University of Ottawa, Ottawa.

W. F. Tamblyn, Ph.D., Professor of History, Western University, London.

HONORARY MEMBERS

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Colonel Ernest Cruikshank, F.R.S.C. (1899), Calgary, Alta.

A. F. Hunter, M.A. (1911).

John Ross Robertson (1911), Toronto.

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William Kingsford, LL.D. (ob.), Ottawa.

Rev. Henry Scadding, D.D. (1898), (ob.), Toronto.

Rev. William H. Withrow, LL.D. (ob.), Toronto.

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Gabriel Gravier (ob.), Rouen, France.

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Allison, George ... ...Waterdown
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Armstrong, W. S. B.... ....Toronto
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Barber, John R.... ... ...Georgetown
Baxter, Richard G.. .... Bridgeburg
Beattie, James...... ... ...Fergus
*Belcher, Lt.-Col. A. E... .....Toronto
Bell, Robert, I.S.O., M.D.. ....Ottawa
Benson, Judge T. M... ....Port Hope
Biggar, E. B....... ....Toronto
*Billings, Mrs. Braddish... ....Ottawa
Birmingham, A. H., B.A........Toronto
Black, J. C....... ....Toronto
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Bowers, F. G... ....Strathcona, Alta.
Boyd, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.G., LL.D., Toronto.
*Braid, Andrew... ....Windsor
Breithaupt, W. H....... ....Berlin
Briggs, Rev. William, D.D......Toronto
Britnell, Albert...... ....Toronto
Brough, Thos. A., B.A.......Vancouver
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Brown, Dr. Sanger... ... ...Chicago, Ill.
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Bryce, Dr. P. H... ....Ottawa
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Coleman, Richard H. ....Toronto
Collins, Joshua D. .. .. Peterborough
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Cooper, John A., B.A... ....Toronto
Coutts, Mrs. K. B.... ....Thamesville
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Coyne, Mrs. J. H.... ....St. Thomas
Croil, James...... ....Montreal
Curry, John... ... .Windsor

Daly, Dr. Oscar W.... ....Kingston
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*Dean, H. A....... ....Chatham
Dearness, John, M.A... ... .London
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Drummond, Chas. H... .....Waterdown
Drummond, J. J.... ... .Montreal

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Edwards, C. B.... ....London, Ont.
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Elliott, Thomas Edwards, Williamstown.
Ellis, John F....... ... .Toronto

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* Names with asterisks in front are Delegate Members.

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Ermatinger, Mrs. C. O. ...St. Thomas

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Fleming, J. H....... ....Toronto
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Gilkison, Miss Augusta I. G., Brantford.
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Goodfellow, H. G., Jr., Montreal, Que.
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Gurd, Norman, B.A., LL.B.. ...Sarnia

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Harvie, John... ... ...Toronto
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Haywood, James... ... ...Toronto
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Holton, F. J....... ....Windsor
Hopkins, J. Castell...... ....Toronto
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Howell, George A....... ....Toronto
Howell, H. Spencer...... ....Galt
Howse, George...... ....Galt
*Hunter, A. F....... ....Barrie
Hutchinson, Mrs. T. H.....St. Thomas
Huycke, His Honor Judge E. C. S., B.A., LL.B., Peterboro.

James, C. C., C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Toronto.
James, Clarkson W....... ....Toronto
Jarvis, Rev. Canon...... ....Toronto
Jeffcott, Rev. M. J.... ... .Colgan

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Jenks, W. L.....Port Huron, Michigan

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Kelly, John D....... ....Toronto
Kennedy, George, LL.D.. . ....Toronto
Kenning, James H... ... .Windsor
Kidd, Rev. John T., D.D.......Toronto
Klotz, Otto J., LL.D.. ....Ottawa

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Lamarche, Charles ... . .North Bay
Lang, A. F., M.A..... ....Toronto
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Lavell, Cecil F., M.A., Ph.D., New York.
Leonard, F. E....... ....London
Leonard, H. F....... ....Brantford
Leonhardt, Wm.... ... .Wallaceburg
Lewis, W. F........ ... .Toronto
Library :
  Carnegie...... ....Pittsburg
  Education Department.. ..... Toronto
  Law Society...... ....Toronto
  Legislature of Ontario... ......Toronto
  Ontario Archives...... ... .Toronto
  Public...... ....London
  Public...... ....Toronto
  Newberry... ... ...Chicago, Ill.
Ling, George Herbert, B.A., Ph.D., Saskatoon.
Lyman, Henry H., M.A., F.R.G.S., Montreal, Que.

Mabee, George E.... ....Arnprior
Machar, Miss A. M..... ... .Kingston
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Malcolm, E. G.. . ...Scotland, Ont.
Malloch, Dr. Arch. E.. .. ...Hamilton
Merrill, Miss Helen... ... .Toronto
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Middleton, H. H.... ... .Alvinston
Mills, John F....... ....Toronto
Morang, G. N....... ... ...Toronto
Morrison, Rev. John... ... .Sarnia
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Murphy, Joseph J.... ... .Toronto

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McCausland, M. B.. ....Treherne, Man.

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McComb, A. M.. .. ..St. Catharines
McDonald, Judge Herbert....Brockville
Macdonald, J. A....... ....Toronto
McFall, W. A., M.B., LL.D....Toronto
McGillivray, M. W..... ....Toronto
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McIntosh, Angus...... ....Toronto
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Neville, R. S., K.C....... ....Toronto

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Osborne, A. C..... ... ..Penetanguishene

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Patrick, G. S....... ....Lindsay
Pattullo, G. R....... ... ...Woodstock
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Perry, F. C....... ....Fort William
*Plewes, J. W... ....Chatham
Poole, J. L., B.A........Lacombe, Alta.
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Robertson, M. E....... ... .St. Thomas
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Ryerson, Col. G. S., M.D.......Toronto

Scherck, M. G....... ....Toronto
Scott, William, B.A.... ....Toronto
Sexsmith, W. N., B.A... ...... Chatham
Shaw, Mrs. Chas. L...... ... .Toronto
Sheppard, Fred W....... ....Berlin
Shibley, Fred W...... ....New York
Shortt, Adam, LL.D.,F.R.S.C. Ottawa
Simpson, Mrs. J. B...... ....Ottawa
Simpson, J. C.... ... ...Montreal, Que.
Smith, Prof. G. O..... ....Toronto
*Smith, J. H....... ....Hamilton
Smith, Miss Margaret ... Collingwood
Southworth, Thomas ... ...Toronto
Spankie, W. S., M.D.. ....Kingston
Squair, Prof. John, B.A.. .....Toronto

Tench, Miss M. F. A....London, Eng.
Thompson, A. B. . . ..Penetanguishene
Thompson, Mrs. E. J. ... .Toronto
Thorn, J. O....... ....Toronto
Tiffany, E. H., K.C..Alexandria, Ont.
Tillinghast, C. B... ......Boston, Mass.
Travers, Harry...... ....Napanee
Tyrrell, J. B., M.A., F.R.S.C. Toronto

Valin, Judge J. A.... ... .North Bay
Van Deusen, Albert H., Washington, D.C.
Vogt, Augustus S., Mus. Doc., Toronto.

Walker, Sir Edmund, C.V.O., LL.D., Toronto.
*Wallis, Wm.... ... ...Niagara Falls
Warner, C. M....... ....Napanee
Warner, Mrs. C. M....... ....Napanee
Warner, Rev. Robert L., M.A., D.D., St. Thomas.
Weaver, Emily P... ....Toronto
*Wegg, H. S....... ... .St. Thomas
Westervelt, A. P.. .. ..Toronto
Wetherell, James Elgin, M.A., Toronto.
Williams, John... ... .Winnipeg, Man.
*Williams, David... ... .Collingwood
Wilson, Mrs. J. H..... ....St. Thomas
Wintemberg, William J. .... Ottawa
Woolverton, Linus... ... ...Grimsby
Wolverton, Dr. S... ... .London
Wright, A. W., B.A.......Mount Forest

Yeigh, Frank...... ....Toronto

ANNUAL MEETING

Chatham, 10th September, 1913

The fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Ontario Historical Society was held on the 10th, 11th and 12th of September, 1913, at Chatham, Ont. The President, Mr. John Dearness, M.A., London, Ont., occupied the chair, and during the Sessions the following officers, members and delegates registered their names :—

Officers : John Dearness, President ; Clarance M. Warner, Vice-President ; Dr. Alexander Fraser, Secretary and Acting Treasurer.

Councillors (elected) : Professor W. L. Grant, J. Stewart Carstairs, A. F. Hunter.

Past Presidents : Dr. J. H. Coyne, G. R. Pattullo, and David Williams.

Honorary Members : Miss Janet Carnochan, Mr. A. F. Hunter.

MEMBERS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

Barrie : Andrew F. Hunter, M.A.

Berlin : W. H. Breithaupt and Mrs. Breithaupt.

Bradford, Eng. : Wm. Masson.

Brantford : Miss Augusta I. G. Gilkison.

Bruce County : Lt.-Col. A. E. Belcher, Toronto.

Chatham : Dr. T. K. Holmes, W. N. Sexsmith, H. A. Dean, Sheriff J. R. Gemmill, J. W. Plewes, John Walker, K.C., J. H. Smith, I.P.S., Rev. W. H. G. Colles, I.P.S., W. E. McKeough, Harry Collins, Mayor Arthur Dunn, ex-Mayor Wm. Anderson, ex-Mayor Charles Austen, Rev. H. Dickie, Rev. C. R. Van Wyck, Rev. Mr. Howard, Dr. Duncan, Mrs. L. A. MacIntyre, Jas. McKellar, W. M. Foreman, Dr. Charteris, F. A. Seeds, Kent Historical Society.

Collingwood : David Williams, Miss Frances A. Redmond, Huron Institute.

Detroit, Mich. : Lt.-Col. J. S. Black.

Hamilton : J. H. Smith, I.P.S., Wentworth Historical Society.

Kingston : Professor W. L. Grant, Very Rev. Dean Lothrop Starr, Frontenac Historical Society.

London : John Dearness, Mrs. Dearness, Miss Harriett Priddis, Henry Macklin, F. E. Perrin, London and Middlesex Society.

Napanee : Clarance M. Warner and Mrs. Warner, Lennox and Addington Historical Society.

Niagara : Miss Janet Carnochan, Niagara Historical Society.

Niagara Falls : W. Wallis, Lundy's Lane Historical Society.

Ottawa : Mrs. Thomas Ahearn, Mrs. Braddish Billings, M. Ballantine, Women's Canadian Historical Society.

Ridgetown : Phil Bowyer and Mrs. Bowyer.

Sarnia : Norman Gurd, B.A., LL.B.

St. Thomas : Dr. J. H. Coyne, H. S. Wegg, Judge Ermatinger, Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute ; Mrs. J. H. Coyne, Mrs. C. O. Ermatinger, Women's Historical Society of St. Thomas.

Thamesville : Mrs. Katharine B. Coutts.

Toronto : Professor J. L. Gilmour, D.D., McMaster University ; Dr. Alexander Fraser, Gaelic Society of Canada ; Wm. Houston, M.A. ; Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Miss Helen M. Merrill, U. E. L. Association ; J. Stewart Carstairs, B.A., U. E. L. Association.

Wallaceburg : Capt. Willliam Leonhardt and Mrs. Leonhardt.

Windsor : Francis Cleary, Andrew Baird, George Smith, Essex Historical Society.

Woodstock : Geo. R. Pattullo, Thos. P. Hart, Oxford Historical Society.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, September 10th

The first session opened at 1.30 p.m. in the Auditorium of the Public Library.

The minutes of the previous meeting, and of the meetings of the Council held on the 25th July, 1912 ; on the 4th of December, 1912, both held at Toronto, and on the 10th September, 1913, at Chatham, were read and confirmed (see Appendix I).

On the suggestion of the President, the following sessional committees were appointed, on :

Resolutions : Dr. Coyne (convener), Prof. Grant, A. F. Hunter, J. S. Carstairs and Miss Carnochan.

Obituary : Prof. Grant and Dr. Coyne.

Nomination of Officers : D. Williams, Dr. Coyne, Geo. R. Pattullo, A. F. Hunter, Professor Grant and Mrs. Thomas Ahearn.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The President's report on the work of his office during the past year, as follows, was presented and adopted :—

Dr. Alexander Fraser succeeded Mr. Clarkson W. James as Secretary, entering on duty on the 1st October, 1912. The latter became Treasurer at the same date in place of Mr. W. A. MacLean, C.E., resigned.

Owing to pressure of other duties Mr. C. W. James resigned the treasurership on the 4th of March, 1913. I appointed Dr. Alexander Fraser, Treasurer pro tem.

Doubt having been cast upon the regularity of some of the amendments made to the Constitution since its last consolidation, affecting among other things the date of the annual meeting, I appointed a special committee consisting of the First Vice-President, Mr. C. M. Warner, and two of the Past Presidents, Drs. C. C. James and J. H. Coyne, to consider the amendments and draft a report upon them for submission to this meeting. The committee's report will be presented for your consideration.

My predecessor in office, Mr. D. Williams, wrote me regarding (1) work in the matter of organizing an historical society in Berlin which had been begun in his term, (2) of important work being done by Mr. Osborn of Penetanguishene, and (3) of the need of looking after the field there.

I found that the cause was progressing so satisfactorily at Berlin that a personal visit did not seem necessary. An active Society has been formed. Its delegate to this meeting will bring an application for affiliation and report its good work.

The Simcoe County Historical Society is publishing the valuable work of Mr. Osborn. I visited Penetanguishene on the 5th and 6th of August, 1912, and found that there is urgent need to organize, if possible, or perhaps I should say to revive, an historical society there, and to assist it in its obvious work.

Respecting the preservation of the Old Fort, I submit correspondence with the Hon. Dr. Roche, Secretary of State, the Hon. Col. Hughes, Minister of Militia, and the Hon. Mr. Hanna, of the Ontario Government. I quote part of my letter to the last named Minister :

"We used to teach, and until this summer, I supposed it true, that the best extant example of the stockade fort was the one near the mouth of Penetanguishene Bay. On a recent visit there I found that the old fort is razed, and the site under cultivation. The interesting block magazine is still standing on the island named after it, and a few of the palisades are lying around near the dock. The military surgeon's quarters were recently burned, but two interesting old chimneys, wide old-fashioned fire-places, are yet standing. I heard that it is proposed to modify what was the officers' headquarters and use the building for some purpose connected with the asylum."

The letter concluded with an appeal to preserve what is still left of the old landmarks. The answer dated February 4th, 1913, conveyed through the Provincial Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, was favorable.

On the 27th August, 1912, I attended a meeting in this city of Chatham called to organize a local Historical Society, and to make preliminary preparations for this meeting. A delegate from the Kent Historical Society will report the result, and I am sure that the members of the Provincial Society will have abundant proof by the time the convention closes, that the local Society devised admirable plans, and executed them admirably.

A local Historical Society has also been organized at Grimsby, which will be represented by Mr. Woolverton, who will apply for its affiliation.

The praiseworthy conception of commemorating the tercentenary of the advent of the white man to the Province of Ontario, and its consequent informal occupation by the prolonged visit and explorations of Champlain in 1615 was formed in Orillia, and naturally so as it is almost on the ground where he established his post. The Canadian Club and Board of Trade of that town took up the idea, and with the assistance of the municipal and other organizations, have advanced it to the prospect of a successful and highly satisfactory completion. You will be pleased to know that your Secretary and President, on behalf of the Society, and in its name, gave all the assistance they could in commending the excellent plans of the Orillia people to the duty and generosity of the Dominion and Provincial governments.

The meeting of the American Historical Association is always an important one. This year it was held at Boston, during Christmas week. We were represented officially by our first Vice-President, Mr. C. M. Warner, who will make a report.

The Secretary, Dr. Fraser, represented the Society at the Centennial Commemoration of Brock's death, and placed a suitable wreath at the foot of the monument.

The prize essay competition was conducted in accordance with your directions. The essays were adjudged by Professors Grant and Morison, and the prizes paid. You will be asked to deal with the report which will be made by the Secretary.

The most important work proposed by the Society for the year was the provision for a Home. The special committee charged primarily with the duty has done its work in a most satisfactory manner. In this connection too much praise cannot be awarded to the Chairman, Mr. Clarance M. Warner, who was ably seconded by Sir Edmund Walker. The former will present the report in detail. In it you will learn that the Honorary President, the Hon. Dr. Pyne, has greatly increased the Society's indebtedness to him. The kindly interest of Dr. Colquhoun, Deputy Minister of Education, will not be forgotten.

The latest event to be noted, one deeply affecting the Society, is a sad one, namely, the death of our much lamented Past President, Mr. Barlow Cumberland. He had been a member of the Society almost from its inception, and did most useful work in every one of the many ways in which the Society called upon his services. We have also to lament the death of Dean Ellis, of Kingston, who at our last, as well as at previous meetings, contributed much to their success. I shall ask you to appoint a committee to give appropriate expression to the loss the Society has sustained by these bereavements.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary's report, as follows, was read and adopted :—

The activities of the past year, while in some respects unusually varied, may be fairly placed before the Society in brief space :

1. Mr. Clarkson W. James, who with much satisfaction to the Society, occupied the position of Secretary for the years, 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, intimated at the last annual meeting that pressure of business necessitated his resignation. Mr. James was reluctantly relieved of the office, and he was appointed Treasurer of the Society, in the place of Mr. W. A. Maclean, whose resignation for the same cause was much regretted.

2. Mr. James continued as Secretary until the 30th of September last, when, on appointment by the Council, the undersigned assumed the duties of the office. Attention was at once directed to five items of business of outstanding importance, viz. : the publication of the Annual Report, circulating the Rules and Conditions governing the Essay Competition, securing papers for the next Annual Meeting, preparing a volume of Papers and Records for the press, and arranging for a permanent home for the Society, referred to Council by the Napanee meeting. In the course of two months, it was possible to report progress in all these matters, as will be seen from the Minutes of Council of the 4th of December last.

3. Leeway had to be made up in the publication of Papers and Records, no volume having appeared since 1910, and two volumes, therefore, instead of one, have been issued this year, making in all three volumes from the press, in less than twelve months, viz., the Annual Report, and Vols. X. and XI. Papers and Records.

4. The correspondence in connection with the Annual Meeting was extensive and useful. Assistance was invited and received from sources not shown on the program. Papers were undertaken by some who were unable to finish them ; by others material was collected, and in this way interest in our historical work was more widely diffused. To all who had a share in this work we owe appreciative acknowledgment.

5. The Essay Competition proved very gratifying. The Society could well consider the providing of a fund to enable it to establish such a competition on a permanent basis. The Report to the Council on this subject furnishes particulars of the contest. (See subsequent page of this publication.)

6. A permanent Home for the Society has been secured in the old Education Department Building, Toronto, a full report on which will be presented to this meeting.

7. Notwithstanding that special calls were made on members for payment of fees a large arrearage exists. In this connection it

may be said that the clause in the constitution relating to members' fees, as it stands, is not clear ; further, that the want of the Papers and Records for two years was also a cause of dilatoriness. With these reasons removed a decided improvement may be expected next year, not only with respect to fees but to the accessions of new members.

8. During the past year there has been an increase in membership, and new local societies have been formed at Berlin, Ont., and at Grimsby, Ont., while the Gaelic Society of Canada, which has for many years devoted attention to the history of the Scottish Settlements in Ontario has sought affiliation, and are represented at this meeting. Two years ago twelve affiliated societies reported to this Society. In our last Annual Report twenty-two are recorded, and at this meeting twenty-eight.

9. Considerable time has been devoted to the work of the local societies and kindred organizations. It is obvious that the two main objects to which the energies of the Society ought to be directed are : the encouragement and direction of its members in the study and research of Ontario history, on proper lines ; and the encouragement of local societies in their important work. Always realizing this I have done my utmost to give assistance by letters, by addresses, by the furnishing of material, and by suggestions to beginners in the field. Enquiries for historical data have been numerous, and have been met as promptly and as fully as possible. These, as a rule, involve search in libraries, in the Canadian and Ontario Archives, and in the Crown Lands Department, Toronto, to an extent rarely known by the applicants who may not therefore appreciate the time and patience required for such work. The information chiefly asked for refers to the early settlement of the country, the history of towns and cities, of roads and streets, of early churches and schools, of local industries that have passed away, of place-names, and of political, military and family history. For such and other information there is a growing demand. While arduous, I have found this labor particularly fruitful, and I invite its continuance.

10. I have made an effort, only partially successful, to obtain in advance of this meeting copies of the reports from the affiliated societies and of the papers to be read at the meeting as appear on the program. This would be a decided improvement on past practice. The business docket could be better set, and publication greatly facilitated. Affiliated societies' reports lack in uniformity, and cover more space, even when condensed by the Secretary, than the Annual Report can afford to devote to them. The time, I think, is opportune for a ruling on these three points.

11. During the year I paid visits in the interest of the Society to Port Hope, to Queenston Heights, at the Brock Centenary cele-

bration, to Berlin, where a new society has been formed, to Orillia, to help inaugurate the movement for a tercentenary monument there to Champlain ; to Ottawa, with the President, on the same business. (When in Ottawa the President made a strong plea also for a monument in the Thames Valley in honor of Tecumseh), to Niagara-on-the-Lake, to Stoney Creek, and to Queenston. The Champlain Committee at Orillia have raised almost enough money to proceed with the monument, and the Society will probably be asked to hold its 1915 meeting there at the time of the unveiling.

12. The Society has sustained great loss by the deaths of several of its distinguished members :—Dr. John George Hodgins, Toronto, Dean Ellis, Kingston, Lieut.-Colonel F. A Fleming, Toronto, Frederick Barlow Cumberland, Port Hope, and Hon. James Young, Galt. Mr. Cumberland was an earnest and active member, and occupied the position of President for the years 1908-10. A floral wreath was placed on his grave on behalf of the Society, which was represented at the funeral by Mr. J. Stewart Carstairs and the Secretary. To the memory of these and other members who have died during the year, suitable resolutions will be offered.

13. The accessions to the library received during the year have been catalogued and placed on a card index. A list of the same will be submitted to the meeting.

14. The proposed amendments to the constitution submitted by the Secretary aim at systematizing the work of the Society, the saving of expense, and the clearing up of points now of uncertain interpretation, but offers little that is radically new.

15. Last spring Mr. James found it necessary to resign the position of Treasurer, and since then the Secretary has discharged the duties of that office, acting as Secretary-Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER FRASER,
Secretary.

In connection with clause 11 of the Secretary's report, Mr. D. Williams, on behalf of the Canadian Club, Orillia, conveyed its very high appreciation of the help given by the President, Mr. Dearness, and Dr. Alexander Fraser in connection with the Champlain Monument.

Clause 12 was referred to the Committee on Obituary to prepare suitable resolutions of condolence.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer's report was presented by the Acting Treasurer as follows. It was duly received and adopted.

Statement for the Year 1912-13.

Receipts.

Balance on hand 1st, July, 1912	$626.91	
Government Grant	800.00	
Papers and Records	10.00	
Members' Fees	74.81	
Interest on Deposits	18.10	
		$1,529.82

Expenditures.

Balance due on Expenses of Annual Meeting 1912: Travelling Expenses, $53.14; Printing, $12.00	$ 65.14	
Printing Annual Report 1911	232.25	
Printing Annual Report 1912	276.95	
Travelling Expenses:		
Meetings of Council and Committees	83.55	
President, $16.85; Secretary, $13.80	30.65	
President's Office Expenses	3.60	
Clarkson W. James, Secretary, Salary for three months ending 30th September, 1912	75.00	
Alex. Fraser, Secretary, Salary for nine months ending 30th June, 1913	225.00	
Secretary's Office Expenses	4.05	
Office Filing Furniture	76.00	
Postages: Treasurer and Secretary	22.60	
Memorial Wreath Brock Centennial, 1912	6.25	
History Essay Prizes	140.00	
Balance on Hand	288.78	
		$1,529.82

Museum Fund, 1912-13.

1912.		
July 1st.	Balance on Hand	$402.68
1913.		
May 31st.	Accrued Interest	12.15
	Balance on Hand	$414.83

ALEXANDER FRASER,
Acting Treasurer.

Examined and found correct.

J. J. MURPHY,
W. A. MACLEAN, Auditors.

NEW ROOMS FOR THE SOCIETY.

Mr. Warner reported the steps that had been taken to secure and furnish rooms for the Society in the Normal School Building, St. James' Square, Toronto. The report was adopted, and it was referred to the Committee on Resolutions to prepare a minute conveying the thanks of the Society to Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister, and Dr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, Deputy Minister of Education, for their courtesy in this matter.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution were presented by the Secretary (as set forth in Appendix II).

Clause 1, relating to the Ontario Archivist, was unanimously adopted.

It was then moved by the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Carstairs, that the meeting proceed to deal with the remaining clauses of the proposed amendments clause by clause and that clauses relating to the same subject be considered concurrently.

It was moved in amendment by Mr. Warner, seconded by Mrs. Thompson, that the proposed amendments (except clause 1) be referred to a special committee to report at a later session of this meeting, the committee to be appointed by the President.

Moved in amendment to the amendment by Mr. Hunter, seconded by Dr. Coyne, that the proposed amendments to the Constitution be now taken up in the order in which they had been received by the Secretary.

The amendment to the amendment was lost and the amendment to the motion was carried. The President named at this Special Committee Mr. Warner, convener, Dr. Coyne, Mr. Carstairs, Mr. Hunter and the Secretary.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

(See Appendix III.)

Reports from affiliated societies were presented as follows: Barrie, A. F. Hunter; Berlin, W. H. Breithaupt; Brantford, Miss Gilkison; Chatham, W. N. Sexsmith; Collingwood, Miss Redmond; Grimsby, Dr. Alexander Fraser; Hamilton, J. H. Smith; Napanee, C. M. Warner; Niagara, Miss Carnochan; Niagara Falls, Wm. Wallis; Ottawa, Mrs. Billings; St. Thomas, Dr. Coyne; St. Thomas Women's Auxiliary, Mrs. Coyne; Toronto, Gaelic Society of Canada, Women's Canadian Hist. Soc. and Toronto Hist Soc. by Dr. Alexander Fraser; Windsor, Andrew Braid; Woodstock, T. P. Hart; Kingston, Professor Grant.

Mr. Warner reported on his visit to Boston in December last as representative of this Society to the annual meeting of the American Historical Society.

A paper on "Zeisberger and His Indians," by Rev. John Morrison, M.A., Sarnia, was, in his unavoidable absence, read by title and laid on the table.

The meeting then adjourned to accept an invitation from the Kent Historical Society to a drive in and around the city, during which, under the direction of Mr. H. A. Dean, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, and of the officers of the Society, the historic spots and the more interesting public buildings were pointed out. The deep interest in the meeting taken by the citizens was manifested by the fact that 35 motor cars were offered by their owners to the Society for the drive.

EVENING SESSION

Wednesday, September 10th.

The evening meeting was held in the Auditorium of the Public Library, which was crowded. A cordial welcome was extended to the Society by Mayor Dunn on behalf of the citizens, by Mr. Thomas Scullard, for the Macaulay Literary Club, one of the oldest literary clubs in Western Ontario ; by Principal J. W. Plewes, for the Board of Trade and West Kent Teachers' Association ; by Mr. John Walker, K.C., Chairman of the Board of Education ; Dr. T. K. Holmes, President Kent Historical Society ; J. W. Baird, President East Kent Teachers' Association ; W. E. Park, Chairman of the Public Library Board.

President Dearness suitably acknowledged the kind reception that had been given to the members and delegates by the citizens of Chatham.

GREETINGS FROM QUEBEC.

Dr. Alexander Fraser, the Secretary, read the following interesting letter from the Honorable Mr. Justice Weir, Montreal, conveying greetings from the Province of Quebec :—

4219 Western Avenue, Westmount, P.Q.,
Sept. 6, 1913.

My Dear Dr. Fraser,—I greatly regret that owing to a temporary infirmity I am physically unfit to attend the session of the Ontario Historical Society at Chatham next Tuesday to which the committee through you so kindly invited me.

My regret is all the greater as I look upon the annual gathering of your members for the consideration of questions of historical interest as quite a notable event in these days of materialism, when the getting of wealth occupies almost exclusively the attention of so many people.

It is from the study of the deeds and ideals of the past that we can best learn the lessons, necessary for the present, and develop the ideals that will ensure us a noble future.

The greatness of a nation must always be judged, not by its wealth, but by its ideals and the spirit of a people to remain truly admirable must ever advance to the adoption of some new purpose.

Apart from ambition in material things is any great purpose now animating the people of Canada? The creation of our fundamental laws and institutions, the struggles for responsible government, for representation by population, for the union and development, under one common constitution, of the different sections of Canada strongly occupied the minds and spirits of our fathers; and these struggles exercised a broadening influence on their manhood.

Are we acting our parts as worthily as they did theirs, and straining every effort to make ourselves fit to face the complex problems and conditions of modern life? To prevent the growth of caste and classes under a democratic constitution and the sense of social injustice in the minds of many of our fellow-citizens, and to develop watchful guardians of our liberty, trained citizens, whose education must in large measure include the lessons of history were never more necessary to the public interest.

May I add that it still seems essential to make efforts in some quarters to root out the narrowness of sectionalism that so often in the past has disfigured the story of our country. The man who says "any difference from me is the measure of folly or perversity" is a poor asset for his native land. The people of Quebec, for example, may differ in their customs and methods from the people of the Maritime Provinces, Ontario, or the great West; but any bitterness or prejudice on that account is apt to be unjust and certainly antagonistic to the development of broad citizenship. The differences after all are few and temporary while the common interests are many and of enduring nature. The lesson of our history is that we should try to get each other's viewpoint and develop kindly and fraternal sentiments for the future activities of the various provinces seemed destined to remain linked together.

I wish you would kindly express to the society my hearty wishes for a pleasant and instructive reunion next week and an ever broadening sphere of usefulness in the years to come.

Please accept, my dear Dr. Fraser, the assurance of my esteem and good-will and believe me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. A. WEIR.

His Lordship's letter was referred to the Committee on Resolutions for fitting action.

ADDRESSES DELIVERED.

A valuable paper on "The Past and Future of Our Indians with Relation to their Health," prepared by Peter H. Bryce, M.A., M.D., Ottawa, was read by Dr. Coyne ; and one, of exceptional interest, on "The Selkirk Settlement on the Baldoon Farm in the County of Kent, Ont.," by Dr. George Mitchell, Wallaceburg, was read by W. N. Sexsmith, B.A.

The meeting adjourned at 10 p.m.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, September 11th.

The Society met at 9 a.m. in the Auditorium of the Public Library.

TECUMSEH'S GRAVE.

Dr. Alexander Fraser read letters from Mrs. Brown, Brantford, Ont., and Mr. A. Greenwood, Hillsboro', N.H., embodying statements by Indians as the location of Tecumseh's grave. It was agreed to thank the writers for their interesting communications, which were commended to the historical societies in the Thames Valley for investigation.

OLD FORT YORK.

The Secretary presented a report on Old Fort York recently received from the late Mr. Barlow Cumberland. It was received and adopted, and the appointment of a successor to Mr. Cumberland, as representative of the Society in this matter, was referred for action to the Council.

HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS.

The following report of the Committee on Historic Sites and Monuments was presented by Mr. Warner, the convener :

A careful survey of the work done in Canada, and particularly in Ontario, that falls under your Committee's rather broad scope as precedented during the last few years reveals the interesting fact that we are gradually awakening to the importance of honoring our distinguished dead, and placing memorials in order that the youth of our country may grow up with a keen desire to know more of its history. Perhaps the centennial celebrations which are being held, commemorating the events of the war of 1812, have been the main cause of this awakening of interest. If so, we certainly recommend that as many be held as is possible.

Canadian Monuments and Memorials.

An event which occurred too late to be mentioned in your Committee's last report was the unveiling on May 29th, 1912, by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, of the Soldiers' Monument at London, Ontario. This beautiful memorial, in memory of the men from the London district who fell in South Africa, occupies a particularly well selected site. The Committee in charge of the work deserves the highest praise for the excellent judgment displayed in the choice of the design.

The Committee appointed to formulate a plan to properly observe the Robert Browning centennial recommended that the University of Toronto be offered a window in stained glass with a medallion portrait of Browning, and suggested the establishment of a Robert Browning prize in English Literature in the same University.

At the Annual Meeting of our Society held in Napanee early in June, 1912, there was unveiled a beautiful tablet erected by the United Empire Loyalist Chapter I.O.D.E. to commemorate the first Centennial Celebration held in Canada of the War of 1812. The papers at the meeting were all on events associated with the war.

On June 8th, 1912, a portrait of the late Mr. James Henderson, M.A., D.C.L., was unveiled at Trinity College. Mr. Henderson was a great benefactor of Trinity. The portrait is by Mr. Wyly Grier, President of the Ontario Society of Artists.

Before a crowd of nearly two thousand people a monument to the memory of the late Honore Mercier, the famous French-Canadian statesman, was unveiled on the Parliament lawn at Quebec on June 25th, 1912. The statue is of bronze, and represents the statesman in one of his striking oratorical attitudes.

A memorial cairn was ordered erected on July 16th, 1912, in Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls, to honor the memory of Burrell Heacock of Cleveland, Ohio, who lost his life in an heroic attempt to rescue Eldridge Stanton and his wife of Toronto, when the ice bridge was swept down the river on February 4th, 1912.

The Governor-General of Canada unveiled two tablets on the walls of the old Academy building at Pictou, N.S., on July 31st, 1912. One was erected to the memory of Sir John William Dawson, F.R.S., the celebrated geologist who was superintendent of education in Nova Scotia in 1850, and principal of McGill University in 1855. The other commemorated the services of the Rev. Thomas MacCullough, D.D., first principal of the Pictou Academy, and president of Dalhousie College and University 1838, and marks Pictou Academy founded in 1816.

The Royal Governor also unveiled a massive granite monument on August 3rd, 1912, at Sidney Mines, N.S., which was erected to mark the first landing made by His Majesty King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, on Canadian soil, July 28th, 1860.

The workingmen of Montreal have decided to honor the memory of J. A. Rodier, the founder of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, by the erection of a monument. Mr. Rodier died in 1910.

A tablet in the old Hay Bay Methodist Church which was reopened on August 12th, 1912, gives the following information about that interesting old building which is known as the U. E. L. Methodist Chapel,—"Erected 1792, Enlarged 1834, Abandoned 1860, Centennial 1892, Repurchased 1911, Re-opened 1912." A strong board of trustees accomplished the work of re-opening the church, and it is a splendid memorial of the pioneer days in the Bay of Quinte district.

A tower commemorating the granting of the first representative Parliament by the Crown to its colonies was dedicated at Northwest Arm, near Halifax, N.S., on August 14th, 1912, by the Duke of Connaught.

A beautiful monument to General Sir Isaac Brock was unveiled by Colonel, the Honorable Sam Hughes at Brockville, Ontario, on August 19th, 1912. It was erected by the General Brock Chapter, Daughters of the Empire, and stands on the green in front of the County Court House.

Early in October, 1912, the design of Mr. George W. Hill, of Montreal, for the Memorial to Sir George E. Cartier, was accepted, and it is planned to unveil the same on September 6th, 1914. The memorial will be 82 feet 6 inches high, and will cost $100,000.

On October 19th, 1912, there was unveiled on the Parliament public grounds at Quebec city, a monument erected to perpetuate the memory of Francois Xavier Garneau, the author of the history of Canada which was published in 1845. The monument was a present from the Honorable G. E. Amyot.

A memorial to the late Senator G. T. Fulford, of Brockville, in the form of a cottage at the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives, was provided for in December, 1912. The funds to build and endow it were given by Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hardy.

A brass tablet with suitable inscription was erected in Berkley Street Methodist Church, Toronto, and unveiled on December 15th, 1912, in memory of Annie Eliza Storm who was for over sixty years a worker in that church.

An interesting event took place in the office of "The Globe," Toronto, on January 4th, 1913, when a portrait of the founder of that newspaper, the Honorable George Brown, was unveiled. Many interesting addresses reviewing events in Canadian history were given.

The Orillia Canadian Club started an active campaign early in 1913 to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of Samuel de Champlain. They expect to unveil the monument during the celebration to be held there in 1915.

A beautifully carved memorial pulpit, the work of Mr. W. J. Allen, R.S.A., has been erected in Holy Trinity Church, Toronto, to the memory of Dr. and Mrs. Pearson. Dr. Pearson worked at Holy Trinity for thirty-five years.

A memorial window in the chancel of St. Philip's Church, Toronto, was unveiled on March 23rd, 1913. It was erected in memory of Mr. and Mrs. George Josiah Cook, and was unveiled by Bishop Sweeny.

At a meeting held by the Municipal Improvement Association of Toronto, a movement was inaugurated to provide a monument to the memory of the donor of High Park—Mr. John G. Howard.

Mr. Allan Bowerman presented on April 8th, 1913, a large bronze statue of the late King Edward VII to Saskatchewan University at Saskatoon, Sask. It was placed at the entrance of the University, and cost $10,000.

In April, 1913, the Advisory Arts Council selected the design of Mr. Walter S. Allward for the King Edward Memorial on Parliament Hill, Ottawa. The motive of the design is that of the King as a Peacemaker.

The Government at Ottawa voted, on May 20th, 1913, to spend $14,500 to the fund in memory of the late Captain Scott, the Antarctic explorer ; $5,000 for a monument to the heroes of the Long Sault ; $7,500 toward the erection of a monument to Champlain at Orillia, and $2,500 toward the Crysler's Farm centennial celebration.

Mr. J. B. Learmont, of Montreal, has purchased as a gift to the Dominion of Canada, the Manor House of the family of General Wolfe. It is situated in Westerham, Kent, in the south of England. It will be used as a museum, in which shall be stored every relic of Wolfe that can be discovered.

The handsome monument erected in honor of the heroes who died for their country in the battle at Stoney Creek, was unveiled on June 6th, 1913. At 1.30 p.m. Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace, London, England, pressed a button which rang a bell on the monument and released the rope holding the veil over the monument. The Women's Wentworth Historical Society was the moving spirit in having the monument erected.

A monument was unveiled at Brantford on June 8th, 1913, by the members of the Woodmen of the World, in memory of Commanders Sampson Day and Frank E. Day.

Canadian Buildings.

The Chateau Laurier, situated in Major Hill's Park, Ottawa, Ontario, the new $2,000,000 hotel built by the Grand Trunk Railway, was opened for guests on June 1st, 1912. At the same time the company's new $1,000,000 station was opened.

At London, Ontario, the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple was laid on June 24th, 1912.

The new Wellesley Hospital on Homewood Place, in Toronto, was opened on August 27th, 1912, by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

The corner stone of the new Carnegie Library, at Port Hope, was laid with due ceremony on September 16th, 1912.

On September 26th, 1912, the corner stone of the new Knox College building, on the west side of the University of Toronto Campus, was laid by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Gibson.

The Lord Dufferin Hospital was opened at Orangeville, Ontario, on October 1st, 1912. This new hospital was built with funds raised by the local Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire.

At Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, on October 15th, 1912, Hon. W. H. Hearst formally opened the new building which is to be known as the Nicol Mining and Metallurgy building. The building is named for Prof. Nicol of the Queen's staff.

The new Provincial Parliament buildings for Saskatchewan were opened with due ceremony by the Duke of Connaught at Regina on October 12th, 1912.

The Ottawa Evening Journal of November 16, 1912, published a long article stating that Fort Wellington, near Prescott, was in danger of being taken down to make way for a public park. The Fort is rich in military history, having played an important part in the war of 1812, the campaign of 1837-8, and the Fenian Raid of 1866-70. Your Committee has been unable to find any foundation for this report.

The last of the old Upper Canada College school houses on Pearl St. west, of Simcoe St., Toronto, was torn down in April, 1913, to make room for a warehouse.

"The Grange," the home of the late Goldwin Smith, was opened to the public on June 6th, 1913, when formal speeches were made by Mayor Hocken and Sir Edmund Osler, explaining the plans of the Art Museum. Those parts of the building which are open to the public are filled with works of art.

Canadian Churches.

The corner stone of the new Calvary Church, which is being erected by the Congregationalists in Montreal, was laid on June 8th, 1912. The church is to cost $75,000.

The new West Presbyterian Church at the corner of College St. and Montrose Ave., Toronto, was formally opened on June 16th, 1912.

St. Andrew's Church, at Williamstown, celebrated the centennial of the building of the church, the oldest Presbyterian church in Canada, on August 25th, 1912. They also, at the same time, celebrated the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the congregation.

The corner stone of the new Perth Avenue Methodist Church was laid on August 24th, 1912. This new Toronto church will cost about $30,000.

His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, laid the corner stone of the new St. Alban's Cathedral (Anglican) at Toronto, on

August 27th, 1912. When completed this will be the finest Anglican edifice in the Dominion.

At Port Rowan, on September 1st, the Major Neal Memorial Church was dedicated. This edifice was erected to perpetuate the memory of the Rev. George Neal, better known as Major Neal, pioneer Methodist preacher in Upper Canada.

The Bishop of Toronto, assisted by Bishop Reeve, dedicated the new St. Jude's Anglican Church on September 8th, 1912 There are eight large memorial windows in the building which have been contributed by the members.

The corner stone of a new Roman Catholic Church for St. Mary's parish, Western Hill, St. Catharines, Ontario, was laid on October 20th, 1912. The church will be built of Thorold stone, and will cost $30,000.

A new church to be known as the First Methodist Church, the corner stone of which was laid on October 28th, 1912, is being built in Hamilton, Ontario. The building will cost $140,000, and have seating accommodation for 1,800.

The Methodists of the Village of Frankford, Hastings County, decided in January, 1913, to build a new church during the year.

The new Howard Park Methodist Church in Toronto will be built immediately. The funds amounting to $100,000, with which to build it were assured by the congregation in April, 1913.

The corner stone of the First Baptist Church, Kingston, was laid on June 3rd, 1913.

The foundation stone of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin was officially laid by Bishop Sweeney, at Toronto, on June 7th, 1913. The building is situated on Westmoreland Avenue, just north of Bloor St., and the estimated cost is $75,000.

The corner stone of the new Elmore Harris Memorial Bible School attached to Walmer Road Baptist Church was laid on July 5th, 1913. This building is to cost $65,000.

Prominent Canadians Dead.

On June 1st, 1912, Mr. John P. Cassey, Industrial Commissioner, and one of St. Catharines' most prominent citizens, died.

William Henry Heeson, one of the few surviving veterans of the Crimean War, died at 59 Somerset Ave., Toronto, on June 2nd, 1912.

Dr. Daniel Clark died in Toronto on June 4th, 1912. Dr. Clark had a remarkable career, and in the sixties was prominent in Canadian literature.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Walter Sparling, principal of Wesley College, Winnipeg, died in that city on June 13th, 1912. Dr. Sparling was born in Blanshard, Perth County, on February 14th, 1843. He was educated in St. Mary's High School, Victoria University, and the Northwestern University, and held many prominent positions in church and educational work in Canada.

Mr. E. H. Keating, at one time City Engineer of Toronto and later General Manager of the Toronto Railway, died in that city on June 17th, 1912. He was a native of Nova Scotia.

Rev. Dr. Robert Wilson, one of the oldest Methodist ministers in Canada, died on June 24th, 1912, at St. John, N.B., aged eighty.

Mr. John F. Smart, a graduate of the Royal Military College at Kingston, and one of Cornwall's best known citizens, died in that town on June 23rd, 1912. He received two medals for services in the Fenian Raid of 1866 and '70.

Mr. Robert Sutherland, M.P.P. for East Middlesex, died at Ingersoll on July 5th, 1912.

His Honor Judge William Crosby Mahaffy, of Bracebridge, died in England on July 10th, 1912. He was born at Bondhead in March, 1848, and was a prominent lawyer when appointed to the bench by Sir John A. Macdonald in 1886.

One of Canada's ablest lawyers, Mr. Nicol Kingsmill, K.C., of Toronto, died at his home in Toronto on July 22nd, 1912. He was born on September 20th, 1834, and lived in Toronto all his life.

Alderman John Carson, one of Kingston's most representative citizens, died at his home in that city on July 23rd, 1913.

The Honorable Jacob Baxter, M.D., Registrar of Haldimand County, passed away at his home in Cayuga on July 23rd, 1912.

Robert Errol Bouchette, F.R.S.C., a noted writer and a prominent member for several years of the Dominion Library staff at Ottawa, died in that city on August 13th, 1912. He was born at Quebec on June 2nd, 1863.

The Rev. Dr. George John Blewett, Professor of Ethics and Apologetics at Victoria University, Toronto, died on August 15th, 1912. Dr. Blewett graduated from Toronto University in 1895, winning the Governor-General's medal. He was the author of several valuable works, the most important being "The Study of Nature and the Vision of God."

The Rev. Dr. George H. Cornish, of Toronto, died on August 24th, 1912. Dr. Cornish was the author of the "Encyclopedia of Methodism in Canada."

The Hon. John Wright Sifton died in Winnipeg, Manitoba, on September 19th, 1912. Mr. Sifton was one of the prominent men in building up the west. Two of his sons, Premier A. L. Sifton, of Alberta, and the Hon. Clifford Sifton, are prominent Canadians. The deceased was born in the County of Middlesex, Ont., on August 10th, 1833.

The Right Hon. Sir Richard John Cartwright died at Kingston, Ontario, on September 24th, 1912. The veteran statesman was born at Kingston on December 14th, 1835, and entered the old Parliament of Canada as member for Lennox and Addington in 1863. He was member of the Dominion House of Commons from 1867 to 1904, and leader in the Senate from 1904 to 1911. He led the Senate Opposition from 1911 until the time of his death. Sir

Richard sat in thirteen Parliaments, and was considered one of Canada's most able sons. He was created a K.C.M.G. in 1879, raised to G.C.M.G. in 1897, and called to the Imperial Privy Council in 1902.

Mr. William Johnson, one of the most prominent citizens of Belleville, Ontario, died on October 5th, 1912. Mr. Johnson was best known for his work in Sunday Schools, and represented Ontario in three World's Sunday School Conventions at London, Jerusalem, and Toronto.

Sir Charles Moss, Chief Justice of the Ontario Court of Appeal, died at his home in Toronto on October 11th, 1912. Sir Charles was born in Cobourg, on March 5th, 1840, and held many prominent and important positions associated with the bar of Ontario, and with the University of Toronto.

Mr. John Davis, five times Mayor of Windsor, Ontario, and one of the best known men in the Windsor district, died on October 13th, 1912.

Robert Barr, the well-known Canadian novelist, died at his home in England on October 21st, 1912. Mr. Barr was born in Glasgow, Scotland, September 16th, 1850, and came to Canada with his parents at the age of five. His father, sister and two brothers still reside at Windsor, Ontario. Mr. Barr wrote many books, his early volumes dealing with stories of Canada.

John Gibson, Chief of the Six Nations Indians, died at the Reserve, near Brantford, Ontario, on November 2nd, 1912, aged sixty-four years.

Rev. Professor William Clark, who for a quarter of a century was actively associated with Trinity College, Toronto, died on November 12th, 1912. Prof. Clark was an eminent scholar, lecturer, and preacher, and was the author of several works dealing with theological questions.

Sir Edward Seaborn Clouston, Bart., formerly General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, and one of that city's best known financiers, died on November 23rd, 1912. Sir Edward was born at Moose Factory, Hudson Bay, on May 9th, 1849.

Major J. H. Snelgrove died at his home in Toronto on December 22nd, 1912. Major Snelgrove was for many years editor of the "Cobourg World," and was one of the best known residents of Northumberland County. He was an officer for thirty years of the 40th Northumberland Regiment, and took a keen interest in the County Historical Society.

Dr. J. George Hodgins, one of Ontario's best known educationists, died at his home in Toronto on December 23rd, 1912. Dr. Hodgins was born in Dublin, Ireland, on August 12th, 1821, and came to Ontario in his early youth, being educated at Upper Canada Academy and in Victoria College, Cobourg. He entered the Civil Service as Chief Clerk of the Education Department in 1844.

The deceased scholar was honored by many academic and scientific bodies during his long life.

Captain Henry W. Bennett, for twenty-two years editor of the Prescott Messenger, died on December 23rd, 1912. He was Captain of the 56th Regiment, Prescott, Ontario, and served in the Fenian Raid.

The Hon. Archibald Campbell, founder and head of the Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., West Toronto, died at Toronto on January 5th, 1913. He was born at Ridgetown, Ontario, on April 27th, 1846. Mr. Campbell was a member of the House of Commons for a number of years, and was called to the Dominion Senate by His Excellency Earl Grey.

Colonel, the Hon. Arthur James Matheson, K.C., Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, died at his home in Perth, Ontario, on January 25th, 1913. Col. Matheson was born on December 8th, 1845, educated at Upper Canada College and Trinity University, and called to the Bar in 1870. He was a member of the Ontario Legislature since 1894, and was called to the Cabinet as Provincial Treasurer in 1905.

Hon. James Young died at his residence at Galt, Ontario, on January 29th, 1913. Mr. Young had a long and distinguished career both as a business man, and as a well known figure in the political life, and history of Canada. For thirty-seven years he was President of the Gore Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Galt, and was also interested in other business enterprises. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1867 to 1878, and of the Provincial Legislature of Ontario from 1879 until he voluntarily retired in 1886, and was Provincial Treasurer from June to October, 1883. He wrote many pamphlets on Canadian political questions, and shortly before his death he completed two important historical volumes on "Public Men and Public Life in Canada."

Dr. William Beattie Nesbitt died at his Toronto home on February 7th, 1913, in his forty-eighth year. Dr. Nesbitt was a graduate of the University of Toronto, and served in the Northwest Rebellion with the University Company. He was the organizer of the Conservative Association in Toronto, and elected to the Provincial Parliament of Ontario in 1902, and was later appointed Registrar of North Toronto.

Pauline Johnson, the Indian poetess, died at Vancouver, B.C., on March 7th, 1913. Miss Johnson was born on the Reserve near Brantford, Ontario, on March 10th, 1862. Her father was a Mohawk chief. She began to write verse early in life, and soon attained fame as a reader of her own works. The first volume of her poems was called "The White Wampum," and it was followed by several others, all of which were well received by literary critics and readers.

Admiral Sir Archibald Lucius Douglas, K.C.B., died in England on March 11th, 1913. Admiral Douglas was born in Quebec in 1842, and served with distinction in Canada in 1866, and in the Soudan in 1884. One of his chief missions was as chief of the Commission in 1873 to instruct the Japanese Navy.

The Hon. John Haggart, member of Parliament for South Lanark, ex-Postmaster-General and ex-Minister of Railways and Canals, died at Ottawa, Ontario, on March 13th, 1913. Mr. Haggart was born in the town of Perth, Ontario, on November 14th, 1836.

Mr. Robert Reford, of Montreal, died in that city on March 15th, 1913. Mr. Reford was for many years interested in extensive shipping and manufacturing interests in Montreal, and was greatly interested in McGill University.

James McMullen, a member of the Dominion Senate, died at Mount Forest, Ontario, on March 18th, 1913. Senator McMullen was born in Ireland on November 29th, 1836. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1882 to 1900, and was called to the Senate on February 11th, 1902, by Lord Minto.

Archdeacon Pentreath, one of the best known Anglican clerics in Western Canada, died on March 19th, 1913. Deceased was born at Clifton, N.B., on December 5th, 1846. In conjunction with Rev. J. D. H. Browne he founded the Church Guardian in 1879, and later Church Work.

James H. Gilmour, one of the most respected and best known citizens of Brockville, Ontario, died at his home in that town on March 19th, 1913.

Dean William S. Ellis, of Queen's University Faculty of Education, died at Kingston, Ontario, on March 20th, 1913, aged fifty-seven years. Dean Ellis was born in Perth, Ont., and was graduated from Victoria College in 1879. He served as master in Woodstock, Cobourg, and Peterborough Collegiate Institutes, and was appointed principal at Cobourg in 1890, and principal of the Kingston Collegiate in 1893, which position he held until 1910, when he was appointed to the position at Queen's. He was one of the leading educationists of the Province.

Hon. Samuel Casey Wood, for twelve years Provincial Secretary, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, successively, died at home in Toronto on April 11th, 1913. He was born at Bath, Ontario, on December 27th, 1830. He entered the Ontario Legislature in 1871, and retained his seat for twelve years.

Sister Mary Gabriel Mackassy died in Toronto, April 14th, 1913, on the eve of the celebration of the diamond jubilee of her entrance into the religious life of the Catholic Church. Sister Mary Gabriel was in her eighty-fifth year.

Alexander F. Macdonald died at his Cornwall, Ontario, home on April 13th 1913. Deceased was a brother of the late Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, and the late D. A. Macdonald. He was born at St. Raphael's in 1818.

David Smith, considered the most skillful engraver in the Dominion, and one of the pioneers in the art in Canada, died at his home near Toronto, on April 14th, 1913, in his seventy-second year.

Sir Richard W. Scott, legislator, Parliamentarian, administrator, a member of the Canadian Senate, and during his lifetime a member of more Federal and Provincial Governments than any other living Canadian statesman, died in Ottawa on April 23rd, 1913. He was born at Prescott, Ontario, on February 24th, 1825, and occupied many positions of trust during his long career.

The Rev. Michael J. Ferguson died at Sandwich College on April 13th, 1913. Father Ferguson was born in Simcoe County in 1839, and had a long and distinguished career in Church work. He was a great personal friend of the late Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, and of many other notable men of the time.

Mr. A. L. Gillies, a York Pioneer, died in Toronto on May 2nd, 1913. He was born in Scotland in 1821, and came to Canada early in life.

Prof. J. G. Mackenzie, eminent Canadian educator and Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, died in Edinburgh on May 21st, 1913. He was born in Halifax, N.S., and was in his sixty-first year.

Judge Michael Andrew McHugh, Senior Judge of Essex County Court, and of the Surrogate Court, and one of the most widely known jurists in Western Ontario, died at Windsor on May 31st, 1913. Judge McHugh was born at Maidstone on February 18th, 1853, and was admitted to the bar in 1879, and elevated to the bench in 1891.

Dr. Edward Fisher, Director of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, died in Toronto on May 31st, 1913. Dr. Fisher was born in Vermont on January 11th, 1848, and at an early age revealed a marked taste for music. He studied in Worcester, Boston, and in Germany. Returning to America in 1875, he held various important positions, and founded the Toronto Conservatory of Music in September, 1887

The Hon. John V. Ellis, Dominion Senator, died at St. John, N.B., on July 10th, 1913, in his seventy-eighth year. He was born at Halifax, N.S., on February 14th, 1835. Senator Ellis is described as possibly the last of the old-fashioned Henry Watterson type of editor. For fifty-two years he was continually the editor and proprietor of the St. John Globe. He was elected to the New Brunswick Legislature in 1882, and four years later entered the Dominion Parliament. In 1900 he was appointed to the Senate.

Canadian Historic Events.

The most interesting events in Canadian history during the last year have been the centennial celebrations held throughout Ontario commemorating events in connection with the War of 1812.

A Canadian Association was formed on June 4th, 1912, to co-operate with the other organizations in celebrating the signing of the Treaty of Ghent on December 24th, 1814. Various plans have been suggested for this celebration, and the idea of organization is to join with the kindred association in Great Britain, and working with the National Committee in the United States, to make one grand peace demonstration.

The King's birthday honors were issued in London on June 13th, 1912. The following Canadians were honored by His Majesty :—

Rodmond Palen Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, and Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, were made Knight Commanders of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Hon. Joseph Dubec, Winnipeg, a Knight Bachelor. John McDougald, of the Department of Customs, and Prof. James Malville Macoun, of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, were appointed Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and William Henry Walker, of the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, was made a member of the Imperial Service Order.

On June 28th, 1912, a centenary gathering of the descendants of Major Merritt, and those comprising that gallant little corps known as the Light Dragoons, was held at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. An elaborate luncheon, followed by short addresses, formed the entertainment. Many distinguished Canadians were present.

The Golden Jubilee and Saengerfest, of the Harmonic Society of Waterloo, Ontario, was celebrated in proper form at that town on August 1st and 2nd, 1912.

The annual open air meeting of the Niagara Historical Society was held at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, on August 9th, 1912. Many representatives from St. Catharines and Toronto were present.

The Diamond Jubilee of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club was observed by a special celebration held in the Club House, on August 25th, 1912.

The Centenary of the victory of General Sir Isaac Brock, at Queenston Heights, on October 12th, 1812, was commemorated by a patriotic gathering at the old battlefield on Saturday, October 12th, 1912. This celebration was the most important held during the year. Gathered about the stately monument overlooking the Niagara River, patriots to the number of fifteen hundred met to do honor to the name of Brock, to place wreaths upon his grave, to recount the story of his sacrifice and heroism, and to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of his death. A handsome memorial volume under the editorship of Dr. Alexander Fraser, gives a carefully prepared account of the celebration.

The annual decoration of the monuments to the dead heroes of the militia of Canada by the several Canadian Militia Veterans'

Associations in Toronto, took place in Queen's Park, on May 24th, 1913.

The King, on his forty-eighth birthday, honored the following Canadians,—

Major-General W. D. Otter, of Ottawa, was made a Knight Commander of the Bath. Hon. Frederic Eustache Basku, of St. John, N.B., Hon. Charles Peers Davidson, of Montreal, Hon. Hugh John Macdonald and Major Edward Scott Worthington were made Knights Bachelors. Sir Lomer Gouin, of Quebec, was made a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, and Alywin Creighton, of Ottawa, and Andrew Lang, of the Pacific Cable Board, were made Commanders of St. Michael and St. George The Imperial Service Order was given to William Cochrane Bowles and William Joseph Lynch.

The celebration for the centenary of the battle of Crysler's Farm was decided upon for August 27th and 28th, 1913. Great preparations were made to have the celebration, which is being held two months before the actual centenary of the battle, an impressive event.

Mr. E. H. Scammell, F.R.C.I., F.C.I.S., of Toronto, was on June 27th, 1913, appointed Secretary of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association.

Conclusion.

The events chronicled above are the main ones noted by your Committee for the period up to the middle of July, 1913, about fourteen months. Since July 15th many interesting items have been recorded, but this report is already too long, and they will be left to the next Committee.

The idea of attempting to cover anything but the Canadian field in this report has been given up, although there are many interesting items in the United States scrap book that have an important and direct bearing on Canadian history.

Your Committee thanks those who have so kindly aided in the collection of material.

ORIGIN OF EMPIRE DAY.

A year or two ago the Council referred certain communications it had received on the origin of, "Empire Day" to Mr. J. H. Smith, Inspector of Public Schools for the County of Wentworth, requesting that he should investigate and report. Mr. Smith presented the following statement to the meeting :

Regarding the claim of Mrs. Clementina Fessenden to the honor of originating "Empire Day" as the great patriotic day in our schools, I may say that I have examined carefully all the documentary evidence in her possession in support of that claim, and I unhesitatingly affirm that her claim is fully sustained, and that she stands out among all the claimants as the one that is pre-eminently entitled to that honor. Doubtless there was a strong patriotic feeling being gradually developed in the body politic of Canada, but no vital expression of that feeling had as yet been given to it either to or by the public. Imbued with the great importance of this patriotic movement, she, with a far-reaching foresight saw the necessity for impressing it deeply upon the minds of our young Canadians. With this object in view she conceived the idea of having it form a part of the exercises of the school, and labored long and diligently to have it embodied in the regulations. With pen and voice, in season and out of season, she advocated it with a tenacity of purpose that has finally overcome all obstacles, and now, "Empire Day" stands out clearly as the great patriotic day in all our schools.

A resolution that the report be received and that it be laid on the table without action was carried.

Correspondence in the case of Miss Catherine Fraser, Hamilton, granddaughter of Simon Fraser, discoverer of Fraser River, B.C., in which the Society is asked to co-operate to secure public recognition in some suitable manner for Miss Fraser, was referred to the Council with full power to act in the premises.

The Committee to which the proposed amendments to the Constitution were referred, reported in favor of referring all the proposed amendments except No. 1, already carried, to a special Committee consisting of C. M. Warner, convener, Dr. Coyne, Dr. Alexander Fraser, J. Stewart Carstairs, A. F. Hunter, Prof. J. L. Gilmour and Dr. C. C. James. This was agreed to.

ADDRESSES DELIVERED.

A paper on "Racial Affinities of the Indian Tribes of Upper Canada," by A. F. Chamberlain, M.A., Ph.D., Worcester, Mass., was read by Professor Grant. It drew out an interesting and appreciative discussion, in which Mr. J. H. Smith, A. F. Hunter, Professor Grant, Dr. Coyne and Dean Lothrop Starr took part.

Dr. G. A. MacCallum, New York, sent an excellent paper on "The Fort, Reformatory and Asylum at Penetanguishene," which was read, on his behalf, by Miss Frances A. Redmond, Collingwood.

The papers contributed by Dr. C. M. Barbeau, Ottawa, on "Supernatural Beings of the Wyandots"; and that on "Religious Beliefs of the Ontario Ojibwa," by Dr. P. Radin, New York, were received and read by title.

The meeting adjourned at noon.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Thursday, September 11th.

The Society met at 1.30 o'clock, in St. Andrew's Hall, jointly with the members of the Teachers' Associations of West and East Kent. The hall was crowded.

An invitation was received from the Tecumseh Memorial Association, through Mrs. Katherine B. Coutts, to visit the Battlefield at Moraviantown on Saturday morning as the guests of the association. The invitation was readily accepted.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES ELECTED.

The Nominating Committee reported as follows :—

Officers : John Dearness, President ; Clarance M. Warner, and Sir Edmund Walker, Vice-Presidents ; Dr. C. C. James, Treasurer.

Councillors : A. F. Hunter, J. Stewart Carstairs, Professor Grant, W. S. Wallace, Mrs. J. B. Simpson.

Auditors : J. J. Murphy, Frank Yeigh.

Committee on Historic Sites and Monuments : Clarance M. Warner, Convener ; Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Sir Edmund Walker, Miss Janet Carnochan, W. N. Sexsmith, Adam Shortt, Allan R. Davis, Dr. Alexander Fraser, Judge C. O. Z. Ermatinger, Rev. John Morrison, Dr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, H. F. Gardiner, Mrs. Katherine B. Coutts, Francis Cleary, Miss Frances A. Redmond, Mrs. Thomas Ahearn, Judge H. S. Macdonald, E. B. Biggar, Rev. Dean Lothrop Starr.

Committee on Flag and Commemoration : Mrs. Clementina Fessenden, Convener, S. J. Wolverton, Mrs. Braddish Billings, Miss A. M. Machar, Miss A. I. G. Gilkison, Dr. Alexander Fraser, A. J. E. Belleperche, John H. Jackson.

The Report was adopted

President's Address

Mr. Dearness, the President, delivered an address on the subject, "The Teaching of History" :

It is well within my recollection that many public school pupils were wont to attend school during the winter months and remain at home during the rest of the year to assist in farm or household duties. The school regulations then as now required that pupils promoted to any class should pursue all the studies prescribed for it, but power of exemption from the rule was vested in the inspector. As such officer I was frequently asked to exercise that power. A parent would come to me and say something like this : I have had to keep Frankie at home since the spring opened. This, or at most the next winter, is likely to be his last one at school, so I should like him to give all his time to the more useful studies.

What studies would you like him to give up ?

Well, I should like him to drop . . . .

I pause to ask what subject do you suppose was almost invariably named first, and in most cases the only one ?

Yes ; it was history.

I know, he was quite likely to say, if he were ever to write at the "entrance" he would have to have history, but as he will not do that I do not see what use it will be to him. Do you ?

Shall I wait again for you to consider what answer you might have given him had he asked you, What use is history ? If it is only of use in passing examinations, then should it be a subject of examination at all ?

An eminent English professor of constitutional history—Prof. A. F. Pollard—declared not long ago that if one came to him with the question, What is the use of history, that he would reply, taking the words in the current conventional sense : That it is of absolutely no use whatever. His meaning is made clearer by his adding that the first requisite for an English historian is to have financial resources independent of the revenue derivable from his labors, and further, by the story of a writer who had published a history at his own expense. On inquiring of his bookseller some time afterwards how many copies were sold, was answered "Four." "Four !" he exclaimed. "I got members of my own family to buy three. I wonder who in the world has bought the fourth ?"

If history as a school study is not generally highly rated by parents, neither is it in general favor among pupils. I have had the opportunity of looking over many hundreds of children's com-positions under the title My Favorite Study. It was remarkably unusual to find History the favorite. When it was named, I used to make special inquiry as to the cause, and commonly found it to be connected with the home-life, and oftener than anything else, to the reading of pictorial or unabridged works in history.

The parent who values education only as contributory to the means of making a living will not likely see much use in the study of history. But if it is difficult to show that history is useful in earning a livelihood or in making money, it is not difficult to discover its great use in enriching life ; in other words, in making men and women.

History was deified by the ancients as Clio the eldest daughter of Memory. Carlyle called it the first distinct product of man's spiritual nature, and an eminent Anglican bishop declared the right study of history to be next to theology,—and only next so far as theology rests on divine revelation,—the most thoroly religious training the mind can receive.

The duty of history, as shown by Hegel, is to point out the path of the progress of civilization. Knowledge of the roads that in the past have led to security and success and of those that have ended in pitfalls and blind alleys cannot fail to be useful to succeeding travelers. History is philosophy teaching by example ; it is to the limit of its record racial experience—experience in the religious, moral, social, political and industrial life of the human race. Thus viewed, it is potentially more than any other study pursued in the school and college a lamp to the feet and a guide to the path. There is in it guidance for the individual, guidance for the community, guidance for the nation. It is the only school study that despots need fear. In countries where the springs of government are in the ballot-box it is the subject above all others that should be zealously and effectively taught.

I have emphasized the guidance value of history, but there are other values that might be dwelt upon did time permit. The reading of good history as intellectual entertainment is equaled only by the best of fiction and poetry. Its value in polite conversation and political discussion is not to be despised. Historical knowledge adds to the pleasure of the cultured traveler when plain, valley or mountain that he may visit is charmed by remembered human associations. In the right study of history there is excellent discipline of the memory, of the imagination, and of the power of representation. In training of the judgment, especially in the moral sphere (and this is where it may bear its richest fruit as guidance), it is peerless.

Lastly, and lower than the lowest of the foregoing, is the teaching and study of history merely for the sake of passing an examination. With this aim in view the memorization of a multitude of facts takes, or is liable to take, the place of the study of the logic of events. Knowledge is placed above understanding, and rows of skeletons hanging in the closets of the memory preferred to the warmth and beauty and action of real life. This examination use does, however, occasionally furnish a miracle, or near miracle, in the fact that interest in history can survive the ordeal of cramming it for examination.

I have said this much of the use of history because to the teacher and student the importance of a definite, conscious purpose cannot be overestimated. The highest use conceived determines the highest aim. To teach or study the subject aimlessly is possibly doing it uselessly. As the use determines the aim, so the aim determines the methods to be adopted and the tests to be applied to the results of the work.

Now, if you are ready to grant the value of history, I ask you next to consider the measure of our realization of such value.

In the last few months a desultory discussion on this subject has been carried on by some of the Canadian newspapers. The opinion evidently prevails among editors that the subject is worthy its place on our programs of studies, also that considerable, probably sufficient, time and effort are devoted to it, but yet the results are unworthy or at best unsatisfactory.

The newspaper alleged to have the largest circulation in Canada, in one paragraph accuses and excuses the teacher in the following language :

"The teacher who succeeds in interesting the public and high school scholar in the history of the country is, we fear, a very rare bird indeed. History is undoubtedly one of the most entertaining subjects, but it is possible to make it one of the dullest, and this seems to be the alternative usually chosen. We do not know in saying this that we are casting reflection on the teachers. We are sure they do their best and that they would make the subject interesting if they knew how. But there is the difficulty. The history of their country has never been made real to them, and how can they make it real to their pupils ? Possibly something of the trouble is due to the examination system. It is the spirit of history which makes it grip the attention, but the spirit is not half so useful on examination day as the dry bones of fact."

You will notice that this editor excuses the teacher on two accounts—the nature of the text-books and the exigencies of examinations.

Another compares the barrenness of learning strings of names of kings and dates of their death, of names of battles and the winners and losers, of names of treaties and lists of their provisions with that of learning by heart railway time-tables and pages of the city directory, and instead proposes as valuable and interesting the story of the settlement of the country, the causes and means of migration from Atlantic to Pacific, changes in the life of the people attendant on invention and railway construction, etc.

One editor, commenting on the first quotation, has this to say for text-book writers, that a considerable part of Canadian history for the last hundred years does not and cannot appeal to the youthful mind. He instances responsible government, clergy reserves, representation by population, confederation, provincial rights and reciprocal trade relations as examples of abstract conceptions difficult if not impossible to interest children in.

On the other hand, again to quote in summary—Our writers of history have neglected the wealth of material to be found in the story of the settlers who came to Canada before the days of ocean liners, and who made paths and homes in the wilderness far in advance of the railway or macadamizer. These writers have given excessive attention to the doings of politicians and notables, forgetting the farmers, mechanics and merchants who have been the real makers of the country.

Amidst their divergence of views as to causes, the critics seem to be in agreement that the teaching of history is somewhat of a failure. In prescribing a remedy the pedagogical doctor may say : Seek to discover the best use, the highest value of your subject, steep your mind in it, and throughout your teaching and reading hold to that use or value as your ultimate aim. The prescription is good, but in the subject under notice, like some other prescriptions, it is easier to give than to take.

In other studies—science, mathematics, language—the learner can be brought into the very presence of much of the subject-matter. The first-hand material for historical study is very limited. Most of it comes to us not even second-hand or tenth-hand, but through many hands. The original sources, so-called, are generally out of reach in more ways than one. Hence to the teacher, and to a large extent to both child and teacher, in history, and in history only, is the book indispensable. Who has seen the ideal history text-book for children ? Where is it ? A pictorial history of 1,000 pages written in the style of part of Scott's Tales of a Grandfather might be conceivably a more elementary and more useful text-book than the usual summary of British and Canadian history condensed into a book of one-fifth that size.

The difficulties connected with the text-book increase when it is considered that the progressive development of the learner requires a corresponding change in the immediate aim of the teacher and a consequent change in the method and subject-matter of instruction. John Morley said, and it was of history that he was speaking : I do not in the least care to know what happened in the past, except so far as it enables me to see my way more clearly through the happenings of the present. It was of history's paramount guidance value that he was thinking. But that is a value that appeals to the judgment, and the judgment is a function of the mind that is late in maturing. Milk for babes and meat for grown men is as true here as anywhere. But if babes do not get milk, then there will not be grown men to get the meat.

Children pass through a stage—the imaginative period—when Hop o' my Thumb and the Sleeping Princess are as real to them as Alfred and the Black Prince may become later. Even then the mind gropes for the logic of events, but it is easily satisfied for causes with the caprices of hobgoblins and good fairies. Has history anything to offer the child at this stage ? Yes ; several of the Bible stories and selected stories from the twilight of classical and British history. Our school curricula recognize this stage and its needs, but the suitable material is not collected into a convenient book, and in any case the value of its treatment depends on the point of view and method-skill of the teacher.

The taste for Gulliver's Travels, Arabian Knights and Robinson Crusoe marks the transition from the imaginative to the dramatic period, when the child demands what seems to him the true story of heroic type. Now the appealing springs of action cease to rise in superhuman witches and fairies, and are sought in human effort to maintain the right and redress the wrong by physical rather than by moral prowess. Every country in the world has produced some choice spirits suitable for placing in the healthy youth's temple of heroes—Solon and Regulus, Francis of Assisi and Frederick the Great, England's Alfred and Scotland's Wallace, Columbus and Champlain, William Penn and George Stephenson, Laura Secord and Florence Nightingale. The second book is the Hero-book. The child is expanding and feels life in every limb. Well for him that the examples set before him at this age and towards which he grows should be strong and true and beautiful.

And now a book of the type of Henty's will be read from cover to cover and over again. Hitherto it has mattered little or nothing to the child where his hero belonged in time or place. On the playground he lately preferred the single-handed games ; now he has joined a team. The social instinct is awakening ; the idea of nationality is dawning upon him and giving a wider meaning to his reading and to the application of his study of history. Napoleon is now a Frenchman and Gustavus Adolphus a Swede. He begins to know what it means to be called a Canadian or a Briton. He will retreat to the corner and bury himself in the Deeds that Won the Empire.

And here a criticism quoted above applies, since so much of the history written for children is of the drum and trumpet variety. It wasn't the saber and bayonet and cannon that won this Province for the Empire, but the axe and the plough and the anvil. We need Hentys and Fitchetts who can do justice to the heroes that here and elsewhere made an Empire from centre to circumference worth defending by the other heroes whom we justly honor and remember.

The ideal text-book will devote but a fraction of the space now usually given to the personal affairs of monarchs, court intrigues and military campaigns. It will not, however, entirely ignore them. His high office has given the monarch more than an average share in the making of the history of his country ; but as civilization advances historical significance departs from the king to center around the elected rulers. And there are reasons why wars should not be ignored. The annals of warfare furnish examples of human endeavor most praiseworthy as well as most detestable, and both kinds may have useful lessons for the learner. But there is no reason why war and warriors should be glorified and the records and lessons of destruction of property, life and home and the train of horrible and irretrievable waste and suffering that follows in the wake of the monster that proverbially devours what she brings forth—that all these records should be suppressed. Heroism and patriotism have been conspicuously exemplified on the battlefield, but on the whole it is a dismal place that war and warfare, when truly and fully set forth, occupy on the pages of history. I would give laurels and medals and monuments to the gallant defenders of home and country without overlooking the sanguinary setting of their fields of action or the opportunity to discuss the more excellent way of settling disputes.

The current number of the London Times, criticizing the recent International Peace Congress for what it characterizes as its Utopian propositions, says that it should have shown to the world the truths that aggression defeats itself, that confiscation, indemnities, seizure of territory are as injurious to the conqueror as to the conquered, that war is the collapse not only of reason, but of the higher nature of humanity, that human nature changes and that just as mankind, or most of it, has got rid of cannibalism, slavery and duelling and has ceased very largely to rely on physical force in private life, so there is nothing to prevent such a modification of its old instincts and emotions as will make an end of war. Thus would the Thunderer make an appeal to history to open men's eyes to see that war is in the category with cannibalism, slavery and duelling, and trust to their hearts and consciences under enlightenment to make an end of it.

Yes ; military history should be taught in right proportion and right perspective, and if rightly taught, keeping the highest value of history in mind, it will not kindle and foster the military spirit, but afford means of calling forth, at least in imagination, that higher kind of courage, moral courage, which fears less to suffer injustice and fancied slight than to give boundless rein to the passions of hate and revenge. Riot and revolution will give place to reason and evolution, jingoism and flag-flaunting to the genuine brand of patriotism in a country whose schools are doing enough of the right kind of teaching of history.

The inculcation of patriotism is the bounden duty of the teacher of history ; fortunately for us that duty should be found an easy one.

God gave all men all earth to love,
But since our hearts are small,
Ordained for each one spot should prove
Belov'd 'bove all.

There is in this and other countries, perhaps we can recognize it more easily when we cross the line than among ourselves, a crude, often vigorous, probably natural kind of patriotism that shouts : My country in the right, but my country right or wrong. Those who live or wish to live UPON the country exhibit more of it than those who live FOR the country. This kind of basal patriotism calls not for extinction, but education and refinement. Patriotism is not indifference or wilful blindness to the mistakes and shortcomings of one's country, or the inclination to magnify it at the expense of other countries ; but the proper appreciation of its achievements, the knowledge of its mission and highest ideals and the disposition to do one's share towards their realization,—a kind of love testified by action rather than by boasting.

So much, and it is merely suggestive, for the matter of the text-book and the method suited to the third stage of development, which reaches practically to the upper age limit of the public and high schools. The matter should be pretty largely that part or kind of history which Herbert Spencer would call elementary descriptive sociology.

I have thus briefly reviewed three well-marked stages in child development—the imaginative, the dramatic, the social,—the kind of historical material suited to each, viz., the fairy story, the hero story and the social and national story, and the object, viz., to exercise imagination, to discipline the power of representation and to awaken historical interest in the first ; to plant enthusiastic ideals of human nobility and widen the historical interest in the second ; and to prepare for social efficiency, self-government and citizenship in the third. The stage properly suited to the study of constitutional and philosophical history, and which should train for leadership, I refrain at present from dealing with. I hope that what I have said will enable some of my teacher-hearers to see more clearly the need of having an aim suited to the learner and consciously and persistently testing the matter and method of their teaching and history in the light of it.

In conclusion, I wish to go back to a statement that history is unlike science and some other subjects in the respect that teacher and learner are distant in time or place or both from its materials. Fortunately this is only partially true, for there is not a school section in the land that has not a family or church or store or shop or bridge or road or landmark of some kind with a history worth recording, and one that may be made by first-hand investigation. But even if a bit of local history of this kind were commonplace in the extreme, the training and experience derived from the investigation is most valuable. Think what a pupil could get out of the writing of the history of the farm or lot upon which he lives ; in examining the title-deeds and papers and abstracting names and dates and values ; in inquiring about and recalling his observation of changes in clearings and buildings ; of former and recent productions and accessibility to markets, school, church ; in reporting the names and whereabouts and stories of the people who built and who have lived in the house. Writing the history of one's own family would in some cases be even more useful or facilitated by more available material.

I beg to suggest to every teacher having pupils in advance of the Junior Third Form that he or she propose to the pupils the investigation for and writing of an original history (which may be left to their individual choice) of family or farm or school or church or blacksmith shop or river-crossing ; that the teacher instruct them how to inquire, investigate and verify, how to make and arrange their notes, and lastly to collect their material into a coherent and readable history. Get them to see how similar such work must be to that of the authors who make the printed books of history that they read. Apply some of the useful and moral lessons that can be drawn from the records. Many, if not all, the boys and girls in this young Canada of ours should grow up into stouter-hearted and more socially efficient men and women for discovering and reflecting upon what some of their ancestors endured and achieved.

Mr. George Pattullo, seconded by Very Rev. Dean Lothrop Starr, and warmly supported by Mr. Carstairs, moved that the President be heartily thanked for his address, and that it be printed in full in the annual report of the Society. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. William Houston, M.A., Toronto, gave an illuminating address on the territorial and institutional development of Canada, full of suggestion and instruction.

The meeting adjourned to visit the Ursuline College on the invitation of the Mother Superior. Here one of the young ladies, on behalf of the College, read the following address :

Very Respected Gentlemen : Great was our joy on being apprised of the singular honor awaiting us this beautiful autumn afternoon,—that of welcoming to our college halls this party of distinguished guests.

Although gathered here from the four corners of the continent, we are all one in our earnest desire for enlightenment and advancement ; and as higher education includes more than a cursory glance at contemporaneous occurrences affecting the welfare of the state, we venture to offer our appreciation of the work already accomplished by the Ontario Historical Society, in whose interests we understand you have visited the Maple City.

Living as we do in a locality that has helped to make history, —a locality which at no remote period witnessed scenes that stand as turning points in our country's development, domiciled upon a part of the famous Selkirk grant of land made by King George III.,—we naturally feel a deep interest in the movement you are so ably conducting towards the awakening of a higher spirit of patriotism, and a clearer conception of the greatness of Canada in her making.

Respected gentlemen, we do not wish these few remarks to be considered a conventional address of welcome, but rather a friendly and loyal greeting on the part of the faculty and students of St. Ursula's College of "The Pines."

Rev. Professor Gilmour gracefully and eloquently replied for the visitors.

EVENING SESSION

Thursday, September 11th.

The evening meeting was held in St. Andrew's Hall. An audience including nearly all the teachers of the County of Kent and the City of Chatham filled the large building.

ADDRESSES DELIVERED.

Norman Gurd, B.A., LL.B., Sarnia, read a paper on "Tecumseh" which was of much local interest, and evoked favorable comment from Mr. J. H. Smith and Dr. Coyne.

Miss Gilkison recited a statement made by Jasper Jones, Six Nations Reserve, Brantford, reputed nephew of Tecumseh, in which he says Tecumseh's grave is a short distance east of London, on the north side of the "Governor's Road;" that he knows the spot, over which lies a sod-covered stone slab with a carved inscription.

Lt.-Col. J. S. Black, Detroit, gave an address, illustrated with lantern slides on "The Defence of the Western District, 1812-1814," in which the part taken by the local militia was specially featured.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the speakers of the evening, and after the rendering of a patriotic song by Mr. George Cumming the meeting adjourned at 10.40 o'clock.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Friday, September 12th.

The Society was given a trip on the River Thames, Lake St. Clair and the River Detroit to historic Amherstburg and Fort Malden by the Teachers' Association of West and East Kent. The party, numbering from 350 to 400 people, left Chatham at 7 o'clock a.m. by the steamer Ossifrage. In charge of the company in the capacity of guides, philosophers and friends were: Mr. J. H. Baird, President E. Kent Association; Mr. J. W. Plewes, President W. Kent Association; Miss E. Abraham, Principal, McKeough School; assisted by the public school teachers of Chatham. Bright, genial sunshine and a clear atmosphere added to the pleasure given by the beautiful woodland scenes on the river banks, and to the interest excited by the varied shipping on the majestic Detroit. En route the Ossifrage passed Admiral Perry's flagship as she was being towed from Put in Bay for the centenary celebration in the City of Detroit that evening, and the company had a good view of the famous craft. The Livingstone channel, and the River Canard, also attracted considerable attention.

Amherstburg was reached at 1.30 p.m., and there the party was met by a reception committee including: Mayor Dr. W. F. Park, and the Town Council; W. T. Wilkinson, R. Dorsey, C. Odette, A. Brown, D. H. Tessy, A. Fox; Rev. A. B. Farney, F. M. Falls, John A. Auld, S. McGee, John Grant, F. P. Scratch, H. Gibb, Rev. Thos. Nattress, F. A. Hough, B.A., J. G. Mullen, A. W. Marsh, H. G. Duff, Dr. Maxwell, W. S. Falls, Dr. T. J. Park, Dr. R. H. Abbott, C. A. Cuddy, Rev. A. W. Torge, M. Barrett, Geo. T. Floney.

Rev. Mr. Farney led the party to the old Commissariat building, where luncheon, provided by the Kent Historical Society, was served, after which Mr. Farney exhibited and explained a large number of interesting relics of the War of 1812, besides Indian relics and arms. Among the valuable relics was Tecumseh's wampun string, given by the great chief to Col. Elliott prior to the 1812 war. Tecumseh's stone, old fort Malden, the newly-restored

Christ Church, the soldiers' monument, and other objects historically interesting were shown by Mr. Farney, whose familiarity with the local history was most useful.

A gathering of the excursionists in Christ Church and a visit to the old cemetery concluded the tour.

MEETING ON BOARD STEAMER.

The party re-embarked at 5 p.m., having had a memorable afternoon at Amherstburg. On the return journey the Society was convened and Mr. Francis Cleary read copies of old papers relating to the distribution of prize money to militiamen of Kent who served in the 1812-1814 war; Dr. Park spoke of the events of the River Canard; Rev. A. B. Farney and Judge Ermatinger also made short addresses; and Dr. Coyne exhibited a letter of Gen. Proctor.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Dr. Coyne presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions, the adoption of which, seconded by Dr. Alexander Fraser, he moved, and the motion carried. It was as follows:

1. That the Ontario Historical Society desires to express its full realization of the obligation conferred upon it by the Honorary President, the Hon. R. A. Pyne, LL.D., Minister of Education, and Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, LL.D., Deputy Minister of Education, in their cordial sympathy and active co-operation in the work of securing a permanent home for the Society. By placing at the disposal of the Society the admirable suite of rooms formerly occupied by themselves, they have enabled the Society to achieve an ideal aimed at since its inception, and to proceed to wider fields of work and influence. That the Secretary be instructed to forward copies of this resolution to the Hon. Dr. Pyne, and to Dr. Colquhoun.

2. That this Society gratefully acknowledges the greetings from the Province of Quebec by the Hon. Mr. Justice Weir, cordially reciprocates the kindly sentiments expressed by him, and regrets his inability to be present at this annual meeting.

3. That this Society records its appreciation of the assistance given by the Dominion and Ontario Governments to the Canadian Club of Orillia in its undertaking to raise a monument to the great explorer Champlain; that this Society strongly supports the citizens of Orillia in fittingly celebrating the tercentenary of Champlain's visit to that part of the country; and that the Secretary send a copy of this resolution to the Governments at Ottawa and Toronto, and to the Canadian Club, Orillia.

4. That this Society is gratified to be assured that the Dominion Government is about to take over Fort Amherstburg (formerly Fort Malden), and to establish a national park on the Detroit River, of which the fort will form a part.

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5. That this Society cordially approves of the project for the erection at some suitable point in the Thames Valley of a monument to commemorate the valuable services to the British crown and the people of Canada of the great Tecumseh, culminating in his death on the battlefield at Moraviantown fighting in defence of Canada.

6. The Ontario Historical Society desires to place on record its grateful appreciation of the extreme kindness extended to the Society on the occasion of the annual meeting of 1913, and to tender its sincere thanks to the following public bodies and individuals :

To Mayor Dunn and the Corporation of Chatham, the Macaulay Club, the Board of Trade, the Public Library Board, and the Board of Education, for the hearty welcome tendered to the Society.

To the Public Library Board, and the authorities of St. Andrew's Hall for placing at the disposal of the Society for its meetings their fine auditoriums.

To Dr. T. K. Holmes, President, W. N. Sexsmith, Secretary, and the other members of the Kent Historical Society for the excellent arrangements made for the convenience and comfort of those attending this annual meeting.

To the officers and teachers of the East Kent and West Kent Teachers' Associations, who so heartily co-operated with the local Society to make the fourteenth annual meeting the great success which it has been.

To the citizens who so cordially co-operated with the Kent Historical Society to make this meeting memorable for generous hospitalities at their homes, and also in so freely placing their motor cars at the service of the officers, members and friends of the Ontario Historical Society, thus enabling them to become more thoroughly acquainted with the city of Chatham, and to admire the beautiful homes, public buildings, well-paved streets, fine lawns and gardens, and noble and stately trees, which give a distinctive character to the Maple City, and testify to the culture and taste of its inhabitants.

To the Mother Superior and Sisters of the Ursuline College at "The Pines," whose kindness enabled the visitors to the city to see their beautiful grounds and buildings.

7. To the public press which gave so much space and prominence to the proceedings of the Society, and thoughtfully provided complimentary copies for delegates and visitors.

8. To Mayor Park, the councillors, and citizens of Amherstburg, who so kindly co-operated with the Rev. A. B. Farney, in his enthusiastic efforts to make the visit of the members and the teachers who accompanied them from Chatham to Amherstburg a most interesting and entertaining one.

To Mr. John A. Auld, editor of "The Echo," Amherstburg, through whose generosity so much useful literature respecting his historic town was placed at the disposal of the members and visitors to the convention.

PAPERS READ BY TITLE.

The papers by Dr. Alexander Fraser on "Indian Land Surrenders in Upper Canada" ; on "The Indians of Upper Canada in the War of 1812-1814," by Major Gordon J. Smith, Brantford ; on "Indian Archaeology, Ontario," by R. B. Orr, M.D., Toronto ; on "Crime and Punishments among the Iroquois," by Dr. A. A. Goldenweiser, New York ; and on "Bear Customs of the Cree and other Algonquin Indians of Eastern Canada," by Dr. Alanson Skinner, American Museum of Natural History, were read by title.

NEXT ANNUAL MEETING.

Mr. Geo. R. Pattullo extended an invitation to the Society to hold its next annual meeting at Woodstock, speaking for the Oxford Historical Society and the City Council of Woodstock. Mrs. Ahearn invited the Society to meet at Ottawa next year. Both invitations were referred to the Council.

Miss Janet Carnochan read an old letter relating to Tecumseh ; Dr. Coyne, original letters of Proctor, dated at Sandwich in 1813, and interesting comments were made by Professor Grant and Mr. Pattullo.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Professor Grant presented the report of the Committee on Obituary, which was adopted, as follows :

The Ontario Historical Society desires to record its deep sense of loss in the death of Lieut.-Colonel Frank Fleming, an esteemed member of the Society, and its sincere sympathy with his surviving relatives, and requests the Secretary to forward to them a copy of this resolution.

A similar resolution on the death of Mr. T. H. Parker, of Woodstock.

The Ontario Historical Society desires to express its deep sense of loss in the death of Mr. Frederick Barlow Cumberland, M.A., President of the Society during the years 1907-10. His unwearied efforts on behalf of historical studies, his unfailing energy, enthusiasm and patriotism, shown in so remarkable a manner to the very last, have endeared him to every member of the Society. To his courage and persistence, more than to any other cause, is due the preservation and maintenance as a public trust, of the Old Fort at Toronto, which in its restored condition, will forever be a memorial of his years of unremitting labor. The Society desires to express its sincere sympathy with his surviving relatives, and requests the Secretary to forward a copy of this resolution to Mrs. Cumberland.

The Ontario Historical Society desires to express its deep sense of loss in the death of Mr. W. S. Ellis, Dean of the Faculty of Education in Queen's University, and for many years a member of the Society. His life-long devotion to the cause of education in Ontario, his unfailing interest in historical studies, manifested not only at the meeting of the Society in Kingston in 1907, but at other meetings of the Society, have given its members a deep sense of personal loss. The Society desires to express its sincere sympathy with his surviving relatives, and requests the Secretary to forward a copy of this resolution to Mrs. Ellis.

The Ontario Historical Society desires to express its deep sense of loss in the death of the Hon. James Young, for many years a member of the Society. His services to Canada as a member of the parliaments of the Dominion of Canada and of the Province of Ontario, and as a Minister of the Crown, his moderation and high ideals in a time of political stress, his work as a publicist in various periodicals and magazines, his long-continued interest in historical studies, shown in such writings as his History of the Town of Galt, and his more recently published Reminiscences, will always entitle him to a prominent place among the Canadians of his generation. The Society desires to express its sincere sympathy with his widow and surviving relatives, and requests the Secretary to forward a copy of the above resolution to Mrs. Young.

The Ontario Historical Society desires to express its deep sense of loss in the death of Dr. John George Hodgins, M.A., LL.D., I.S.O., Historiographer of the Department of Education of Ontario, and for many years an Honorary member of the Society. During a long life his unwearied devotion to historical studies enabled him to accomplish work of the greatest value. To the last he was zealous in his task, and in a ripe old age he was able to look back on such an extent of work accomplished as it is given to few to see. As editor of the Life of Dr. Ryerson, and of the monumental History of Education in Ontario, published by the Government of Ontario, he has put under a deep obligation every student of history in the province. The Society desires to express its deep sympathy with his surviving relatives, and requests the Secretary to forward to them a copy of the above resolution.

The Annual Meeting was formally closed by singing the National Anthem.

The business having been thus completed, light refreshments were served at the buffet as daylight gave way to the clear silver rays of the autumn moon. The party arrived at Chatham at 1.15 o'clock on Saturday morning, having enjoyed a notable excursion, in which business and pleasurable rest were happily combined.

VISIT TO THAMESVILLE

Saturday, September 13th

On Saturday morning the officers and members of the Society who had accepted the invitation of the Tecumseh Memorial Association proceeded by train to Thamesville, to visit the field on which the Battle of the Thames was fought and on which the gallant Tecumseh fell. On arrival the party was received by Mrs. K. B. Coutts and Mr. Coutts, Dr. R. N. Fraser, Dr. Stewart, W. R. Davies, Mr. Chas. Hubtell and other citizens. Motor cars were in waiting and the visitors were driven to the historic spots in the vicinity. The first stop was made at the famous battlefield. The disposition and the movements of the troops in the fight, as they are generally believed to have taken place, were described and the natural advantages of the positions taken up were pointed out. Two medical students who were with the party in the car which went round to visit the school and the site of the swamp, dug with a walking-stick in the banks of the river where the battle of the Thames was fought. They discovered the remains of an Indian. They first unearthed the bones of his toes, and so on to the vertebrae, and pointed to the position of the head, but as their time was limited they reburied the bones already exhumed. While digging they found a glass button, round and pointed on top, some leather, and also a piece of dull reddish-brown cloth. They gave the button and a piece of the cloth to Mrs. Ahearn of Ottawa.

The history of the battlefield itself is not without interest to the historian. It extends over lots 4 and 5 in the Gore of the Township of Zone, in East Kent. These lots formed part of the Talbot Crown grant, and lot 5 was sold by Col. Talbot to Edmund Watts, who was the first to settle on it. He was succeeded by his son, William, and he, in turn, by his son George, who, on acquiring the Tecumseh House, Thamesville, a few years ago, sold it to Mr. J. B. McDowell, the present occupant of both lots. By the roadside at the battlefield, a solid blue granite, rough boulder has been placed, on which is the following inscription :

Here on October 5th, 1813, was fought the battle of the Thames, and here Tecumseh fell. Erected by the citizens of Thamesville, A.D. 1911.

From the battlefield the party drove through the Indian Reserve, calling at the Moravian church, where the visitors were most courteously received by Rev. Mr. J. C. Nethercott, the pastor. This mission is situated about half-way between Thamesville and Bothwell, on the south bank of the River Thames, and in the

Ridgetown District. In extent the Reserve is about two by three miles, and has 3,010 acres and some 320 people. The people are mostly Munceys and speak the Muncey dialect of the Delaware language. Mission work was begun with the band of Indians by the Moravians in Pennsylvania in the year 1767. Mr. McKee offered a tract of land to them on the banks of La Tranche, and, leaving Pennsylvania, they landed in Canada on 2nd May, 1791. In 1792 a church was built on a spot called Fairfield, and was opened by Rev. David Zeisberger, who preached the first sermon in the new church. In 1793 Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe visited the tribe. A tract of land 12 miles long by 6 miles broad was donated to the Mission, assigned in trust to the Brethren's Society in London for Propagating the Gospel Among the Heathen. The Government in after years bought most of this land back, leaving an area of about two by three miles in their possession. The sales of land brought the band about $150,000, the interest of which is paid to the Indians by the Dominion Government. In 1881 a Church of England church, and in 1893 a Methodist church, were built on the Reserve, both encroaching materially on the Moravian cause, as three churches were then serving 300 people. Thus weakened the Moravians sought amalgamation with the Methodists, the latter church taking over the original mission church with its parsonage and farm of about 80 acres. Since then no regular services have been maintained in the English church. The farm is well cultivated and is fairly profitable. Various articles of interest were seen at the church, such as the large white delf cups, the walnut trays, and wicker-work baskets used in serving the people at the periodical love-feasts of the congregation. There are three kinds of cups, the earliest being as old, at least, as 1791, when the Indians settled in Moraviantown. There is also an 1847 print of David Zeisberger's edition of the Moravian prayer book and hymn book of 1804. In the parsonage there are some valuable records which are being copied for the Ontario Archives, dating from 1800.

From the church, the residence of Mr. Albert Tobias, the aged Indian chief, was visited. Chief Tobias received the historians with the quiet courtesy of his race. He gave a most interesting account of the Moravian Settlement, recited very clearly what he, as a boy, had heard his grandfather and Chief Tollosh (Timothy Snake), Tecumseh's nephew and other Indians of his boyhood's day say about the battle of the Thames and the part played by Tecumseh therein; also the accounts of Tecumseh's death and burial given generally by the Indians of Tecumseh's time, to the same effect as published by Mr. Albert Greenwood, Hillsboro', N. H. Whatever might be thought as to the authenticity of these accounts, they did not, at the least, lose interest as told by Mr. Tobias. Chief Tobias was, in his day, a famous vocalist, and about forty years ago was one of a company of eight who visited England on a singing tour and had the honor of appearing before Queen Victoria.

The Indians suffer considerably from tuberculosis, though they appear to be comfortably housed, and the general conditions of living to be above the average on the Ontario Reserves.

The Sherman pioneer homestead and cemetery were viewed with interest, also the old Sherman barn, used as a hospital by Harrison's troops.

On returning to Thamesville luncheon was served in the Tecumseh House, among the guests being : Mr. and Mrs. Dearness, Mrs. Thomas Ahearn, Ottawa ; Miss Priddis, London ; Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Toronto ; W. N. Sexsmith, Chatham ; W. R. Davies, Mr. George Pattullo, Woodstock ; Dr. Alexander Fraser, Dr. Gilmour, Toronto ; Miss Helen M. Merrill, Dr. Stuart, Dr. R. N. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Coutts, Miss Sherman.

The subject of erecting a memorial of Tecumseh in the Thames Valley was discussed by Mrs. Coutts, Mr. Dearness, Dr. A. Fraser, Mr. Sexsmith, Mr. Coutts and Mr. Davies, and it was clear that Thamesville will make a strong effort to have the monument placed there.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed, on the motion of Mr. Pattullo, seconded by Mrs. Thompson, to the Tecumseh Memorial Association for the generous hospitality extended to them, and in conveying this sentiment the President assured the association of the hearty support of the Society in the movement to honor Tecumseh's memory suitably in the valley of the Thames.

This closed the proceedings of the Annual Meeting.

ALEXANDER FRASER,
Secretary.

APPENDIX I

Meetings of Council

Minutes of Meeting held on July 25th, 1912, at Toronto.

A meeting of the Council of the Ontario Historical Society was held in the Secretary's office, Department of Education, on the above date, the President, Mr. John Dearness, M.A., London, in the chair, and the following members present :—Dr. Alex. Fraser, Toronto ; Prof. Grant, Kingston ; C. M. Warner, Napanee ; W. A. MacLean, Toronto ; Sir Edmund Walker, Toronto ; A. F. Hunter, M.A., Barrie ; Justin Griffin, Hamilton ; David Williams, Collingwood, and Clarkson W. James, Toronto.

The minutes of the previous council meeting were read and confirmed.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was dealt with, clause by clause, and the following action taken :

In the matter of the near approach of the centenary of the death of Britain's gallant Indian ally, Chief Tecumseh, it was moved by Dr. Fraser, and seconded by Sir Edmund Walker, that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the secretaries of the local societies and ascertain their views on the subject for consideration at the next annual meeting. Carried.

As to the President's suggestion that more time be devoted in our public schools to the study of local history, it was moved by Sir Edmund Walker, and seconded by Prof. Grant, that the President appoint a committee to formulate a plan to teach local history and have same submitted to the Minister of Education for his consideration. Carried.

That the excellent report of the Committee on Historic Sites and Monuments be printed in the Annual Report. Carried.

That the motion of Mr. Allan R. Davis regarding a fitting commemoration of the birth of Canada's illustrious statesman, Sir John A. Macdonald, in 1915, be concurred in. Carried.

In the matter of providing a permanent home for the Ontario Historical Society, etc., it was moved by Mr. David Williams, seconded by Mr. Justin Griffin, that Mr. Clarance Warner, Sir Edmund Walker, Dr. Coyne, Dr. Alex. Fraser be appointed a committee, with power to add to their number, to look into the matter and report at the next meeting of the Council, and that the letter of Dr. G. H. Locke, Librarian of the Toronto Public Library, be referred to the same committee. Carried.

In the matter of the resolution offered by Mr. Pattullo suggesting co-operation of county councils and other public bodies throughout the Province in securing and taking steps to preserve documents and other historical material it was decided to carry out the suggestion, and the Secretary was instructed to prepare a circular to be sent to the Secretaries of the bodies referred to.

Secretary : Following the resignation of Mr. Clarkson W. James as Secretary of the Society, to take effect on the 30th of September, 1912, it was found necessary to select and appoint a new Secretary to assume duty on the 1st of October, the Council, therefore, appointed Dr. Alexander Fraser, Toronto, to succeed Mr. James as Secretary to the Ontario Historical Society, commencing October 1st, 1912, on which date Mr. James is to assume the position of Treasurer to which he was elected at the Annual Meeting in Napanee.

Annual Meeting : The President and Secretary were appointed as a special committee to make the necessary arrangements for the Annual Meeting, to be held in the City of Chatham in 1913.

Editorial and Printing Committee : It was moved by Mr. David Williams, seconded by Mr. Clarance Warner, Napanee, that the President, Secretary, Treasurer and Prof. Grant, be the Editorial and Printing Committee for the year. Carried.

There being no further business before the chair the meeting adjourned.

(Signed) Clarkson W. James,
Secretary.

Minutes of Meeting held on 4th December, 1912, at Toronto.

A meeting of the Council of the Ontario Historical Society was held this date in the Office, Department of Education.

Present : John Dearness, President ; Clarance M. Warner, 1st Vice-President ; Sir Edmund Walker, 2nd Vice-President ; Clarkson W. James, Treasurer ; Dr. Alexander Fraser, Secretary ; Professor W. S. Wallace ; Dr. J. H. Coyne ; David Williams, Mrs. John Calder, Hamilton ; Mrs. J. Seymour Corley, Rev. Canon Starr, Kingston.

Minutes : The minutes of the last meeting of the Council were read and confirmed.

Correspondence : Letters of regret for absence from the meeting were read by the Secretary from : Professor Grant, Kingston ; Francis Cleary, Windsor ; Mrs. Ahearn, Ottawa, and Mr. Passmore, Brantford.

Letters regarding the collection of materials for biographies of Canadian public men, in the localities of their residence, by affiliated societies were read from Mr. Passmore and Mrs. N. A. Brown, Brantford ; from A. Calhoun, Calgary Public Library ; J. A. Holden, State Historian, Albany, N.Y. ; Miss Annette P. Ward, Cleveland, respecting the conditions on which copies of the Society's publications could be obtained, and from Waldo Lincoln, Worcester, Mass., inviting delegates from the Society to attend the Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association on the 28th instant, at Boston, Mass.

Next Annual Meeting : On behalf of the special committee entrusted with the arrangements for the next annual meeting, consisting of the President and Secretary, the latter reported that with a view to securing papers for the next meeting that would provide for a volume of Papers and Records on the Indian in Ontario, correspondence had been carried on with the following prospect : (1) Dr. A. F. Chamberlain. Short Introductory Paper. (2) D. Campbell Scott, re Education, and Intellectual side of Indian character. (3) Health and Social Conditions. Dr. P. H. Bryce. (4) Military Services, 1812-1814. Major Gordon Smith, Brantford. (5) Rites and Ceremonies in Ontario, 19th Century. Dr. C. M. Barbeau. (6) Treaty Surrenders, Ontario. Dr. A. Fraser. (7) General Survey of Ontario Indian Field as the inaugural Address by the President, and that material was being collected by several well known students of the North American Indians, with a view to supplementing these papers.

The President also stated that he had recently visited Chatham. The local Society was deeply interested, and practically unanimous in the opinion that the meeting should be held in the second week of the Western Fair (at London). He had arranged with Mr. Norman Gurd, B.A., Rev. John Morrison, Sarnia, and Mr. William Houston, M.A., Toronto, for papers for the meeting.

Satisfaction with the program was expressed by members of the Council, and it was suggested by Sir Edmund Walker that a contribution should be obtained from Lt.-Col. Wood, Ottawa.

Stoney Creek : Mrs. John Calder intimated that a demonstration would be held at Stoney Creek on the 6th of June next, and expressed the hope that as many of the officers and members of the O.H.S. attend as possible.

Prize Essays : The Secretary reported that in connection with the Prize Essays, 1,000 copies of the governing rules had been distributed, to inspectors of schools, high school principals, principals of certain public schools, registrars of universities, principals of colleges, about 200 clergymen, about 170 newspapers, enclosing in each case a paragraph for publication ; and a large number on application to intending competitors. Also, that much correspondence answering questions re form of the essay, etc., had arisen.

It was moved by Dr. Fraser, seconded by Professor Wallace, that Professors Grant and Morison, Kingston, be appointed judges in the Essay Competition. Carried.

The hope was expressed that the awards in the Competition would be made not later than the 31st March next, the same to be sent to the Secretary for action.

Mr. Passmore's Letter : On the motion of Sir Edmund Walker, seconded by the Secretary, the suggestion contained in the letters of Mrs. Brown and Mr. Passmore, Brantford, was referred to the Editorial Committee, and the Secretary was instructed to reply approvingly to the writers of the letters.

Financial Statement : Mr. Clarkson W. James, the Treasurer, presented a statement showing the condition of the funds of the Society, and joined with the Secretary in urging the strictest economy in connection with the work of the Society.

Travelling Expenses of Members of Council : The Secretary reported that, following precedent, he had certified an account from Dr. Coyne for attendance at meetings, though he could not trace in the records authorization for passing accounts for the travelling expenses of past presidents, and asked that his action be confirmed, and that he be directed as to what course he should pursue in the future with respect to such expenses.

On the motion of Sir Edmund Walker, seconded by Mr. Williams, the following resolution, designed to be effective until the next annual meeting of the Society, was carried : That the expenses of any member of Council called by the President of the Society to attend meetings of committees of Council be paid.

It was moved by Mr. C. W. James, seconded by Mr. Warner, that the Secretary's action in passing Dr. Coyne's account be confirmed. Carried.

It was moved by the Secretary, seconded by Canon Starr, that the expenses of Past Presidents who had attended the meetings of Council on the 25th July last, and to-day, be paid. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Warner, seconded by Prof. Wallace, that the Treasurer be authorized to pay all accounts certified to by the President and Secretary. Carried.

Amendment to the Constitution : The President and Secretary were appointed a committee to prepare an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the Diplomas of Fellowship.

Rev. Canon Starr moved and Dr. Fraser seconded, that until steps be taken to correct the omission from the minutes of 1903, of the provision that Past Presidents be ex-officio members of Council, and from the minutes of 1905 that the Ontario Archivist be an ex-officio member of the Society, this Council shall so regard them. Carried.

Permanent Home : The Special Committee of the Council of the Ontario Historical Society which was appointed to negotiate for permanent headquarters for the Society reported as follows :—

1. The Committee recommend that, if possible, adequate quarters for the Society be obtained in the Normal School Building, St. James Square, Toronto.

2. The Committee further recommends that its chairman with Sir Edmund Walker constitute a sub-committee with full power to take such action as they may deem expedient for the purpose mentioned, and that they have power for such purpose to associate themselves from time to time with other person or persons.

3. The Committee begs to be allowed to continue its labors.

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Warner and seconded by Dr. Coyne and carried.

Editorial Committee : The Secretary reported for the Editorial Committee that one volume was ready for the printer (Papers and Records), and that tenders had been called for ; that the Committee hoped early in the spring to issue an additional volume to that now ready.

Annual Report : The Secretary reported that the Annual Report was in the printer's hands, and would be ready shortly.

Correspondence : The Secretary reported that, since assuming office, he had conducted correspondence as follows : That the letters posted had numbered considerably more than 1,000 ; 700 re Prize Essays, 60 to affiliated societies, 60 to county clerks and municipal officials, 230 in general correspondence, including Prize Essays, requests for information, etc., letters with officers. Many requests had been received for transcriptions where our papers are not available.

Office Supplies : The Secretary was authorized to expend an amount not exceeding $75.00 in purchasing office supplies such as filing apparatus, etc., and the Treasurer was authorized to furnish funds therefor.

American Historical Association : It was agreed that should the President be able to attend the American Historical Association's Annual Meeting at Boston, on the 28th inst., his expenses in connection therewith be paid by the Society.

The meeting then adjourned.

(Signed) ALEXANDER FRASER,
Secretary.

Minutes of Meeting held on 10th September, at Chatham, Ont.

A meeting of Council was held on the 10th of September, 1913, at Chatham, Ont.

Present : John Dearness, M.A., President ; Clarance M. Warner, Esq., Vice-President ; Dr. Alexander Fraser, Secretary and Acting Treasurer ; Professor W. L. Grant, M.A., A. F. Hunter, M.A., J. Stewart Carstairs, B.A., Dr. J. H. Coyne, Miss Janet Carnochan, David Williams, and Mrs. Thomas Ahearn.

The minutes of last meeting were circulated, taken as read and confirmed.

On motion of the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Williams, the following societies were admitted into affiliation with the Ontario Historical Society, viz. : Waterloo Historical Society, Berlin, Ont. ; The Grimsby Historical Society, Grimsby, Ont. ; the Kent Historical Society, Chatham, Ont. ; the Gaelic Society of Canada, Toronto ; the Toronto Historical Society, and the following new members were elected :

Messrs. W. E. Macpherson, Kingston ; R. W. Reford, Montreal, Que. ; Mrs. Clarance M. Warner, Napanee ; Norman Gurd, Sarnia, and Wm. Leonhardt, Wallaceburg ; C. H. Clarke and C. H. Hale, Orillia ; W. H. Breithaupt, Berlin.

History Essay Competition.

The Secretary read his Report on the History Essay Competition as follows :—

In accordance with the resolution of the last annual meeting, the rules governing this competition were widely circulated, and early in the fall letters began to come in showing genuine interest in the matter.

Finally thirty-seven essays were received, of which seven were too late ; three were ruled out as being :—One a collection of Indian legends ; one a satirical sketch of the village postmistress ; and one the proof sheets of a book on local history, from which the author wished me to call 5,000 words of the best passages. Thus ten failed to get a hearing, and twenty-seven complying with the conditions were submitted to the judges.

The competitors were well distributed oves the Province, the east, north and west being well represented. They were mostly high and public school teachers and university students,—the class indeed, that the Society aimed at reaching. One thing proved by this departure in our work is that there is a very considerable constituency from which similar appeals may look for a sincere response.

The subjects of some of the better essays were :—The British at Fort Detroit, Moraviantown, The Curtain Fall of a Tragedy, The Banner of Ontario, Fathers of Confederation, William Lyon Mackenzie, The Passing of the Indians, The War of 1812-14, Stories of the Bay of Quinte, The Dawn of Ontario History, Feudalism in Upper Canada, At the Head of Lake Ontario Before 1837, The Heroes of the Long Sault, Iroquois Invasion of Manitoulin, Early Days in Upper Canada, Improvements in Ontario Sixty or Seventy Years Ago, The History of Toronto, A Loyal Struggle, Pioneer History of the Township of North Norwich, County of Oxford, The Rise and Fall of Malton, The Peter Perry Election and the Rise of the Clear Grit Party, Bush Life in the Ottawa Valley, Pioneers of Ontario.

The Society was fortunate in securing the services, as judges, of Professors W. L. Grant and J. L. Morison, Queen's University, Kingston, whose awards on separate consideration were as follows :—

First Essay—"Feudalism in Upper Canada," Marjorie J. F. Fraser, Toronto.

Third Essay—"Bush Life in the Ottawa Valley Eighty Years Ago," John May, M.A., Franktown, Ont.

The judges did not award a second prize, but named the essay on "The Peter Perry Election," by Geo. M. Jones, Toronto, as a proxime accessit.

I recommend that the sum of $35.00 be allowed to Mr. Jones, carrying out the evident intention of the examiners. There would still remain on hand $25.00 of the $200 voted for prizes.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER FRASER,
Secretary.

Toronto, 5th September, 1913.

On the Secretary's motion, seconded by Professor Grant, the Report was adopted.

On the motion of Dr. Coyne, seconded by Mr. Hunter, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the examiners of the essays, whose valuable services are greatly appreciated.

It was agreed, on the motion of Dr. Coyne, seconded by Mr. Hunter, to refund the sum of four dollars, paid by the Waterloo Historical Society, as affiliation fee.

Miss Carnochan suggested the publication of a paper on the War of 1812-14, by Col. Cruikshank, that had been read before the Society some years ago ; and that steps be taken to augment the exchange list of the Society. It was agreed that both suggestions should receive attention from the Editorial Committee and the Secretary.

Mr. Hunter raised the question that under the Constitution the Council had the right to propose a certain number of members of the Committee for the nomination of officers for the Society, and asked that a meeting of the Council be held for that purpose at a later stage in the proceedings of the meeting. This was concurred in.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN DEARNESS,
President.

ALEXANDER FRASER,
Secretary.

APPENDIX II

Ontario Historical Society

Secretary's Office, Toronto, 10th August, 1913.

Dear Sir or Madam,—Formal notice of the following proposed amendments, additions and repeals have been received in accordance with Section 7 of the Constitution of the Ontario Historical Society and are hereby sent to the members of the Society and the Secretaries of affiliated Societies in accordance with said Section 7 of the Constitution.

Yours faithfully,
ALEXANDER FRASER,
Secretary.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

Amendments Proposed by the Secretary of the Society :—

1. That sub-sect. (a) sect. 3 be amended by adding, after the words The Dominion Archivist, the words "The Ontario Archivist."

2. That sub-sect. (6) sect. 3 be amended : (1) by inserting the word "General," before, and the words "or Executive Board," after the word Council in line ; (2) by striking out the words : not exceeding seven in all, in lines 10 and 11 and substituting therefor : "and, in addition thereto, the said Six Nations Indians may be represented at the annual meeting of the Society by one general representative elected by the said Six Nations Indians collectively ; (3) The Delegates from affiliated societies and Representatives from the Six Nations Indians shall have the right of voting at all meetings of the Society and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of annual members, without payment of the annual membership fee ; (4) by inserting the word "Honorary" before Secretary in line 14.

3. That the word Association in sub-sects. (c) and (d) be changed to "Society" and that the word "General" be inserted before the word Council in sub-sect. (d).

4. That sub-sect. (e) sect. 3, be amended as follows : Annual Members shall pay a membership fee of one dollar per annum, in advance. Upon non-payment of such annual fee, after due notification of arrears has been made, such membership shall cease, except as to Delegates and Representatives as hereinabove provided for.

5. That sect. 3 be added to as follows : (h) The Society may confer the Diploma of Fellowship on any of its members in recognition of valuable services in the field of Ontario history in connection with the work of this Society.

6. That sect. 4 be repealed and the following substituted therefor : (a) The officers of this Society shall be : A President, two

Vice-Presidents, an Honorary Secretary and an Honorary Treasurer, all of whom shall be elected from among the members of the Society, by direct nomination and vote, at its annual meeting, and shall hold office for one year, or until their successors shall have been duly elected and installed in their stead.

(b) These officers with the immediate past president shall form the Executive Board of the Society.

7. That the following new section be enacted as section 5 of the Constitution, viz.: "For the general management of the affairs of the Society there shall be a General Council to be composed of: (a) The officers of the Society (as set forth in sub-sect. (a) of sect. (4), (b) Five members of the Society, who shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Society; (c) the Presidents of Affiliated Societies who shall be ex-officio Vice-Presidents of this Society during three years from the date of their retirement from the office of President; (e) and the Chairmen of Standing Committees, during their term of office.

8. That sect. 5 be numbered section 6, and that the word Council in line 3 thereof be deleted and the following words substituted therefor: "Society, General Council, or Executive Board"; and the word five in line 8 be changed to "twenty-five"; and the words: for the Council three, in line 9, to the words: "for the General Council, nine; and for the Executive Board, three."

9. That sect 7 as at present shall become sub-section (a) of sect. 7, and that the following be added as subsection (b) viz.:

"(b) This Society shall have power by a two-thirds vote to vary the terms of any proposed amendment to the Constitution properly received by it, but only in so far as such variation shall be within the scope and purpose of the proposed amendment thereby affected."

10. That sect. 13 be amended by substituting for the word Council in line 3, the words "General Council and Executive Board," by substituting for the word Council, in line 9, the words "Executive Board"; and for the word Council in line 15, the words "General Council"; also by inserting the words "Honorary" before Secretary in line 1.

11. That the word Council in lines 4 and 6 of sect. 14, in lines 6 and 8 of sub-section (a) of section 14 and in line 3 of section 15, be struck out and the words General Council substituted; and that the word "Honorary" be inserted before the word Treasurer in line 1, sect. 14, and in line 6 sub. sect. (a) of sect. 14.

12. That section 16 be repealed.

13. That the word Council in line 3 of sect. 17 be replaced by the words: "Executive Board or General Council," and that said section be amended by adding thereto the words: "The General Council shall have power to pay an honorarium to the Honorary Secretary and to provide for such assistance to the Honorary Sec-

retary in the discharge of his duties as may be deemed necessary; or it may delegate this power to the Executive Board."

14. That in sect. 18, line 1, in sect. 19, lines 3 and 4, and in sect. 25, line 2, the word "General" be inserted before the word Council, and that sections 19, 20, 21, and 22 shall become subsections (a), (b), (c) and (d) of section 18; and that the following be added as sub-section (e) and sub-section (f), of section 18:

(e) The General Council shall hold two regular meetings annually; the first to be held on the day before the annual meeting of the Society, and at the same place at which the annual meeting shall be held. At this meeting the Executive Board shall present a report of its transactions for the past year; which, with the business to come before the meeting of the Society shall be considered by the General Council. The second meeting shall be at the close of the annual meeting of the Society, and at the same place of meeting, to deal with business arising from the proceedings of the annual meeting, and any business within its powers, that may by it be deemed desirable in the interest of the Society.

(f) Should conditions of urgency arise special meetings of the General Council may be called by the Executive Board.

(g) All the transactions of the General Council shall be subject to review by the Society assembled in annual or special meeting, and the same may be confirmed or rejected by the Society.

15. That the following new sections be added to the Constitution:—The Executive Board shall have general superintendence over the affairs of the Society and shall have power to deal with business referred to it by the General Council.

16. Sect. . . (1) The Standing Committees of the Society shall be: (a) A Committee of seven members, on Historic Sites; (b) a Committee, of seven members, on Historic Events; a Committee, of seven members, on Local Work; all of whom shall be members of the Society, and shall be elected by direct nomination and vote at the annual meeting of the Society.

(2) Each of these Standing Committees shall meet and elect a Chairman and Secretary before the close of the annual meeting and shall communicate the names of these officers to the Honorary Secretary.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Committee on Historic Sites to prepare for the Society a written Report on anything of interest with respect to Historic Sites within the Province of Ontario that may arise during its term of office.

(4) It shall be the duty of the Committee on Historic Events to keep a record of current events within the Province of Ontario, during its term of office, that may be of historic interest in the future, and to prepare a written Report on the same for the Society; to submit suggestions regarding the celebration of past events of historic interest, within said Province; and generally, to as-

sume the duties performed by the Committee on Flag and Commemoration Day.

(5) It shall be the duty of the Committee on Local Work to encourage the work of the affiliated societies, and the organization of local societies where such do not now exist ; and to extend the membership of the Ontario Historical Society. It shall prepare for the Society a written Report of its work during its term of office.

17. Sect. . . The Reports of the Standing Committees and of the Affiliated Societies shall be sent to the Honorary Secretary not later than one month before the date of the annual meeting.

18. Sect. . . The Distribution of the volumes published by the Society shall be as follows : (a) one copy each free of charge to Members and Fellows of the Society ; the Ontario Archives, the Legislative Library of Ontario, and the Library of the Department of Education of Ontario ; and such copies as may be ordered by the Executive Board to be given in exchange for volumes received from kindred societies and institutions.

(b) Except as hereinbefore provided for the price per copy of the regular publications of the Society shall be one dollar.

19. Sect. . . Travelling and hotel expenses incurred by members of the Executive Board by attendance at meetings of said Board and at the annual meetings of the Society shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Society ; and those incurred by the President and by the Hon. Secretary in connection with the business of the Society upon the authority of the Executive Board.

20. Sect. . . (a) In order to be admitted to Fellowship in this Society a member must be proposed in writing by two members of the General Council, which proposition shall be sent through the Honorary Secretary to the Executive Board, which shall report on the same to the next regular meeting of the General Council. If approved of by the General Council, the proposition shall be presented at the next annual meeting of the Society to be voted upon, and a two-thirds majority of the members present at that meeting shall be necessary to reject the recommendation of the General Council. Provided, however, that any recommendation for Fellowship made by the Council to the annual meeting in 1913, on the institution of the Fellowship may be seen confirmed.

(b) There shall not be more than twenty-five Fellows of the Society at any one time, nor shall more than five Fellowships be conferred in any one year.

(c) Fellows of the Society shall be designated F. O. H. S., which Initials each Fellow shall be expected to place after his name on all suitable occasions.

21. That the sections of this Constitution be classified, re-numbered consecutively as may be necessary by any of the foregoing proposed amendments that may be made by the Society, and that said amendments shall be in force immediately on having been passed.

Toronto, 6th August, 1913.

To the Secretary of The Ontario Historical Society :—

Sir,—I hereby give notice that at the next meeting of the Ontario Historical Society the following amendments to the Constitution will be proposed :

1. To amend Section 4 by inserting in the 4th line after the word "Society," the words "all Past-Presidents."

2. To amend Section 4 by inserting after the words "a Secretary" in the 4th line, the words "the Chairmen of Standing Committees."

3. To amend Section 4 by adding at the end the following words : "Chairmen of Standing Committees shall be deemed to have been members of the Council during their term of office as such on and since the 5th day of June, 1901, and every Past-President of the Society from and after his ceasing to be President.

4. To amend Section 5 by striking out that portion beginning with the word "place" in the second line and ending with "year" in the 4th line, and substituting therefor the words : "time and place in Ontario in each year as may be appointed by the Council, at least one month's notice to be given to members of the intended meeting."

CLARANCE M. WARNER,
A Member of the Society.

Dated at Napanee, this 24th day of July, 1913.

APPENDIX III

Reports of Societies Affiliated with the Ontario Historical Society.

LIST OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Name.	Secretary.	Location.
BRANT COUNTY	Mrs. J. Y. Brown	Brantford
BOWMANVILLE	Miss Jury	Bowmanville
BRUCE COUNTY	Norman Robertson	Walkerton
CANADIAN METHODIST	Rev. E. A. Chown	Toronto
ELGIN HIST. & SCIENTIFIC INST.	H. S. Wegg	St. Thomas
ELGIN WOMEN'S AUXILIARY	Mrs. G. Symington	St Thomas
ESSEX	Andrew Braid	Windsor
FRONTENAC	Prof. W. L. Grant	Kingston
GAELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA	Roderick Macdonald	Toronto
GRIMSBY	Linus Woolverton	Grimsby
HURON INSTITUTE	David Williams	Collingwood
KENT	W. N. Sexsmith	Chatham
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON	Ulysses J. Flack	Napanee
LONDON AND MIDDLESEX	F. E. Perrin	London
LUNDY'S LANE	John H. Jackson	Niagara Falls
NIAGARA	J. Eckersley	Niagara-on-the-Lake
NORFOLK	H. S. Macpherson	Simcoe
OXFORD	Thos. P. Hart	Woodstock
SIMCOE COUNTY	A. F. Hunter	Barrie
THUNDER BAY	Miss Mary Black	Fort William
TORONTO HIST. SOC	E. J. Hathaway	Toronto
WATERLOO	Peter Fischer	Berlin
WENTWORTH	J. H. Land	Hamilton
THE WOMEN'S CANADIAN H. S.	Mrs. Braddish Billings	Ottawa
WOMEN'S CANADIAN H. S.	Miss Fitzgibbon	Toronto
WOMEN'S H. S.	Mrs. Keating	Sarnia
WOMEN'S WENTWORTH H. S.	Mrs. B. E. D. Smith	Hamilton
YORK PIONEERS	J. W. Miller	Toronto

BRANT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, BRANTFORD.

OFFICERS, 1913.

HON. PRESIDENTS—His Honor Judge Hardy, W. F. Cockshutt, M.P.

PRESIDENT.................S. F. Passmore, B.A.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Miss A. I. G. Gilkison, Mr. T. W. Standing, B.A.

SECRETARY.................Mrs. J. Y. Brown

TREASURER.................E. R. Read

CURATOR.................Major H. Leonard

HISTORIANS (ADVISORY)—Judge Hardy, Mr. M. A. Brown, Mr. Livingstone, Miss E. Johnston (Six Nations Indians).

A successful year is reported. A committee under the chairmanship of Major H. Leonard, in co-operation with the commissioners of the Park Board were successful in securing from the city council a parcel of land in the vicinity of Gilkison Bridge, where Captain Joseph Brant and the Indians were accustomed to ford the river, and after which place Brantford has been named. The place will be used as a park. It is the intention of the Society to erect a suitable memorial in it. Papers were read during the year by Judge Hardy, Major H. Leonard, John Hawkins, and Miss Gilkison.

Historians were appointed, who are now busily engaged in writing what we hope to be an authentic "Life of Brant," and "History of the Six Nation Indians of the Grand River Reserve." They are also collecting photos and pictures, and making a record of the most important events in the history of the city and county, with the view of compiling a book similar to Mr. Robertson's "Landmarks of Toronto." They have also interviewed the Hon. Mr. Paterson and several prominent statesmen and families requesting the preservation of correspondence and records with the view of writing the lives of the most prominent men Brant County has known.

THE BOWMANVILLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, BOWMANVILLE

OFFICERS, 1913.

PRESIDENT... ....Mrs. J. A. McClellan, Bowmanville
VICE-PRESIDENTS—Miss Margaret Allen, and Miss Fairbairn, Bowmanville.
TREASURER... ....Miss Jury, Bowmanville

BRUCE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, WALKERTON.

OFFICERS, 1913.

PRESIDENT... ....Lt.-Col. A. E. Belcher, Toronto
VICE-PRESIDENTS—The Reeves of the various local municipalities of the County of Bruce.
SECRETARY-TREASURER... .....Norman Robertson, Walkerton

THE CANADIAN METHODIST HISTORICAL SOCIETY, TORONTO.

(Organized 1899.)

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT... ....Rev. N. Burwash, S.T.D., LL.D.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—C. C. James, M.A., LL.D., C.M.G., Rev. A. Carman, D.D., Rev. R. Cade, D.D., Toronto; Rev. W. Limbert, Oakwood; Rev. J. R. Gundy, D.D., St. Thomas.
CURATOR... ... ...Rev. J. F. McLaughlin, M.A., B.D., Toronto
SECRETARY-TREASURER—Rev. S. A. Chown, B.A., 31 Madison Ave., Toronto.

The object of this Society is the collection and preservation of all documents and materials bearing upon the history of Methodism in Canada. Its work is carried an largely by clergymen and interested laymen of the denominational connection, and has been fruitful of results. The annual meetings are held in connection with the Theological Conference of Victoria University, Toronto. Branches are encouraged, and a vigorous organization exists under the auspices of the London Conference.

THE ELGIN HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, ST. THOMAS.

OFFICERS, 1913-14.

PRESIDENT	James H. Coyne, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C.
VICE-PRESIDENT	Mrs. J. H. Wilson
SECRETARY	Herbert S. Wegg
TREASURER	W. H. Murch
EDITOR	Judge C. O. Ermatinger

Eight meetings were held with satisfactory attendances. Addresses on "General Brock and Queenston Heights" were given by Judge Ermatinger, Dr. A. Leitch and Rev. Dr. Warner ; "Fenian Troubles in 1866 and 1870," Judge Ermatinger ; "Cities and Civilization, or City versus Country," H. S. Wegg ; "The City of St. John," J. W. Stewart ; "Oklahoma in 1870-71," A. W. Graham ; "Railroads and Railroading," W. W. Olmsted ; "Manners and Customs of Upper Canada Pioneers," Rev. R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D. ; "Some Reminiscences of Aldborough and Dunwich Pioneers," Colin St. Clair Leitch ; "Napoleon and the War of 1812," W. H. Murch.

The Southwold Earthwork was considered by the late Dr. David Boyle to be the most perfect specimen of an Indian fort in Canada, and the only double earthwork left by the aborigines. Private ownership has hitherto maintained it practically intact, but the forest which protected it is gradually disappearing. The Institute has endeavored to interest the public authorities in the preservation of so valuable an archaeological treasure, which might easily be endangered by a change in private ownership of the land or timber. There is reasonable ground for the hope that practical steps will soon be taken for its acquisition in the public interest. The Institute gratefully acknowledges the offer of a plot of land centrally situated in the City of St. Thomas, on which may be erected a suitable structure as permanent quarters for the Society. The building conditions accompanying the offer are now under consideration.

The Treasurer's Report shows a balance of cash on hand of $218.16.

ELGIN WOMAN'S AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION, ST. THOMAS.

The Woman's Auxiliary Historical Society held eight meetings during the year, at which papers of high excellence were read. The President is Mrs. J. H. Wilson, and the Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. G. Symington. The cash on hand amounts to $505.18.

ESSEX HISTORICAL SOCIETY, WINDSOR.

OFFICERS, 1912-13.

PRESIDENT...... ....Francis Cleary
VICE-PRESIDENTS... ...... A. P. E. Panet, A. J. E. Belleperche
SECRETARY-TREASURER...... .... Andrew Braid
AUDITORS...... ....E. P. Gavin, Judge McHugh
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The officers as above, and Messrs. Robert Thomas, D. H. Bedford, Reed Neal and George Cheyne.

Tablets—Pursuing the work of placing tablets on spots of historical interest, the Society is now engaged in marking the sites of the homestead of Colonel John Prince on the Park Farm, at Sandwich, and at Moy Hall, on the front of lot 93 in the 1st concession of the Township of Sandwich (now the City of Windsor), this farm having been recently subdivided, and now being rapidly built over with residences. The inscriptions on these two tablets will be as follows :

PARK FARM.—Residence of Colonel John Prince, 1833 to 1860, when he was appointed Judge of Algoma District, which office he held until his death at Sault Ste. Marie, 1870. Represented County of Essex in Legislature, 1836 to 1856, and as Legislative Councillor until 1860. Was in command of the militia at the Battle of Windsor, December 4th, 1838.

MOY HALL.—Was erected on this farm, lot No. 93, in 1st concession, Sandwich, 1797, by Angus Mackintosh, who resided here until about 1830. Died at Davoit, Inverness, Scotland, January 25th, 1833. 25th Chief of the Mackintosh Clan. Building taken down November, 1912.

Publishing Transactions.—The Society has decided to publish, in pamphlet form, the papers which have been contributed by members, and read at meetings from time to time.

"Pontiac" versus "Ojibway."—The Society entered a vigorous protest on the selection by the United States Steel Corporation of the name "Pontiac" for the new town to be established at, or near, the land heretofore known as Ojibway. A courteous reply was received from the President of the Steel Corporation, and in due course of time the announcement was made that the obnoxious name was abandoned in favor of the established one of Ojibway.

The Executive Committee held meetings from time to time when occasion demanded; and on the 3rd of June, 1913, a public meeting was held in the Library auditorium, when President Cleary read an interesting paper on the history of Moy Hall, giving an account of the Mackintosh Clan, and Angus Mackintosh who built the hall about 1797. Mr. Cleary also quoted from several old documents at one time belonging to the Mackintosh family, left to him by Mrs. John Davis for the purpose of using them at this meeting. Some of these papers showed that prize money had been distributed among the militia for the capture of Detroit in August, 1812.

The financial statement shows cash on hand amounting to $415.86.

THE FRONTENAC HISTORICAL SOCIETY, KINGSTON.

OFFICERS, 1912-13.

PATRONS—W. F. Nickle, M.P., A. E. Ross, M.P.P. The Mayor of the City of Kingston.
PRESIDENT—The Very Rev. George Lothrop Starr, Dean of Ontario.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—Professor G. D. Ferguson, Miss A. M. Machar
SECRETARY-TREASURER...... ....Prof. W. L. Grant
LIBRARIAN... ....Miss Kathleen Saunders
COMMITTEE—The Right Rev. Bishop Bidwell, Mrs. W. B. Carey, J. M. Farrell, Esq., Prof. R. Laird, Prof. Lanos, Prof. J. L. Morison, Miss Macaulay, Lt.-Col. McGill, Mrs. J. B. Mowat, Lt.-Col. Birchall Wood.

During the year six meetings were held, at which the following papers were read: Professor G. M. Wrong: A Canadian Manor and its Seigniors. Major Vernon Eaton, R.C.H.A.: Labrador. W. S. Herrington, Esq., K.C.: Loyalists of Lennox and Addington. Professor G. D. Ferguson: Feudalism in Canada. Professor O. D. Skelton: The Galts, Father and Son. Principal Gordon: Early Days in the Canadian West.

During the year the membership of the Society increased to 129, of whom 101 were paying members.

The Society has not yet been able to issue any publications, but several volumes are in course of preparation. These include a volume of the early Church of England records of Kingston, and a volume of extracts from the early newspapers of the city, in the days when Kingston was the most important town of the Province.

The cash in hand amounts to $213.10.

GAELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA, TORONTO.

OFFICERS, 1913.

PRESIDENT... ....John Darroch
SECRETARY... ... ..., ...Roderick Macdonald
TREASURER...... ... ...,. ....Alexander Maclennan
DELEGATES TO THE ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY—John Darroch, Hugh Ray, Dr. Alexander Fraser.

The Society held eighteen meetings during the year, at which papers and addresses on historical subjects,—Scottish, and Scottish-Canadian, especially on pioneer life in Ontario, were given. One of the objects of the Society is to collect, preserve and publish data relating to the settlement of the country by pioneer Scots, and in this work there has been considerable achievement.

GRIMSBY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, GRIMSBY.

OFFICERS, 1913.

PRESIDENT... ... ...W. J. Drope, B.A.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—R. A. Alexander, M.D., Mrs. A. G. Pettit
SECRETARY-TREASURER... ....Linus Woolverton, M.A.

At the annual meeting in the spring, when these officers were elected, it was resolved that the initial members consist of persons in some way connected with families that have been in Grimsby town or township 100 years or over. The object of this was to begin by securing histories of all the old families in this district, most of whom are U. E. Loyalists. It was also resolved that the annual fee for membership be 50c.

The first public meeting of the Society was held at the High School Assembly Hall, on the 5th of June, 1913, the day previous to celebration of the Battle of Stoney Creek, one hundred years ago, June 6th, 1813. The Scout Troop of Grimsby acted as guard of honor to the visitors. After singing Maple Leaf, by the scholars of the schools, and O Canada, by Mrs. (Dr.) Alexander, an address was given by W. J. Drope, of Lake Lodge, on "Grimsby's Part in the War of 1812 to 13," which was full of interest, the American troops having camped here on the way to Stoney Creek, and again on their retreat from that place, leaving large quantities of provision behind. Cannon balls were shown which had been fired into their camp by the fleet of Sir James Yeo, and picked up on Mr. Book's farm, about 100 yards from the lake.

The second meeting was held at the home of Mr. Adam Rutherford, a house built at least 100 years ago by Col. Robert Nelles, U. E. L. A valuable paper was contributed on "Col. Robert Nelles' Family," by his granddaughter, Mrs. Rutherford.

HURON INSTITUTE, COLLINGWOOD.

OFFICERS, 1913-14.

HON. PRESIDENT... ... .F. T. Hodgson
PRESIDENT...... ....M. Gaviller, C.E.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.. ...Miss F. A. Redmond, Mrs. J. R. Arthur
SECRETARY... ... ...David Williams
TREASURER... ... ...A. H. Cuttle
CURATOR...... ....E. R. Carpenter
DIRECTORS—Misses M. Howard and E. Griesbach, Rev. A. O'Leary, D.D., Messrs. John Birnie, K.C., G. W. Winckler, F. F. Telfer, G. B. Westcott, Col. G. W. Bruce.

At an appropriate time the Institute held a Brock Night, at which papers on the great hero were read by Lt.-Col. G. W. Bruce and Mr. W. J. Feasby, B.A.

Considerable attention has been devoted to the museum, and as a result many valuable acquisitions have been received. These comprise maps of the town and district, some of which are very scarce, photographic views, many Indian relics belonging to the early inhabitants of the immediate neighborhood, also a number of collections of interesting articles belonging to people elsewhere. Of these special mention should be made of the contributions made by Miss Goodfellow, who has been laboring among the Esquimo for several years ; also of a Chinese goddess, said to have been carried from Pekin during the occupation of that city by the allied troops a few years ago. There are many more articles of equal interest, all adding to and increasing the historic value of this Institute to the town and the Province generally.

It has been decided to loan exhibits from the museum, to be used at the Children's Story House at the public library. It is hoped in this way to interest children at an early age in our early history.

The Institute is now furnished with a stereopticon.

The financial statement shows receipts of $262.89, and expenditures $123.93.

THE KENT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, CHATHAM.

OFFICERS, 1912-13.

HON. PRESIDENT... ... .Sheriff Gemmill
PRESIDENT... ....Dr. T. K. Holmes
VICE-PRESIDENTS... .. ..Mr. Harry Collins, Mrs. K. B. Coutts
SECRETARY...... ....Mr. W. N. Sexsmith, B.A.
TREASURER......... ... .Mr. H. A. Dean
CURATOR... ... ...Mr. J. W. Plewes

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The Officers and Messrs. J. H. Smith, I.P.S., Rev. W. H. G. Colles, I.P.S., Chatham ; Andrew Denholm, Blenheim ; Dr. Geo. Mitchell, Wallaceburg ; Geo. E. Weir, Dresden ; Rev. T. Dobson, Tilbury, and P. H. Bowyer, Ridgetown.

The Kent Historical Society is not yet a year old. To the Macaulay Club, of Chatham, and Mr. John Dearness, of London, is due the honor of calling into existence what promises to be a very useful and necessary organization. During the winter and spring months meetings were held, at which papers were read by Mrs. J. Coutts, Mr. S. B. Arnold, Dr. T. K. Holmes, Dr. Geo. Mitchell, Mrs. J. P. Dunn, and Mr. Peter McKellar, while Mr. H. A. Dean, on two occasions, exhibited portions of his valuable collection of Historical documents and curios. Copies of the papers delivered have been filed with the intention of publishing the more notable at no distant date.

Through the courtesy of Sheriff Gemmill, the custodian of the books, the Society has been enabled to distribute to as many Historical Societies as addresses could be obtained copies of Judge Woods' "Harrison Hall and Its Associations."

The Society has a membership of fifty, and looks enthusiastically forward, feeling that each year should deepen its interest and widen its influence.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY, NAPANEE.

OFFICERS, 1913-14.

HON. PRESIDENTS—James Daly, Esq., Walter S. Herrington, Esq., K.C.

PRESIDENT...... ....Clarance M. Warner

VICE-PRESIDENT... ... . Mrs. Alexander W. Grange

SECRETARY-TREASURER... ... ...Ulysses J. Flach

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Mrs. Henry T. Forward, Uriah Wilson, Esq., Geo. D. Hawley, Esq., Dr. Raymond A. Leonard, John W. Robinson.

The annual meeting of the Society was held on May 30th, 1913, at which time the reports were read, and officers elected for the new year. Dr. C. C. James, of Toronto, gave an excellent lecture on "Scandinavia."

The President of the Society in his annual report gave a careful review of the work which had been done during the year. He referred particularly to the annual meeting of the Ontario Historical Society, held in June, 1912, when the officers and members of the parent organization were the guests of the local Society.

During the season eight lectures were given, all of which were open for the general public, and all were well attended.

Volume IV. of the Society's "Papers and Records" was published early in the year. It contains a continuation of the articles taken from the Casey Scrap Book with a short introduction by Walter S. Herrington, K.C.

During the year the Society received many valuable gifts, perhaps the most interesting being a set of the minutes af the county council for the years 1863 to 1908, and of the minutes of the council of the township of North Fredericksburg for the years 1862 to 1906, inclusive.

During the year one of our Honorary Presidents, Walter S. Herrington, K.C., completed the manuscript of the history of the county of Lennox and Addington. The same is being published by the Macmillan Co. of Canada, and will make a fine volume of about 450 pages, with eighty-five illustrations. Mr. Herrington has done his work gratuitously, and the funds required to finance the publication have been provided by private parties. The history will easily rank with any yet published in the Dominion.

The financial statement shows a slightly increased membership, and more money expended for the publications, and on lectures. The receipts amount to $229.12, and the expenditures to $225.60.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX HISTORICAL SOCIETY, LONDON.

(Organized 1901.)

OFFICERS, 1912-13.

PRESIDENT... ....T. H. Purdom, K.C., London
VICE-PRESIDENTS—D. Roger and Mrs. G. F. Brickenden, London
SECRETARY... ... ...F. E. Perrin, London
TREASURER... ... ...A. T. Campbell, M.D., London

Meetings were held from October to May, 1912-13, at which valuable papers on local military, educational, and family history, and land surveys were read.

The income for the year amounted to $373.53, of which a balance remains in hand amounting to $259.67.

LUNDY'S LANE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, NIAGARA FALLS.

OFFICERS, 1913-14.

HON. PRESIDENT... ... .Colonel E. Cruikshank
PRESIDENT... ... ...R. W. Geary
VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mr. W. H. Arison, Rev. Canon Bevan, Rev. Dr. Wallis, H. L. Morphy.
SECRETARY-TREASURER... ... ...John H. Jackson, C.E.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY... ... ... .Miss J. F. Quillinan
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY... ....J. C. Morden

On the 23rd of June, 1913, the Lundy's Lane Historical Society completed the first year of the second quarter of a century in its history with considerable evidence of growth, and a deep interterest manifested for its welfare, and the future success of its operations.

During the year the Society has completely renovated its quarters and redecorated the rooms occupied for business purposes, and the preservation of historical material, while some additional new furniture has been purchased according to the plan of the Society to secure chairs, tables, etc., as made by the early cabinetmakers of the district.

During the summer military manoeuvres at Niagara the Lundy's Lane Society availed itself of the opportunity to invite General Cotton and his staff to hold Military Service on Drummond Hill, or the battle-ground of Lundy's Lane, and this took place on Sunday, June 9th, 1912. A special train from old Niagara brought up a large detachment of officers and men, accompanied by chaplains, and a military band, and the Honorable the Minister of Militia, Colonel Samuel Hughes, was present upon the occasion, while the service was very largely attended by citizens of Niagara Falls and vicinity.

The Lundy's Lane Society has co-operated in both 1912 and 1913, with the Nature Study Class from the Ontario Agricultural College of Guelph, and upon each occasion some fifty teachers from various points in Ontario, and the other Provinces of the Dominion were shown over the Lundy's Lane Battlefield, when a specially prepared historical address relating to the War of 1812, and particularly the Battle of Lundy's Lane, was delivered by some member of the Society.

The battlefield monument, and other memorials, were decorated with flowers, wreaths, and flags, on July 25th, 1913, the ninety-ninth anniversary of the Battle of Lundy's Lane, by officers of this Society, assisted by a number of young ladies from the City of Niagara Falls.

One of the most important historical events of the Society's year just closed was the commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Queenston Heights, and the death of General Sir Isaac Brock, which took place on Saturday, October 12th, 1912, at Queenston Heights Park. At these commemoration services citizens from Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, and the whole Niagara frontier gathered around Brock's Monument placing wreaths at the foot of the shaft, and listened to addresses from prominent citizens. These were fully reported in the press, and the Lundy's Lane Society shared in the services.

The usual public lectures held during the winter months were confined to one last year, by the Honorable Peter A. Porter, of Tonawanda, N.Y.

NIAGARA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE

OFFICERS, 1913.

HON. PRESIDENT... ... .,...Col. Cruikshank, F.R.S.C.
PRESIDENT... ... ...Miss Janet Carnochan
VICE-PRESIDENT... ... .Rev. Canon Garrett
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT...... ....Mrs F. F. Best
SECRETARY... ... ...John Eckersley
CURATOR AND EDITOR......... ....Miss Janet Carnochan
ASSISTANT CURATORS.. Mrs. E. J. Thompson and Miss Creed
COMMITTEE—Alfred Ball, Mrs. Goff, Miss Clement, Wm. Ryan, C. E. Sproule.

Many interesting events have occurred during the year in connection with our Society. In the summer of 1912 the Centenary of the Niagara Light Dragoons was held, of which body Major Merritt was the commander. Descendants of all the members known were invited and responded to the names of their ancestors a unique and touching ceremony. The fourth annual picnic of the Society was held in August, 1912, in the Niagara Park, and was numerously attended, and the fifth was held at Queenston, August 14th, 1913. Members were present from Toronto, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, New York, Thorold, Queenston, Beamsville. A resolution was passed calling attention to the inaccuracies in the speeches made at Fort Erie with regard to the hundred years of peace said to have elapsed, whereas the battles of Chippawa, Fort Erie, Lundy's Lane, Chateauguay, Crysler's Farm, New Orleans, etc., took place after the date mentioned. The President, with a large delegation of the members of the Society, attended the Centenary of the Battle of Queenston Heights, 13th October, 1912, to witness the grand and imposing ceremony. The unveiling of the monument at Stoney Creek, 4th June, 1913, was also attended by a delegate.

We seem to have reached another milestone in our existence, the first being the possession of a building in 1907, the second the presentation to us of a catalogue in 1911, and this year we have to record the restoration of Navy Hall, which had become almost a ruin, the Dominion Government having granted $1,000 for this purpose.

Since last annual report to you we have printed No. 22, Some Graves in Lundy's Lane, by Ernest Green, of Ottawa, and No. 23, Fort Niagara and Papers Relating to Col. Macdonald and the War of 1812-14. We have also reprinted two pamphlets, No. 12, The Battle of Fort George, by Col. Cruikshank, and No. 15, Sir Isaac Brock and Count de Puisaye, and now another pamphlet is almost ready for issue.

Regular meetings were held in the winter months, and papers were read, Laura Ingersoll Secord, by Mrs. E. J. Thompson, and an account of the Monument at Lundy's Lane, by the President, the Diary of a Prisoner in Fort Garry, 1869-70, which is now being printed, Emigrants in Niagara, 1847, Notes on Francis Goring. Letters were read from the Antiquarium and Numismatic Journal from an unknown man to an unknown re a visit to Niagara in 1793.

Many visitors have entered their names. Several societies have come in a body, as teachers and students from Buffalo, the Literary and Historical Club of St. Catharines. Many of the military camp, cadets, and scouts. On the anniversary of the Battle of Queenston Heights sixty pupils from the public school visited the building and sang O Canada, The Maple Leaf, and a song composed by Miss Merritt, of Toronto.

During the year thirty have been added to the membership, among these several life members, but we have to deplore the death of a much valued honorary member, Mrs. J. G. Currie, whose valuable work, Laura Secord, was being reprinted with additions, and we much regret that Mrs. Currie did not live to see her work out of the press. We have also lost another honorary member, Hugh J. Chisholm, who gave so generously to our building fund. We also regret the death of Barlow Cumberland, another member who had always taken great interest in our work. We are continuing to place tablets in our room to early settlers and regiments which were on duty here, and have placed a marble tablet on Navy Hall with the following inscription: "One of four buildings called Navy Hall, 1787. One was altered for Governor Simcoe, 1792. He had one believed to be this one prepared for Parliament, 1792. Called Red Barracks 1840. Moved up 1864. Almost a ruin 1911. Restored by Dominion Government, 1912, by petition of Niagara Historical Society."

Another improvement has been that many of the maps which we have had copied from the Archives in Ottawa, have now been mounted and are of great interest to visitors. During the year we have had 1,500 visitors, have distributed 900 pamphlets to members, societies, and others. Of these copies were sold to the value of $46, the contribution box yielded $44, and the fees from members $104, besides $30 from life members. The county grant has been continued, and an addition has been made to the Provincial grant for research work, and investigations have been made in the Archives, and other places.

Numerous letters are received asking for information, and this entails heavy correspondence, so that during the year 240 letters have been written by the President in the interest of the Society.

Among the articles contributed to the collection are the model of a Man of War made in Niagara 80 years ago, rigged by a member of the Royal Navy, a number of articles brought from North Baffin's Land by a member of the Lucky Scott Expedition, a remarkable Masonic medal found in a garden, made for the Minden Lodge of the 20th Regiment, leaving Kingston in 1847, Proclamation of Sir Isaac Brock framed, made in February, 1812, Hudson Bay Script of 1846. Chair of Hon. J. Munro, of Executive Council, 1792, several Indian relics, among them a bird amulet and arrow head of beaten copper, belt and helmet, buckles of the 41st Regiment, and De Wattville Regiments, 1814. Geneaolgical Chart of Hon. Robert Hamilton, the founder of Queenston, Transactions of many Historical societies, and portraits of early settlers. Many original documents have also been added, and several rare books.

We rejoice to know that greater interest is being taken by the public year by year, and in this connection we would earnestly hope and urge that a monument be erected to Tecumseh, that noble Indian who was so faithful to the British, and who gave his life in defence of our territory.

NORFOLK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, SIMCOE.

OFFICERS, 1913.

PRESIDENT... ... ...Frank Cook, Simcoe
SECRETARY-TREASURER... ... ... H. S. McPherson, Simcoe
CURATOR... ... ...Henry Johnson, Simcoe
COUNCILLORS—His Honor Judge Robb and Dr. W. A. McIntosh
AUDITORS... ....H. B. Donly and W. C. McCall

The Society has a good collection of historical material in the custody of the Curator.

The financial statement shows a balance in the hands of the Treasurer.

OXFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY, WOODSTOCK.

OFFICERS, 1913.

PRESIDENT... ... ...G. R. Pattullo
VICE-PRESIDENT... ... .John Morrison
SECRETARY... ....T. P. Hart
COMMITTEE—John Markey, A. H. Wilson, W. Munro, I. M. Levan, N. S. McKechnie.

This Society, which for want ol a suitable meeting place, and for other reasons, had become dormant, was re-organized on November 26th, 1912.

There was a considerable enrollment of new members, and meetings of the Society are now held in the Public Library Building.

Apart from individual work done by some of the members, the chief event of the year was an open meeting on February 25th 1913. At this meeting two valuable papers were read :—One by the Rev. Dr. W. T. McMullen on the History of Presbyterianism in Oxford County ; and the other, a more general history, dealing with Methodism in Oxford county, and throughout the Province, by the Rev. A. E. Russ, M.A. Both papers elicited an interesting discussion, and were highly commended. They are now in the hands of the Society for publication.

An old and valued member of the Society, Mr. T. H. Parker, passed away during the year. He was at one time also a member of the Provincial Society.

An historical sketch of the Township of Blenheim, by the President of the Society, appeared in the local press in June on the occasion of an Old Boys' Reunion there.

A valuable collection of Indian relics was contributed to the museum by the Secretary, having been the property of his uncle, the late William Hart.

SIMCOE COUNTY PIONEER AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, BARRIE.

OFFICERS, 1913-14.

PRESIDENT... ....Judge John A. Ardagh, Barrie

VICE-PRESIDENTS — Ex-Judge W. F. A. Boys, Mr. G. H. Hale

SECRETARY... ....A. F. Hunter

TREASURER... ... ...H. B. Myers

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (in addition to the above)—Lt.-Col. W. E. O'Brien and John L. Warnica.

DELEGATES TO O. H. S.—Judge Ardagh (ex-officio), A. F. Hunter and H. B. Myers.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE—Judge Ardagh, Major D. H. MacLaren, Donald Ross, and the Secretary.

The Society is engaged on publications relating to the Pioneer Days of Penetanguishene, by Mr. A. C. Osborne of that town.

THE THUNDER BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, FORT WILLIAM

OFFICERS, 1913.

PRESIDENT...... ....Mr. Peter McKellar, Fort William

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT... ... .Mr. J. J. Wells, Fort William

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT... ....Mr. A. McIsaac, Fort William

SECRETARY-TREASURER. . . ..Miss Mary Black, Fort William

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Miss Mary Black, Dr. Oliver, Miss

Sara Stafford, Miss Belle Dobie.

The work of the Society is being quietly conducted on familiar lines.

The financial statement shows a revenue of $158.35, and an expenditure of $142.80.

TORONTO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, TORONTO.

(Instituted 1913.)

OFFICERS.

HON. PRESIDENT... ... .His Worship the Mayor of Toronto
PRESIDENT... ... ...Alexander Fraser, LL.D., Toronto
VICE-PRESIDENT... ... .E. B. Biggar, Toronto
SECRETARY... ... ...E. J. Hathaway, Toronto
TREASURER... ... ...E. S. Caswell
COUNCILLORS—J. S. Carstairs, B.A., R. E. Land, F. D. L. Smith.

The Society being newly-formed has no record of work as yet to its credit, but its program for this season includes papers of decided interest to the city and country, that it is felt will be a valuable contribution to our local history.

WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, BERLIN.

OFFICERS, 1913.

PRESIDENT... ....W. H. Breithaupt
VICE-PRESIDENT... ... .Rev. Theo. Spetz
SECRETARY-TREASURER...... ....Peter Fischer
EXECUTIVE—The Officers and Dr. G. H. Bowlby, W. J. Metz, G. H. Mills, M.P.P., H. J. Bowman.

At a general meeting (the second), held on 13th November, 1912, it was agreed to form an Historical Society for the County of Waterloo, and officers were elected.

On Dec. 14th, 1912, the Society affiliated with the Ontario Historical Society, remitting at the same time $4.00, or 10c per member for each of forty members. This fee was intended to apply for the year 1913. Dr. Alexander Fraser, Secretary of the Ontario Historical Society, and chief of the Ontario Bureau of Archives, addressed an open meeting of the Society on April 25th, when he gave a very interesting address on "The Jesuit Missions to the Hurons."

A grant of $250.00 was received from the county, a large room, 20 by 25 feet, has been secured on long lease at nominal rental, in the basement of the Berlin Public Library, and the room has been fitted for its use. There is a good beginning of a collection, in files of county newspapers, a valuable collection of old maps, memoirs, etc.

The present membership is 42, residing in Berlin, Galt, and Waterloo.

THE WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, HAMILTON.

(Organized 1889.)

OFFICERS, 1912-13.

HON. PRESIDENT	H. H. Robertson, K.C.
PRESIDENT	J. H. Smith
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT	Justus A. Griffin
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT	S. H. Lazier, K.C.
SECRETARY-TREASURER	John H. Land
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT	Mrs. Mary Henderson
COR. SECRETARY	Mrs. R. G. Sutherland, 119 Hunter St. West

The records show an encouraging increase of interest in the Society's work, and an addition to its membership, possibly due to the necessity of preparation for, and the carrying out of, the celebration of the Centennial of the Battle of Stoney Creek, on June 6th last. This Society was duly represented in the committee work, and at the demonstration at the battlefield, where, in the presence of an immense concourse of interested citizens and visitors, the magnificent monument erected for the Women's Wentworth Historical Society, was unveiled, and the graves under the Cairn, on the battlefield, decorated by the veterans.

Among the items of business transacted were : the amendment of the By-laws, so as to provide for stated meetings in January, March, and October each year, in addition to the annual meeting in June. The endorsations of the claims of Catharine Fraser for recognition of her grandfather, Simon Fraser's, services in exploration, by the Government, and that of Mrs. Fessenden to be officially recognized as the founder of Empire Day.

At the annual meeting, a protest was recorded against the change, by the county council, of the name of "Gilkison" Street to "Burlington," and a paper on the "Gerards and Pickets in 1837," was read by the Secretary.

The Society has 72 members, and a cash balance of $234.00.

WOMEN'S CANADIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, OTTAWA.

OFFICERS, 1913-14.

PRESIDENT... ... ...Mrs. Thomas Ahearn
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY ... ...Mrs. Braddish Billings
TREASURER... ... ...Miss Lina Rothwell

During the past year papers were read on Early Canadian Geographers, by Errol Bouchette; The Life and Works of Samuel Johnson, by W. J. Sykes; The Treaty of Paris, 1763; by Mrs. M. G. Bayly; The Kingston Parliament of 1840, by Mrs. T. P. Foran; The Treaty of Versailles, 1783, by Mrs. J. R. Simpson; The Treaty of Washington, 1871, by Mrs. D. H. MacLean. Interesting correspondence on historical subjects was carried on, and considerable material for the Society's collection received.

Receipts amounted to $365.86, and expenditure to $316.46.

WOMEN'S CANADIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF TORONTO.

OFFICERS, 1912-13.

PRESIDENT... ... ...Mrs. Forsyth Grant
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT... ... .Lady Mann
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT... ... .Miss H. M. Hill
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY... ... ...Miss Fitzgibbon
RECORDING SECRETARY...... ....Miss Clara Porte
TREASURER... ... ... Miss Chauncey Tocque

This Society has had seven meetings, all of which have been well attended, and the papers read have been interesting. We have tried to have two papers at each meeting, one of an historical character, the other of a more personal character. Dean Packenham gave a paper on "Early Schools in Canada," mentioning of course the splendid work accomplished by Dr. Strachan and Mr. Stuart, as well as several others. Miss MacCallum read a paper on "Early People of British Columbia," followed by the paper on "The Baldwin Family," which forms part of our last published transactions. The next paper, too, was most interesting about "Early Discoverers of British Columbia," followed by a family paper, by Miss Merritt. Other interesting papers were "Early Discoveries in Hudson Bay District," by Mrs. J. B. Tyrrell; "The Tramp of a Botanist in 1817," and "Early Roads of York," by Miss Lizars, illustrated by a number of early maps.

Although our membership remains about the same, our interest keeps steady. Delegates from our Society attended the Stoney Creek's celebration in June, and also the picnic at Queenston in aid of the Laura Secord Memorial Hall.

The revenue of the year amounted to $371.75, and the outlays to $237.94.

The Queen Victoria Memorial Fund amounts to $4,698.40.

WOMEN'S HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SARNIA.

OFFICERS, 1913.

PRESIDENT... ... ...Mrs. T. W. Nisbet, Sarnia
VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. W. J. Hanna and Mrs. James Flintoft, Sarnia.
SECRETARY... ....Mrs. Keating
TREASURER... ... ...Mrs. Chase

WOMEN'S WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, HAMILTON

OFFICERS, 1913.

HON. PRESIDENT—Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Connaught, Ottawa.
PRESIDENT... ... ...Mrs. John Calder, Hamilton
VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. J. S. Hendrie, Lady Gibson, Mrs. John Crerar, Mrs. T. W. Watkins, Mrs. F. R. Waddell, Miss E. M. Calder.
HON. SECRETARY... ....Miss Barker
COR. SECRETARY... ... .Mrs. Bertie E. D. Smith
HON. TREASURER... ... .Mrs. E. G. Zealand
HISTORIAN... ....Miss Nisbet

The great event of the year was the unveiling of the monument to commemorate the Battle of Stoney Creek, which took place on the 6th of June last.

YORK PIONEER AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, TORONTO.

OFFICERS, 1913-14.

PRESIDENT... ... ...Daniel Lamb, Toronto
TREASURER... ... ...J. G. Hughes, Toronto
SECRETARY... ....J. Wightman Millar, Toronto
EDITOR...... ....Thomas Rennie, Toronto
HISTORIAN... ... ...Dr. Alexander Fraser, Toronto

The regular meetings of the Society were largely attended, and the topics discussed referred to the county and city in keeping with our objects.

The financial statement shows total receipts of $1,242.51 ; total expenditures, $1,052.70 ; and a balance on hand, $189.81.

APPENDIX IV

Publications of the Ontario Historical Society.

Vol. I.—pp. 140. Royal 8vo. [Out of print].

Rev. John Langhorn—Personal Note. Thomas W. Casey.
Marriage Record by Rev. John Langhorn, No. 1.
Rev. G. O'Kill Stuart's Register at St. John's Church, Bath.
Marriage Register of St. John's Church, Ernest Town, No. 2.
Rev. John Langhorn's Book No. 3.
Parish Register of St. George, Kingston.
Register of Baptisms for the Township of Fredericksburg.
Rev. John Langhorn's Records, 1787-1813—Burials.
Rev. John Langhorn's Register of St. Paul's Church, Fredericksburg.
Rev. Robert McDowall—Personal Note. Thomas W. Casey.
Rev. Robert McDowall's Marriage Register.
Register of Baptisms by the Rev. Robert McDowall.
Marriage Register of Stephen Conger, J.P., Hallowell.
Some Descendants of Joseph Brant. J. O. Brant-Sero.
Remarks on the Maps from St. Regis to Sault Ste. Marie. David Thompson.
Sketch of Peter Teeple, Loyalist and Pioneer, 1762-1847. W. B. Waterbury.
The Cameron Rolls, 1812.
The Talbot Settlement and Buffalo in 1816. Singleton Gardiner.

Vol. II.—pp. 128. Royal 8vo. $1.00

The United Empire Loyalist Settlement at Long Point, Lake Erie. L. H. Tasker, M.A.

Vol. III.—pp. 199. Royal 8vo. $1.00

Early Records of St. Mark's and St. Andrew's Churches, Niagara. Miss Janet Carnochan.
Baptisms in Niagara, by Rev. Robert Addison.
Weddings at Niagara, 1792.
Burials, Niagara, 1792.
Register of Baptisms, commencing 29th June, 1817, Township of Grimsby.
Register of Marriages, Township of Grimsby, U.C., commencing August, 1817.
Register of Burials in the Township of Grimsby.
Register of Christenings in the Presbyterian Congregation, Township of Newark, Upper Canada.
Register of Births and Baptisms, St. Andrew's Church, Niagara.
Marriages celebrated by Rev. Robert McGill.
German-Canadian Folk-Lore. W. J. Wintemberg.
The Settlers of March Township. Mrs. M. H. Ahearn.

Nottawasaga River Route. G. K. Mills, B.A.

First Commission of the Peace for the District of Mecklenburg. R. V. Rogers, LL.D.

Some Events in the History of Kingston. W. S. Ellis, B.A.

Early History of the Anglican Church in Kingston. Rev. Archdeacon McMorine, D.D.

Some Epochs in the Story of Old Kingston. Miss Agnes Maule Machar.

Navies on Lake Ontario in the War of 1812. Barlow Cumberland, M.A.

Cataraqui. Charles Mackenzie.

Captain William Gilkison. Miss Augusta Isabella Grant Gilkison.

Early Churches in the Niagara Peninsula, Stamford and Chippewa, with Marriage Records of Thomas and James Cummings, J.P., etc. Miss Janet Carnochan.

Vol. IX.—pp. 200. Royal 8vo. $1.00

Fort Malden and Amherstburg. Francis Cleary.

Thamesville and the Battle of the Thames. Mrs. Katherine B. Coutts.

Highland Pioneers of the County of Middlesex. Hugh McColl.

Centenary of the Death of Brant. Herbert F. Gardiner, M.A.

The Pioneers of Middlesex.

The Beginning of London. Cl. T. Campbell, M.D.

An Episode of the War of 1812: The Story of the Steamer Nancy. Lt.-Col. E. Cruikshank.

Registry of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths at St. Thomas, U.C., Commencing with the Establishment of the Mission in July, 1824.

Vol. X.—pp. 85. Royal 8vo. $1.00

Major-General Sir Isaac Brock, K.B. J. A. Macdonell, K.C.

Romantic Elements in the History of the Mississippi Valley. Ruben Gold Thwaites, LL.D.

Collections of Historical Material Relating to the War of 1812. Frank H. Severance, L.H.D.

Despatch from Colonel Lethbridge to Major-General Isaac Brock. Lieut.,Col. Cole.

Military Movements in Eastern Ontario during the War of 1812. Lieut.-Col. W. S. Buell.

Defence of Essex during the War of 1812. Francis Cleary.

Economic Effect of the War of 1812 on Upper Canada. Adam Shortt, C.M.G., M.A., F.R.S.C.

Vol. XI.—pp. 81. Royal 8vo. $1.00

Place Names in Georgian Bay (including the North Channel). James White, F.R.G.S.

APPENDIX V

Accessions to Library for the Year Ending 31st May, 1913.

NOTE.—The number of Accessions has been fewer than usual because the Society for two years did not publish Volumes of Papers and Records to give in exchange. Our Accession list is almost altogether made up of exchanges, and now that we can exchange our volumes with other Societies, our list will rapidly expand.)

CANADA

CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN (Montreal). Vol. X Nos. 1, 2, 3.

CANADIAN ARCHIVES (Ottawa).

1. Documents re Invasion of Canada and Surrender of Detroit, 1812.
2. Catalogue of Maps, Plans and Charts in Dominion Archives. No. 8. 1912.
3. Publication No. 7. 1913.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES:

- KENT. Harrison Hall and its Associations, R. S. Woods, K.C., Junior Judge of the County of Kent.
- LENNOX AND ADDINGTON. The Napanee Beaver (Special Number).
- LONDON AND MIDDLESEX. Papers IV, 1913.
- ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Annual Report 1913, Vols. X, XI. Papers and Records 1913. Vol. I Papers and Records 1899 (out of print), donated by Dr. James H. Coyne, St. Thomas.
- THUNDER BAY. (1) Papers, 1908-1909. (2) Papers, 1909-1910.
- WOMEN'S CANADIAN (Ottawa). Report 1912-13.
- WOMEN'S CANADIAN (Toronto). Report and Transactions No. 11. 1911-12.
- YORK PIONEER. Annual Report, 1913.
- NEW BRUNSWICK ARCH. AND NAT. HIST. SOC. Bulletin Vol. VI. Pt. V. No. XXX.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES:

Vol. IV, 1906. Vol. V, 1907-08. Vol. VI, 1909. Vol. VII, 1910. Vol. VIII, 1911.

PHOTOGRAPHS, Donated by Clarance M. Warner, Esq., Napanee, Ont.:

- An early picture of Sir John A. Macdonald.
- Pictures taken at Adolphustown:—The steamer "Brockville," with O.H.S. Members; Two Views of a Group of O.H.S. Members in the old U. E. L. Cemetery; U. E. L. Burying Ground; U. E. L. Monument; St. Paul's Church (Anglican).
- View of the Bay of Quinte from Glenora.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA. Proceedings and Transactions, Third Series. Vol. IV, 1912. Vol. V Section I, Vol. VI Section I.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1914

Library, Historical Collections, and Secretary's Office:
Normal School Building,
Toronto

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OFFICERS, 1914-1915

HONORARY PRESIDENT

The Hon. Robert A. Pyne, M.A., LL.D., M.P.P., Minister of Education, Toronto.

PRESIDENT

Clarance M. Warner .... Napanee

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.C., ... Toronto
Miss Janet Carnochan, ... Niagara
and the Presidents of affiliated Societies.

COUNCILLORS

*Mrs. Braddish Billings, ... Ottawa
J. Stuart Carstairs, B.A.,.. .... Toronto
Alexander Fraser, LL.D., Litt.D., F.S.A.Scot. (Edin.) .... Toronto
W. L. Grant, M.A., F.R.S.C. (Queen's University) .. ..Kingston
James Henry Coyne, LL.D., F.R.S.C., St. Thomas, Ex-President 1898-1902.
Charles Canniff James, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Toronto, Ex-President 1902-1904.
George R. Pattullo, Woodstock, ... Ex-President 1904-1906
David Williams, Collingwood, ... Ex-President 1910-1912
John Dearness, M.A., London, ... Ex-President 1912-1914

TREASURER

C. C. James, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C. .... 144 St. George St., Toronto

SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN

A. F. Hunter, M.A., Normal School Building, St. James Square, Toronto

HOME OF THE SOCIETY

Normal School Building,.... .... St. James Square, Toronto

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*Since the election of officers, Mrs. Billings has filed her resignation with the Secretary.

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Ontario Historical Society

Incorporated by Act of the Legislature of Ontario,
1899, Chap. 108.

CONSTITUTION

(As originally adopted at Toronto, May 23, 1898, with subsequent amendments and
additions, noted after each amended or added sub-section,
to June, 1914, inclusive.)

1. This Association shall be called "The Ontario Historical Society."

2. Its objects shall be: to unite the various Pioneer and Historical Societies of the Province in one central head or organization, thereby the better to promote intercourse and co-operation on the part of all such societies, to form new societies and to promote and extend the influence and benefits thereof.

The Society shall also engage in the collection, preservation, exhibition and publication of materials for the study of history, especially the history of Ontario and Canada; to this end studying the archæology of the Province, acquiring documents and manuscripts, obtaining narratives and records of pioneers, conducting a library of historical reference, maintaining a gallery of historical portraiture and an ethnological and historical museum, publishing and otherwise diffusing information relative to the history of the Province and of the Dominion, and, in general, encouraging and developing within this Province the study of history.

3. The Society shall be composed of the following classes of members, viz.:

Ex-officio, delegate, life, honorary, corresponding and annual.

(a) **Ex-officio** members are:

The Governor-General of Canada.
The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
The Minister of Education.
The Dominion Archivist.
The Ontario Archivist.
All who have held any of the said offices.
All University Professors of History in Ontario.
The Directors of all Provincial or Municipal Archæological Museums in Ontario.

(As amended Sept. 10, 1913.)

The Governor-General, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and Minister of Education of Ontario may each be represented by a delegate, who shall have the right of voting at all meetings of the Society.

(b) Any local historical organization in Ontario may be admitted to affiliation with this Society by resolution of the Council of the latter.

Every affiliated society may be represented by not more than three delegates regularly appointed by such society.

The Six Nations of the Grand River Reserve may be represented by one representative from each of the nations, not exceeding seven in all.

The Secretary of every affiliated society (including the Six Nations) shall notify the Secretary of this Society of the name and address of every delegate so appointed.

(c) Life members are such persons as shall at any time contribute not less than $25 to the funds of the Association.

(d) Annual, honorary and corresponding members may be chosen by the Council of the Association at any regular or special meeting thereof.

(e) Annual members shall pay an admission fee of $1.00, and (if so provided by resolution of the Council from time to time) an annual fee of not more than $1.00. Upon non-payment of such annual fee within the time fixed by the resolution such membership shall cease.

(f) Honorary or corresponding members shall not be chosen unless by the unanimous vote of the members of the Council present at the meeting electing them, subject to any by-laws that may be passed.

(g) Corresponding members must be resident elsewhere than in the Province of Ontario.

4. The affairs of this Society shall be managed by a council composed of the following officers: the President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five, all of whom shall be elected from among the members of the Society; the ex-Presidents; a Secretary, and the **ex-officio** Vice-Presidents.
(As amended, June 2nd, 1914.)

Presidents of affiliated societies shall be **ex-officio** Vice-Presidents of this Association. All members of the Council shall hold office until their successors are regularly appointed.

5. The annual general meeting of the Society shall be held at such time and place in Ontario in each year as may be appointed by the Council, at least one month's notice to be given to members, of the intended meeting, to receive the annual reports of the Society, and take proper action thereon; for the nomination and election of officers, and to transact such other business as may be required. Two auditors shall be elected at the annual meeting. Five members shall form a quorum; for the Council, three. (As amended July 19, 1907, and June 2, 1914.)

6. It is not the intention of this Society to exercise any control in governing or directing any of the affiliated societies, or in any way to interfere in their private working; but in case any question is referred to this Society by any of the affiliated societies, then it will be competent for this Society to consider and decide upon the same.

7(a). No portion of the Constitution or By-laws of the Society shall be altered, added to, or repealed, except by the vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present at the meeting; and of such proposed alteration, addition or repeal, notice shall be given to the Secretary in writing and signed by a member, at least one month before the said meeting. The Secretary shall, immediately on receipt of said notice, send copies of such proposed alteration, addition or repeal, to every member of the Society, and to the Secretary of every affiliated society.

(b). This Society shall have power by a two-thirds vote to vary the terms of any proposed amendment to the Constitution properly received by it, but only in so far as such variation shall be within the scope and purpose of the proposed amendment thereby affected. (As added, June 2, 1914.)

8. Every affiliated society shall pay into the funds of this Society such annual or other sum (if any) as may be from time to time determined by resolution of this Society; provided that such sum shall not in any year exceed ten cents for each member of such society, nor the sum of ten dollars in all for such society. Upon non-payment of such sum (if any) the affiliation of the society and the membership of its delegates shall cease.

9. No subjects involving differences in religion or politics will on any account be considered proper for discussion.

Officers.

10. The Minister of Education for the time being shall be Honorary President of this Society.

11. The principal duties of the President shall be to preside at all meetings and be the official head of the Society and of the Society Council.

12. The principal duties of the Vice-Presidents shall be, in the order of seniority, to discharge the duties of President in the event of the latter's absence or disability, for any cause whatever, and in case the President and Vice-Presidents are all absent, then any member may be chosen by a majority of those present to act as President, **pro tempore.**

13. The principal duties of the Secretary shall be to keep a record of the proceedings of the Society and Council; to keep safely and systematically all papers, records and documents belonging to the Society or in anywise pertaining to the business thereof, except such as may be committed to the care of other officers; to conduct the correspondence of the Society; to edit and supervise its publications under the direction of the Council; to act as the superintendent of its permanent offices at Toronto, its library, museum and collections, and other property committed to his care; to record the accessions of material; to catalogue and arrange the same, and generally, to act under the direction of the Council.

14. The principal duties of the Treasurer shall be to receive and keep in custody all moneys and such other property of the Society as may be committed to his charge by the Council, to invest the capital of the funds in his hands as he shall be authorized by the Council; to pay out such of the said moneys from time to time as he shall be authorized

to pay upon proper warrants and vouchers therefor; to keep proper accounts of his receipts and disbursements, and render from time to time as required full and correct statements thereof and generally of all matters pertaining to his office.

(a). All moneys of the Society shall, when received, be forthwith deposited in a chartered bank to the credit of the Society, and shall from time to time, be chequed out as required by the Treasurer, subject to the regulations and directions of the Council. The Treasurer's account shall be audited before each annual meeting by auditors appointed by the Society or the Council, and a summary of the same shall be published in the annual report.

15. The said officers shall perform such additional, or different duties as may from time to time be imposed or required by the Council, or as may be prescribed from time to time by the by-laws.

16. The Secretary shall be appointed by, and hold office during the pleasure of, the Council.

17. Upon the death, resignation or removal from office of any other officer of the Society, his successor may be chosen by the Council at any special or general meeting thereof, and hold office until the next annual meeting of the Society.

18. The Council shall have power by a majority vote of all its members, or upon two-thirds vote of those present at a lawful meeting thereof, to remove from office any officer of the Society, whenever from disability, neglect of duty, inefficiency, mismanagement, misconduct in office, or other cause, the best interests of the Society shall in its opinion seem to require such removal. It shall have power to fill temporarily (until the annual or a general meeting) such vacancy in its own number.

19. It may appoint sub-committees of its own members, which may, subject at all times to revision by the Council, exercise any or all the powers of the Council, except those of electing or removing officers.

20. It may adopt by-laws for its government and guidance not inconsistent with this constitution.

21. It shall make an annual report of all its acts and doings to the Society, and of the condition of the Society and its work, accompanied by such suggestions as may seem to be appropriate.

22. It shall perform such additional duties as may from time to time be imposed upon it by the Society.

Meetings.

23. Special meetings of the Society or of the Council may be held from time to time, as required, upon call of the President, Secretary, or of three other members of the Council.

24. A Nominating Committee shall be appointed in the first business session of each annual meeting, consisting of four members to be elected by the members in open meeting, three to be named by the President, and the President, making eight in all. The Nominating Committee shall prepare a list of nominations for officers of the Society to be presented for the consideration of the Society not later than the forenoon session of the closing day of the annual meeting. (As added, June 2, 1914.)

BY-LAWS.

1. If two members rise at the same time to address the meeting, the presiding officer shall decide who has the floor.

2. Any member addressing the meeting shall do so through the presiding officer, and shall not occupy the floor more than fifteen minutes without permission.

3. At all meetings the chair is to be taken punctually at the hour appointed, and in case thirty minutes elapse without a quorum the meeting may stand adjourned until such time as the members may name and appoint.

LISTS OF MEMBERS

EX-OFFICIO.

Field Marshall H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K. T., Etc., Governor-General of Canada.

The Right Hon. John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen.

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, G. C. M. G.

His Honor Sir John Morison Gibson, K. C. M. G., LL. D., etc., Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, Toronto.

Sir William Mortimer Clark, K. C., LL. D., Toronto.

The Hon. Robert Allen Pyne, M. D., LL. D., M. P. P., Minister of Education for Ontario, Toronto.

The Hon. Richard Harcourt, LL. D., Welland.

The Hon. Wm. Jas. Roche, M. D., M. P., etc., Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

The Hon. Clifford Sifton, K. C., B. A., Ottawa.

The Hon. Frank Oliver, Ottawa.

Arthur G. Doughty, C. M. G., Litt. D., LL. D., Dominion Archivist, Ottawa.

Alex. Fraser, LL. D., Litt. D., F. S. A. Scot. (Edin.), Ontario Archivist, Toronto.

Rowland B. Orr, M. D., Director Provincial Archæological Museum of Ontario, Toronto.

George M. Wrong, M. A., F. R. S. C., Professor of History, University of Toronto.

J. L. Morison, M. A., Professor of History, Queen's University, Kingston.

W. L. Grant, M. A., Professor of Colonial History, Queen's University, Kingston.

Joseph L. Gilmour, M. A., D. D., Professor of History, McMaster University, Toronto.

W. F. Tamblyn, B. A., Ph. D., Professor of History, Western University, London.

Members Ex-Officio, who are Vice-Presidents, 1914-15, as Presidents of Affiliated Societies.

Ahearn, Mrs. Thomas	Ottawa
Ardagh, Judge J. A.	Barrie
Auld, John A.	Amherstburg
Belcher, Lt.-Col. A. E.	Toronto
Breithaupt, W. H.	Berlin
Burwash, Rev. N., S. T. D., LL. D., F. R. S. C.	Toronto
Calder, Mrs. John	Hamilton
Carnochan, Miss Janet	Niagara-on-the-Lake
Cleary, Francis	Windsor
Coutts, Mrs. K. B.	Thamesville
Coyne, James H., M. A., LL. D., F. R. S. C.	St. Thomas
Darrach, John	Toronto
Drope, W. J.	Grimsby
Fraser, Alex., LL. D., Litt. D., F. S. A. Scot. (Edin.)	Toronto
French, F. J., K. C.	Prescott
Gaviller, Maurice, C. E.	Collingwood
Geary, Robert W.	Niagara Falls
Grant, Mrs. Forsyth	Toronto
Holmes, Dr. T. K.	Chatham
Lamb, Daniel	Toronto
McKellar, Peter	Fort William
Nisbet, Mrs. T. W.	Sarnia
Passmore, S. F., M. A.	Brantford
Pattullo, George R.	Woodstock
Reid, Frank	Simcoe
Rodger, David	London
Senkler, Mrs. L. S.	Bowmanville
Smith, J. H., I. P. S.	Hamilton
Starr, Very Rev. Dean George Lothrop	Kingston
Warner, Clarance M.	Napanee
Wilson, Mrs. J. H.	St. Thomas

DELEGATE MEMBERS.

Ahearn, Mrs. Thos., Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa, Ottawa.

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Biggar, E. B. ..471 Marion St., Toronto
Birmingham, A. H., B. A., 17 Harbord St., Toronto.
Black, J C., 104 Madison Ave., Toronto
Blake, Hume, 49 Clarendon Ave., Toronto.
Boddington, Dr. David H., 81 Willcocks St., Toronto.
Bogert, C. A., Dominion Bank, Toronto
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Bolton, Miss E., Normal School, Ottawa
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Bowles, Rev. Chancellor R. P., Victoria College, Toronto.
Boyd, Hon. Sir John A., K. C. M. G., LL. D., 112 St. Clair Ave., Toronto.
Breithaupt, A. L., 166 Margaret Ave., Berlin.
Breithaupt, W. H. .... Berlin
Britnell, Albert, 265 Yonge St., Toronto
Brough, Thomas A., B. A., Britannia High School, Vancouver, B. C.
Brown, Adam .. Postmaster, Hamilton
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Brown, Dr. Sanger, 100 State St., Chicago, Ill.
Bruce, Alex. D. .... Gormley
Bruce, Herbert A., M. D., 64 Bloor St. E., Toronto.
Bryce, Dr. P. H., Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa.
Burke, Very Rev. A. E., D. D., LL. D., 119 Wellington St. W., Toronto.
Burpee, Lawrence J., F. R. G. S., F. R. S. C., Internt'l Joint Com., Ottawa.
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Burrows, Frederick., 78 Chelsea Ave., Toronto.
Burt, Dr. Wm. .... Paris
Burton, C. M., Home Bank Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
Burwash, Rev. N., LL.D., 26 Alvin Ave., Toronto.

Cameron, E. R., M.A., K.C., Supreme Court Office, Ottawa.
Campbell. A. W., C.E., Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.
Campbell, Cl. T., M.D., 327 Queen's Ave., London.
Carling, T. H. .... London

Annual Members—Continued.

Carpenter, James Henry, L.D.S., Hagersville.
Carstairs, John Stewart, B.A., 60 Hewitt Ave., Toronto.
Case, C. A. .... St. Catharines
Casey, Miss Magdalen, Librarian, Dominion Archives, Ottawa.
Caswell, E. S., Pub. Library, College St., Toronto.
Caven, Dr. W. P., 70 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.
Chadwick, Edward M., K.C., 99 Howland Ave., Toronto.
Challener, F. S. .... Conestogo
Checkley, Edwin Robert .... Napanee
Chipman, Willis, C.E., "Mail" Building, Toronto.
Chisholm, James, P.O. Box 63, Hamilton
Chown, Geo. Y., B.A., Sunnyside, Kingston.
Clark, A. J., 159 Springhurst Ave., Toronto.
Clark, Geo. H. .... Orillia
Clarke, Dr. C. K., 55 Wellesley St., Toronto.
Cleary, Francis .... Windsor
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Coleman, Prof. Herbert T. J., Faculty of Educ'n, Queen's Univ., Kingston.
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Collins, Joshua D., 194 McDonnell St., Peterborough.
Congdon, John W., 456 Ontario St., Toronto.
Connolly, W. S., Molsons Bank, Hamilton.
Conolly, Robert G. W., 15 Duke St., St. Catharines.
Cooper, John A., B.A., 6 Glen Road, Toronto.
Corby, Hon. Harry .... Belleville
Cornett, William F., M.D., 150 Wellington St., St. Thomas.
Coutts, Mrs. K. B. .... Thamesville
Coyne, James H., LL.D., F.R.S.C., St. Thomas.
Coyne, Mrs. Jas. H. ...... St. Thomas
Craig, William, c/o Wickett & Craig, Don Esplanade, Toronto.
Cronyn, Hume..580 Dundas St., London

Dale, John A., B.A., 35 Wellington St., St. Thomas.
Daly, Dr. Oscar W., Collegiate Institute, Kingston.
Dampier, L. H. .... Strathroy
Darling, Frank, 11 Walmer Rd., Toronto.
Davis, Allan Ross, B.Ap.Sc., 146 Cottingham St., Toronto.
Dearness, John, M.A. .... London
Delamere, Lt.-Col. J. M., Parliament Buildings, Toronto.
Dickey, Miss Mary Ada, B. A., Box 722, Lindsay.
Dolan, George R., B.A., High School, Calgary, Alta.
Donly, H. B. .... Simcoe
Doran, F. W., 61 Lonsdale Rd., Toronto
Dougall, Rev. Dr. Hugh S., 13 Curtis St., St. Thomas.
Dowler, W. A., K.C., 211 N. Archibald St., Fort William.
Drummond, Chas. H. ..... Waterdown
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Duff, Louis Blake .... Welland
Dunlap, David A., 93 Highlands Ave., Toronto.

Eakins, Dr. George E., 216 Cameron St., Port Arthur.
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Eccles, Dr. F. R., Ellwood Place, Princess Ave., London.
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Elliott, Dr. J. H., 11 Spadina Rd., Toronto.

Annual Members—Continued.

Ellis, John F., 85 Wellington St. W., Toronto.
Englehart, J. L., 25 Toronto St., Toronto
Ermatinger, Judge C. O. .. St. Thomas
Ewart, David, I.S.O., 135 Cameron St., Ottawa South.
Ewart, John S., K.C., 400 Wilbrod St., Ottawa.

Falconbridge, Hon. Sir Glenholme, Osgoode Hall, Toronto.
Falconbridge, John D., M.A., LL.B., 85 Bay St., Toronto.
Falconer, President R. A., University of Toronto, Toronto.
Farewell, John Edwin, LL.B., K.C., Whitby.
Farrell, J. M., B. A., 38 Clarence St., Kingston.
Fessenden, Mrs. C., 12 Robinson St., Hamilton.
Fife, G. S., University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.
Firstbrook, W. A., Grace Boul., Moore Park, Toronto.
Fleck, A. W., 500 Wilbrod St., Ottawa
Fleming, J. H., 267 Rusholme Road, Toronto.
Foran, J. K., K.C., Litt.D., House of Commons, Ottawa.
Foran, T. P., K.C., 147 Wilbrod St., Ottawa.
Forster, J. W. L., 24 King St. W., Toronto.
Foster, Harold W. A., LL.B., Kent Building, Toronto.
Francis, W., K.C., 15 Toronto St., Toronto.
Fraser, Dr. R. N. .... Thamesville

Galt, Thomas P., K.C., 49 Wellington St. E., Toronto.
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Gartshore, W. M. .... London
George, James, 36 Maple Ave., Rosedale, Toronto.
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Goodfellow, H. G., jr., 90 Fort St., Montreal.
Gordon, Principal Daniel M., Queen's University, Kingston.
Gow, Dr. George, 21 Chestnut Park, Toronto.
Grange, Edward W., 355 C., Kenniston Apts., Elgin St., Ottawa.
Grange, William Alex., B.A., Napanee
Gray, George L., B.A., 96 Wellington St., St. Thomas.
Green, Wm. J. .... Brandon, Man.
Gregory, W. D., Canada Life Bldg., Toronto.
Griffin, Justus A., 14 Rebecca St., Hamilton.
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Hambly, F. J., Bank of San Jose Bldg., San Jose, Cal.
Hamiton, Alex., M.D., 72 Howard Park Ave., Toronto.
Hammond, M. O., "The Globe," Toronto.
Hanna, Edward, B.A., 47 Spadina Ave., Hamilton.
Hardy, E. A., B.A., D.Paed., 81 Collier St., Toronto.
Hart, John S., M.D., 179 Dowling Ave., Toronto.
Hart, Ronald R., 25 Willcocks St., Toronto.
Hart, Thomas Preston, Rural Route No. 8, Woodstock.
Harvie John, 177 Balmoral Ave., Toronto.
Hathaway, E. J., 401 King St. W., Toronto.
Hawkes, Arthur, 142 Beech Ave., Balmy Beach, Toronto.
Haywood, James, Dunbar Road, Toronto.

Annual Members—Continued.

Haylock, Mrs. George, Box 117, Picton
Henderson, Elmes, 54 Madison Ave., Toronto.
Henderson, Joseph, 155 Crescent Road, Toronto.
Herrington, Walter Stevens, B.A., K.C., Napanee.
Hesson, C. A. .... St. Catharines
Hindmarsh, H. C., 88 South Drive, Toronto.
Hobbs, T. S., 530 Ridout St., London
Hogg, William, Bank of Commerce, Vancouver, B. C.
Holden, Hon. J. A., 27 Elm St., Glens Falls, N. Y.
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Holton, F. J. .. Curry Block, Windsor
Hopkins, J. Castell, F.S.S., 2 College St., Toronto.
Horning, Prof. L. E., M.A., Ph.D., Victoria College, Toronto.
Howse, George .... Galt
Hughes, Dr. James L., 47 Dundonald St., Toronto.
Hunter, Miss Martha A., Box 59, Barrie
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Jackson, W. R., 60 Queen St., St.Thomas
Jaffray, Hon. Robert, 78 Grenville St., Toronto.
James, C. C., C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C., 144 St. George St., Toronto.
James, Clarkson W., Parliament Buildings, Toronto.
Jarvis, Æmilius, "Hazelburn," 34 Prince Arthur Ave., Toronto.
Jarvis, Rev. Canon, 112 Bedford Road, Toronto.
Jeffcott, Rev. M. J. ....Colgan.
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Jennings, Claud A. C., 398 Markham St., Toronto.
Jocelyn, Richard, 532 Parliament St., Toronto.
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Jones, George M., B.A., 220 Evelyn Ave., Toronto.
Jones, Sir Lyman Melvin, 145 St. George St., Toronto.

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Kelly, John D., 461 King St. W., Toronto.
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Kidd, Rev. John T., D.D., St. Augustine Seminary, Toronto.
Kidner, Francis, 142 Bold St., Hamilton
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Kylie, Prof. Edward, University of Toronto, Toronto.

Laidlaw, Lt.-Col. Geo. E., Victoria Rd.
Lake, Jno. N., 114 King St. W., Toronto
Landon, Fred., B.A., 21 Bruce St., London.
Lang, Prof. A. E., M.A., 104 Spadina Road, Toronto.
Langan, John F., F.R.G,S., 717 Roger Building, Vancouver, B.C.
Langford, Prof. A. L., 119 Farnham Ave., Toronto.
Lash, Z. A., K.C., 59 Admiral Road, Toronto.
Lavell, Cecil F., M.A., Ph.D., Teachers' College, Columbia Univ., New York
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Leitch, Hon. James, Osgoode Hall, Toronto.
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Lewis, Miss Ella N., Box 157, Aylmer West.
Lewis, W. T., 32 Isabella St., Toronto
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Lindsey, George G. S., K.C., 145 Tyndall Ave., Toronto.
Ling, George Herbert, B.A., Ph.D., Univ. of Sask., Saskatoon.
Locke, George H., M.A., Ph.D., Public Library, College St., Toronto.
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Machar, Miss A. M., 25 Sydenham St., Kingston.
Mair, Charles ..... Fort Steele, B. C.
Malcolm, E. G. .... Scotland, Ont.
Malcolm, George, B.A., 62 Elizabeth St., Stratford.
Malloch, Dr. Arch. E., 28 Duke St., Hamilton.
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Massey, Vincent, B.A., Victoria College, Toronto.
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Merrill, Miss Helen M., 4 Prince Arthur Ave., Toronto.
Merritt, Lt.-Col. W. H., 245 Simcoe St., Toronto.
Meyers, D. Campbell, M. D., 72 Heath St. W., Toronto.
Middleton, H. H. .... Alvinston
Middleton, J. T., 370 Main St. E., Hamilton.
Miller, Frederick Fraser, B.Ap.Sc., Napanee.
Mills, Walter, K.C., 103 Bay St., Toronto.
Moberly, Thos. E., Osgoode Hall, Toronto.
Morang, G. N., 145 Wellington St. W., Toronto.
Morden, W. S., K.C., Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto.
Morphy, H. L.....Niagara Falls, Ont.
Morris, J. L., C.E. ....Pembroke
Morrison, Rev. John, 329 Mackenzie St., Sarnia.
Munro, John M., Registry Office, Port Arthur.
Munro, Prof. William B., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Murphy, Mrs Arthur, 514 112th St., Edmonton, Alta.
Murphy, Joseph J., 5 Sultan Ave., Toronto.
Murphy, Capt. T. J., 235 Hyman St., London.
Myers, H. Bellarde, P.O. Box 446, Barrie
McArthur, J. J., Trafalgar Building, Ottawa.
McCall, Hon. Alex. .... Simcoe
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MacCallum, Dr. G. A., 981 Madison Ave., New York.
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Macdonald, J. A., LL.D., "The Globe," Toronto.
Macdonald, Capt. John A., 41 Macdonell Ave., Toronto.

Annual Members—Continued.

Macdonald, J. Bruce, 575 Jarvis St., Toronto.
McDougall, A. H., LL.D., The Collegiate Institute, Ottawa.
McFall, W. A., M.B., LL.D., 919 College St., Toronto.
McGibbon, George C., M.D., Honeywood
McGillivray, M. W., 550 Huron St., Toronto.
McGregor, Peter Campbell, Box 159, Almonte.
McIntyre, Judge Duncan J.....Whitby
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McKellar, Peter D. .... Fort William
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McLaughlin, R. J. K.C., 26 Prince Arthur Ave., Toronto.
Maclean, Rev. Dr. John, 719 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg, Man.
McLean, W. A., C. E., Parliament Buildings, Toronto.
McLennan, Farquhar Duncan, P. O. Drawer 40, Cornwall.
McNairn, W. H., M.A., 415 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.
Macphail, Dr. Andrew, 216 Peel St., Montreal.
Macpherson, W. E., LL. B., Faculty of Education, Queen's University, Kingston.
McQueen, Alex., 83 Elmwood Ave., London.
MacTavish, Judge D. B., Court House, Ottawa.

Neville, R. S., K.C., 583 Jarvis St., Toronto.
Nursey, Walter R., Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

O'Beirne, W. M., Stratford "Beacon," Stratford.
O'Brian, James B., K.C., 1006 Traders' Bank Building, Toronto.
O'Brien, A. H., B.A., 80 Grosvenor St., Toronto.
O'Brien, Henry, K.C., 383 Sherbourne St., Toronto.
Oliver, George ..... Vineland Station
Osborne, A. C. ...... Penetanguishene
Osler, Sir Edmund B., 21 Jordan St., Toronto.
Osler, Hon. F., 80 Crescent Rd., Toronto

Pakenham, Prof. W., Faculty of Education, Univ. of Toronto, Toronto.
Parker, W. R. P., Traders' Bank Building, Toronto.
Patrick, G. S. .... Lindsay
Pattullo, Geo. R. .... Woodstock
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Pitcher, Mrs. Charlotte A., 15 Faxton St., Utica, N. Y.
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Porter, Hon. Peter A., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Price, Chas. F., B.A., 26 Fairleigh Ave. N., Hamilton.
Priddis, Miss Harriet, Brook Farm, London.
Primrose, Dr. A., 100 College St., Toronto.
Puddicombe, R. W., Box 419, London

Radenhurst, G. A., M.A. ...... Barrie
Ralph, Mrs. George Fred., 837 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.
Rand, W. E. .... Arnprior
Raymond, F. W., 40 Ridout St. S., London.
Reason, Henry T., M.D., 182 York St., London.
Reford, Robert Wilson, 23 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.
Richardson, G. H., C. E., 24 Credit Foncier Bldg., Edmonton, Alta.
Riddell, Hon. Wm. Renwick, Osgoode Hall, Toronto.
Roaf, James R., 18 King St. W., Toronto.
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Annual Members—Continued.

Robinette, T. C., K.C., 60 Spadina Rd., Toronto.
Rothwell, Miss Lina Gainsford, 390 Daly Ave., Ottawa.
Rowell, Miss Mary C., M.A., Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.
Rowell, N. W., K.C., M.P.P., Canada Life Bldg., Toronto.
Ruddick, J. A., Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.
Rumsey, R. A., 200 Heath St. West, Toronto.

Saul, John C., 69 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.
Scherck, M. G., 440 Queen St. E., Toronto.
Scott, C. S., 161 Hughson St. South, Hamilton.
Scott, Duncan C., F.R.S.C., Dept. of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.
Scott, Miss Mary McKay, The Young Apts., 183 Waverley St., Ottawa.
Scott, William, B. A., Normal School Bldg, Toronto.
Shaw, Mrs Isabella, 43A Alexandra Apts., University Ave., Toronto.
Sheppard, Fred. W., Public School Inspector's Office, Berlin.
Shibley, Fred. W., 49 Wall St., New York.
Shortt, Adam, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Ottawa.
Shuter, Dr. J. G., 250 Sherbourne St., Toronto.
Silcox, Sidney, Ph.D., Normal School, Stratford.
Simpson, Mrs. J. B., 173 Percy St., Ottawa.
Simpson, J. Craddock, 205 St. James St., Montreal.
Simpson, W., Dominion Observatory, Ottawa.
Skelton, Prof. O. D., Queen's University, Kingston.
Slaght, A. G., P. O. Box 279, Haileybury
Smallman, T. H. .... London
Smith, Prof. Geo. Oswald, 229 Crawford St., Toronto.
Smith, Miss Margaret .... Collingwood
Smith, Robert C., K.C., 692 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal.
Somerville, C. R., 336 Piccadilly St., London.
Southworth, Thomas, Traders' Bank Building, Toronto.
Spankie, W. S., M.D., Public School Inspector's Office, Kingston
Squair, Prof. John, University of Toronto, Toronto.
Stevenson, P. C., Bank of Commerce, Kingston.
Stone, Dr. John R.........Parry Sound
Story, Miss G. .... Aylmer West
Strathy, Gerald B., M.A., 34 Castle Frank Road, Toronto.
Sutherland, Hon. R. F., 72 Chestnut Park, Toronto.
Sweet, Dr. John C., 151 Herkimer St., Hamilton.
Sykes, W. J., Carnegie Public Library, Ottawa.

Taylor, John A. .... St. Thomas
Tench, Miss M. F. A., 4 Avonmore Gardens, London, W., Eng.
Thompson, A. B., M.P.P., Penetanguishene.
Thompson, Mrs. E. J., 43A Alexandra Apts., University Ave., Toronto.
Thorn, John O., 1194 King St. W., Toronto.
Tiffany, E. H., K.C. ...... Alexandria
Travers, Harry .... Napanee
Trenaman, Miss Mabel N., B.A., Ridgetown.
Trigge, A. St. L., 43 St. Andrew's Gardens South, Toronto.
Tyrrell, J. B., M.A., F.G.S., F.R.S.C., 534 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto.

Valin, Judge J. A. .... North Bay
Van Deusen, Capt. Albert H., 2207 M. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Annual Members—Continued.

Villeneuve, F., Civic Librarian, 70 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal.
Voaden, Dr. A., The Collegiate Institute, St. Thomas.
Vogt, Augustus S., Mus. Doc., 331 Bloor St. W., Toronto.
Vrooman, John Perry, M.D., Napanee

Walker, Sir Edmund, C.V.O., LL.D., 99 St. George St., Toronto.
Walker, Edward C. ...... Walkerville
Wallace, Thos. Beatty, Ph.M.B., Napanee.
Warner, Mrs. Clarance M. .. Napanee
Warner, Rev. Robert Ironsides, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas.
Watson, O. K. .... Ridgetown
Weaver, Miss Emily P., 26 Bernard Ave., Toronto.
Wetherell, James Elgin, M.A., 98 Albany Ave., Toronto.
Whitcher, A. H., F.R.G.S., Geographic Board, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa.
White, James, F.R.G.S., Conservation Commission, Ottawa.
White, Lt.-Col. John ...... Woodstock
White, William R., K.C.....Pembroke
Wiliams, John, P. O. Box 796, Winnipeg, Man.
Williams, David .... Collingwood
Willison, Sir John S., 10 Elmsley Place, Toronto.
Wilson, Mrs. J. H. ...... St. Thomas
Wintemberg, William J., Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa.
Wise, Frank.....70 Bond St., Toronto
Witton, H. B., Ravenscliffe Ave., Hamilton.
Wood, E. R., 26 King St. E., Toronto.
Wright, A. W., B.A.......Mount Forest

Yeigh, Frank, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.
Young, Prof. Arch'd Hope, Trinity College, Toronto.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1914.

There was a good attendance of members and delegates on June 2nd and two following days, in the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, at the Annual Meeting of the Society.

The members, delegates and visitors who registered and received badges, during the sessions, were as follows:

Aylmer, Que.: T. W. Edwin Sowter.

Berlin: W. H. Breithaupt, Waterloo Historical Society.

Brantford: Miss Augusta I. G. Gilkison, Brant Historical Society

Buffalo, N. Y.: Dr. Frank H. Severance.

Collingwood: Miss Frances A. Redmond, Huron Institute.

Guelph: H. E. S. Asbury.

Hamilton: Justus A. Griffin, Wentworth Historical Society.

Kingston: Miss A. E. Redmond.

London: John Dearness, M. A., Mrs. Dearness, Dr. S. Woolverton, London and Middlesex Historical Society.

Napanee: W. S. Herrington, B.A., K.C., Mrs. Herrington, Clarance M. Warner, Lennox and Addington Historical Society.

Niagara: Miss Janet Carnochan, Ernest Green, Niagara Historical Society.

Niagara Falls: Mrs. S. E. Birdsall, Miss Mary Geraldine Buch, H. L. Morphy, Mrs. Morphy, Rev. Dr. William Wallis, Lundy's Lane Historical Society.

Pembroke: J. L. Morris, C. E., Miss Grace M. Morris.

Prescott: F. J. French, K. C., Grenville Pioneer and Historical Society.

Quebec: Dr. J. M. Harper.

St. Thomas: Dr. Jas. H. Coyne, Elgin H. and S. Institute; Miss Margaret A. Coyne, Women's Historical Society of St. Thomas.

Simcoe: Hon. Senator Alex. McCall, Norfolk Historical Society.

Stratford: J. Denis Barnett, C. E.

Toronto: Mrs. A. W. Ballantyne; Mr. E. B. Biggar, Toronto Historical Society; Mrs. Seymour Corley, Women's Can. Hist. Society; Lt.-Col. J. Allister Currie, M. P., Gaelic Society of Canada; Dr. Alex. Fraser; Prof. Joseph L. Gilmour; A. F. Hunter, Secretary; A. Claude

Macdonnell, M. P., Gaelic Society of Canada; Miss A. E. Marsh; Miss Edith L. Marsh; Dr. Rowland B. Orr, Provincial Museum; Mrs. Isabella L. Shaw, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Thompson, Miss Chauncey Tocque, Women's Can. Historical Society.

Woodstock: George R. Pattullo, Oxford Historical Society.

Also the following members of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa and other citizens of Ottawa, were in attendance: Mrs. Thos. Ahearn, Mrs. Walter Armstrong, Mrs. K. M. Ashfield, Mrs. G. M. Bayly, Mr. J. J. Bell, Mrs. Braddish Billings, Mrs. Mary Blackburn, Mrs. H. H. Bligh, Dr. Archibald Blue, Dr. P. H. Bryce, Rev. Dr. A. A. Cameron, Mrs. K. F. Cameron, Dr. Wilfred Campbell, Miss Magdalen Casey, Mrs. A. Rothwell Christie, Mrs. R. Doney, Dr. A. G. Doughty, Mrs. D. B. Dowling, Mrs. R. W. Ells, Madame E. LeB. Fauvel, Mrs. Thos. P. Foran, Hon. Sir George E. Foster and Lady Foster, Miss Florence A. Fowler; J. B. Harkin, Dom. Parks Branch; Mrs. Louise K. Henry, Miss Amy Horsey, Mrs. S. Blair Kent, Dr. W. F. King and Mrs. King, Dr. Otto Klotz and Mrs. Klotz, W. J. and Mrs. Lynch, Miss Mary Masson, Hamilton MacCarthy and Mrs. MacCarthy, Mrs. A. McCullough, Mrs. J. Lorn McDougall, Donald Hector McLean and Mrs. McLean; Mrs. M. E. Macpherson, Mrs. G. H. Newcomb, Mrs. Redmond Quain; Miss Eva G. Read; Dr. L. N. Rheaume and Madame Rheaume, Miss Eugenie Rheaume, Miss Lina Gainsford Rothwell, Mrs. M. L. Rush, Mr. E. H. Scammell; Adam Shortt, C. M. G., LL. D.; Mrs. J. B. Simpson, W. Simpson and Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Fred. G. Sims, Mrs. W. J. Sims, Arthur Harvey Smith, Mrs. Somerville, Dr. Benjamin Sulte, Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, Mr. A. H. Whitcher, Miss Whitcher, W. J. Wintemberg and Mrs. Wintemberg.

The proceedings were opened by a meeting of the Council in the morning of June 2nd, at 10 o'clock. (See Appendix I.)

At 1:30 in the afternoon a general business meeting was held under the chairmanship of the President, John Dearness, M. A., of London.

The President called upon the Secretary to present the communications received.

The Secretary—We have received from Frank H. Keefer, K. C., of Thorold, a letter inviting members of the Society to attend the 101st anniversary of the Battle of Beaverdams, at Thorold, on June 24th.

The President—This letter was before the Council this morning, and the Secretary, in reading it, has discharged the duty he was appointed by the Council to perform. The Council referred this matter to the next Council with the expression of a hope that the Society will be officially represented at the gathering in question.

Rev. Dr. Wallis, of Niagara Falls, representing the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, said: We are to celebrate our anniversary on July 25th. Our Secretary was instructed to send you a formal invitation, and if the letter has not been received, it must be on its way. The 100th anniversary of Lundy's Lane will be a day to remember, and would be rendered still more memorable if a large number of the members of the Society can see their way to attend. Such attendance would be a great encouragement to the local Society and would also strengthen the position of the Ontario Society.

The President—I suggest that decision be deferred until to-morrow, to give an opportunity for the official letter to arrive, so that when the whole subject is before them, the members can deal more satisfactorily with the invitations.

The suggestion was agreed to.

The Secretary, A. F. Hunter, M. A., then submitted his official report for the year. The report, he said, had been made fuller than usual, as a society which does not become acquainted with its own office affairs is seldom very efficient, and he expressed the desire that the members would give close attention to the various parts, the reading of which would occupy some fifteen or twenty minutes.

(Report read. See Appendix I.)

The President—Those of you who have looked at your programs will notice that the first item is the report of the President. I wish to explain that having seen a copy of the Secretary's report, I found that he had covered most of the ground much better that I could possibly do. It would be superfluous to attempt to repeat any part of what he has so well set forth. He has given you very full details of the year's work and you will see from them that we have had a pretty active year. The Secretary has given us faithful and highly appreciated services and his report shows how close he is in touch with all phases of the Society's work. Our Treasurer, Dr. C. C. James, cannot, unfortunately for us, be with us this week, as he is in British Columbia at present in the service of the Government. His report (Appendix I.) is in the hands of the Secretary. The substance of it is embodied in the report which the latter has just read. Questions and remarks, criticisms if you like, are in order; the officers are ready to explain any part of the reports or work concerning which further knowledge is desired.

Mr. Carstairs, seconded by Mrs. Thompson, moved that the report be received and adopted.

The motion was carried.

The President—The proposed amendments to the Constitution have been very carefully considered by a special committee, and the result of their work is before you.

The proposed amendments were considered seriatum.

The Secretary—The first item of the proposed amendments to the Constitution is to amend Section 4 by inserting in the fourth line, after the word "society", the words "the ex-presidents".
Carried.

The Secretary—The second proposed amendment is to amend Section 5 by striking out that portion beginning with the word "place" in the second line and ending with "year" in the fourth line, and substituting therefor the words: "time and place in Ontario in each year as may be appointed by the Council, at least one month's notice to be given to members of the intended meeting."
Carried.

The Secretary—The third proposed amendment is that Section 7 of the present Constitution become Section 7, sub-section (a), and that the following shall be added as sub-section (b) of section 7: "This Society shall have power by a two-thirds vote to vary the terms of any proposed amendment to the Constitution properly received by it, but only in so far as such variation shall be within the scope and purpose of the proposed amendment thereby affected."
Carried.

The President—I think I ought to tell you before we go any further that these proposed amendments all came before a strong committee. This committee met twice, and with the exception of Mr. Carstairs, who was absent from one meeting, all the members were present on both occasions. You may think that we are going through these amendments rather hurriedly, but the committee took each one with due deliberation and made each proposal after very careful consideration and in the belief that it is in the best interests of the Society. You will therefore see that if these matters are not discussed here, they have been very carefully considered by experts and are the results of unanimous recommendations.

The Secretary—The fourth amendment is, that a section passed as an amendment in 1900 which regulates the manner in which the nominating committee shall be chosen (which section appears in the Secretary's records but which does not appear in the printed Constitution appearing on page 121 of the Annual Report of the Society for 1910) be repealed. This section proves to be unworkable, and we therefore now seek powers to repeal it.

Carried.

The Secretary—The fifth and last amendment is, that the following shall be added to the Constitution as Section 24: "A Nominating Committee shall be appointed in the first business session of each annual meeting, consisting of four members to be elected by the members in open meeting, three to be named by the President, and the President, making eight in all. The Nominating Committee shall prepare a list of nominations for officers of the Society, to be presented for the consideration of the Society not later than the forenoon session of the closing day of the annual meeting." I would suggest that the word "retiring" be inserted before the word "President." I think that was the intention of the committee but it was overlooked in the final draft In the case of an acting President it would not look well for him to be one of his own nominators, and if it is the wish of the members I will insert the word. That word is usual in constitutions of societies like ours.

A Member—As a matter of fact, is he a retiring President until his successor is appointed?

The President—I think we might have a list of ex-Presidents.

The Secretary—I think you will all agree with me that it is not advisable to introduce the feudal system into our Council if we can avoid it, and when we mean the retiring President it is advisable that we should say so.

Mr. Carstairs—I don't know whether it is advisable to make the change. You don't know at the time the Nominating Committee is appointed who is going to be President for next year.

The President—For the information of those who are new to this meeting I might say that last year it was decided, on the proposal of Mr. Warner, to reduce the numbers of this (Nominating) Committee, and the result is the proposal you have now before you, which it was considered bore out the views expressed by the members at the last annual meeting.

Carried.

Mr. Warner—I beg leave now to move the adoption of the report as a whole.

Mr. Carstairs—I will second the motion.

The motion on being put was carried.

The President called for nominations for a Nominating Committee and a Resolutions Committee. There are four members of the Nominating Committee to be elected by the members in open meeting.

The four elected by the members were: Mr. J. S. Carstairs, Dr. Jas H. Coyne, Mr. H. L. Morphy and Mrs. Braddish Billings.

The President named: Mr. Pattullo, Dr. Fraser and Miss Redmond

The following were elected on the Resolutions Committee: Dr. Benjamin Sulte, Mr. Pattullo, Professor Gilmour, Miss Carnochan, Dr. Fraser, Dr. Coyne and Dr. R. B. Orr.

Mr. Warner, chairman of the Historic Sites and Monuments Committee, was then called upon to give the report of that Committee.

Mr. Warner—I think you had better take this report as read as it is a very long one. (Cries of "read".) Well, I will read it if you like, but it will take about two and a half hours. (Upon suggestion, Mr. Warner read extracts from the report, which is printed in full in Appendix I.)

Mr. Warner moved, seconded by Mr. Carstairs, that the report be received and adopted.

Carried.

The President called upon Mr. Carstairs to submit and explain a proposal in favor of placing a memorial in Westminster Abbey, to the United Empire Loyalists, as follows:

> Whereas, during the American Rebellion (1776-83) there were a large number of persons who remained faithful to the British Crown; and with their families adhered to the Unity of the Empire and joined the Royal Standard in America; and both at and after the Revolution, were, in consequence of their loyalty, driven out of the revolted states, or found continued residence in these states to be intolerable by reason of the persecutions to which they were subjected, or voluntarily withdrew therefrom in order to reside under the flag to which they desired that they and their children should remain forever loyal;
>
> Whereas, these United Empire Loyalists were the first to plant the flower of Imperialism—the flower of a United Empire in the soil of America—brave and honest men, "men," as Mr. Lecky, the distinguished historian says, "who were proud of the great and free Empire to which they belonged, who had no desire to shrink from the burden of maintaining it, who remembered with gratitude the English blood which had been shed around Quebec and

Montreal, and who, with nothing to hope for from the Crown, were prepared to face the most brutal mob violence, and the invective of a scurrilous press, to risk their fortunes, their reputation, and sometimes their lives, to avert civil war and ultimate separation. Most of them ended their days in poverty and exile, and as the supporters of a beaten cause history has paid a scanty tribute to their memory; but they composed some of the best and ablest men America has ever produced, and they were contending for an ideal which was at least as worthy as that for which Washington fought. The maintenance of our free, industrial and pacific Empire, composing the whole of the English race, may have been a dream, but it was at least a noble one.''

And Whereas, in these days of Imperial Expansion, when the overseas Dominions turn with happy loyalty to the Motherland, a memorial in Westminster Abbey in recognition of the great services to the Empire of the United Empire Loyalists would be an educative and inspiring power to the present as well as to future generations in Britain; and, in addition, would tend to make Westminster Abbey not only the Pantheon of British glory but the Valhalla of Imperial achievement.

Be it therefore resolved, that the Executive Committee of the U. E. Loyalist Association of Canada, with the co-operation of the Ontario Historical Society, respectfully places this suggestion before the Canadian Authorities and take such steps as may be deemed necessary to the furtherance of this subject.

Mr. Carstairs—In this matter I am the representative of the Council of the U. E. Loyalists' Association, and I consider it an honor to speak not only in their name but also in my own upon this memorial. At a meeting of the executive of the United Empire Loyalists at Toronto, they did me the honor of placing this memorial in my hands for presentation to you. Up to that time there had been the hope expressed that a small deputation would visit the capital for the purpose of presenting the memorial at the meeting of this society and afterwards to present the matter to the ministers on Parliament Hill. These arrangements were altered, owing to the fact that the New Brunswick Loyalist Association have been discussing this question and are desirous of bringing into line the Nova Scotia Society and the New Brunswick Historical Society, so that when the matter does go forward it will be put forth with united effort. I therefore ask you to grant this courtesy of postponing any definite action with regard to the deputation, but to pass the resolution and leave any further steps to your Council. Accordingly I present the resolution, expressing the wish that further steps may be left in the hands of your President and officers. While we know that Westminster Abbey is crowded, we think there is room for a small memorial to the men who lost one empire and founded another, and also distinguished themselves in the war of 1812. We have good reasons to believe that these proposals will be acceptable to our own government and that they will use their good offices with the British government to see that this small matter (though it is highly important to us), is carried through. We are not asking much of the Canadian authorities, and that little I think they will grant. We shall only require a very small portion of the Abbey for the purpose and it will be a great thing in making the memorials in the Abbey representative of the Empire and the Empire's history.

Mr. Warner—I will second the proposition put before us by Mr. Carstairs.

The President suggested that under the circumstances, it might be better to send the whole matter to the Committee on Resolutions, and this was the course finally adopted.

The President—There is another matter to which our attention was to have been called by Senator McCall: that is the establishment of a suitable monument to mark the site of the first white man's habitation in the south-western part of Ontario. That is in the neighborhood of the village of Lynn on the north shore of Lake Erie. In the absence of Senator McCall, who has had to leave, I think it will be well to send this matter to a committee and let them be prepared to bring the matter in proper shape before the Minister, with whom there is an appointment for tomorrow morning. It seems to me that is the most practical way of dealing with this matter.

Mr. Warner—I certainly think this matter ought to be referred to a committee.

This course was the one adopted by the members, and Dr. Coyne, with Mr. J. S. Carstairs and others, were appointed a committee.

The President—Our next business is to hear the reports of the affiliated societies. These reports are usually most interesting and well worth the attention of every member of the Society. They enable the delegates, when they return to their own societies, to tell the members what is being done by the other societies, and often these facts create a new interest amongst the membership of local societies and materially improve the work of many of their organizations. Many useful suggestions are made use of in this way.

The reports of the Brant Society and of the Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute were submitted, Miss Gilkison presenting the report from the Brant Society.

At this point the meeting was adjouned till the evening session to enable the members to join in a trip by electric cars to and from the Dominion Observatory.

EVENING MEETING.

Tuesday, June 2nd.

John Dearness, President, introduced Mrs. Ahearn, the President of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa, who gave the following address:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As President of the local Historical Society, the pleasant duty has fallen to me, tonight, to give, for the Women's Canadian Historical society of Ottawa, a sincere and hearty welcome to our distinguished guests of the Ontario Historical Society. Not altogether as strangers do we meet, for many of us are old friends and workers together in the interests of historical research and record, but it is the first time the parent society has come to hold its annual convention in the home city of our younger local organiation, and thus give to all our members the privilege of its conferences and personal acquaintance with its executive.

I have attended, as an Ottawa delegate, other annual meetings of this Society in other cities when the visitors were taken on most interesting excursions to certain old battlefields, ruined fortifications and commemorative monuments of the War of 1812-14. But when inviting the Society to convene this year in Ottawa, I had to say that we cannot show you any historic forts or battlegrounds, unless, indeed, that palace-crowned hill just across the Rideau Canal, where, of a surety, many notable conflicts, momentous in the country's history, have been waged, and navies even, and battleships have had a part in contentions now famous in Canadian annals.

Our city has, however, other attractions to offer for the entertainment of our visiting historians, in the intervals of their more important business. The palaces and parks and legislative halls of Parliament Hill, Nature's dower of scenic beauty which a splendid driveway unfolds in panoramic sequence, the Nation's Archives, Royal Mint, our magnificent Victoria Memorial, are among the interesting things which our Society promises itself the pleasure of visiting with you. And then we have the Dominion's weather man in his beautiful tower at the Experimental Farm, doing his best to make these June days beautiful and bright for your stay in the Capital.

This, therefore, is rather a time of Peace Celebrations than of battle anniversaries. Now a hundred years of peace lie between us and that invasion of our borders, and have covered those battlefields with prosperous homes, fields of grain and fruitful orchards.

And though a distinguished company from the two republics south of us has again crossed our frontier and established itself in the vicinity of these same old battlegrounds, their coming now is in the cause of peace, their mission one of mediation and conciliatory measures.

We of the Ottawa Society are anticipating great results from these meetings in stimulated zeal and a widened interest in our historic studies and research, and look forward with confidence to more largely attended meetings next season and a substantial increase in the number of our active members.

In the name, then, of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa, I give you glad and hospitable welcome, and would now present you, our honored guests, to the distinguished friends who are here to join us in welcoming you, His Worship, the Mayor of Ottawa, the Honorable Mr. Burrell, who represents tonight the Prime Minister of Canada, and to the Honorable Mr. Foster, the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

His Worship, Mayor McVeity, on being introduced, said: My part in this evening's ceremony is merely to speak the prologue. It is my privilege as well as my duty and also pleasure, as the chief officer of this municipality, to convey to the members of the Ontario Historical Society the greetings of the citizens and to extend to them a cordial welcome to this City of Ottawa, and I do that sincerely and heartily, and I wish to proclaim the satisfaction which all the citizens feel in having the members of this Society in their midst this evening. My diffidence compels me to express satisfaction that my duties do not carry me any further afield, because I am afraid that I would be quite unfit for a participation in the debates which will no doubt occupy the time and attention of the members of this learned society. I would wish it understood, however, that this Capital City of Canada is not entirely without historical interests, and I trust that in that opinion you will agree with me. Upon investigation of the circumstances attending the selection of this city as the Capital, I trust you will find that it does not lack romantic incidents; and though we are still in the rude beginnings of things here we have a growing capital, and contemplate such improvements as art can add to the natural beauties of this place; so I trust that future associations which may meet here will find the banks of this noble river which rolls at our feet crowned with cloud-capp'd towers and gorgeous palaces worthy of a great capital of this country of ours. (Applause.) I extend to you, ladies and gentlemen, the corporate greetings of this municipality, and also bid you welcome on behalf of all its citizens. (Applause.)

The President: I have now pleasure in calling the Honorable Mr.

Burrell, who will welcome us in the place of the Right Honorable, the Premier.

Hon. Martin S. Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, was received with applause, and said: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a very happy task that I have tonight, and peculiarly happy for myself and probably for you because of its brevity, namely, that of welcoming you in the name of the Right Honorable R. L. Borden, Prime Minister of this country, and the members of his Government, to the Capital of this country, in this Convention of the Ontario Historical Society. I presume that Mr. Borden has already stated the reason why it was impossible for him to attend; and no doubt you ladies and gentlemen who are somewhat familiar with what is going on will find in the fact that we are at the tail end of a very busy session, a ready excuse for the Premier's absence. It may perhaps be said that he is making history up on the top of the hill, and therefore cannot attend the Historical Society here tonight.

Mrs. Ahearn alluded to the absence of battle fields in the neighborhood of Ottawa, stating that you would not therefore be able to visit such historic spots. I think it was an old French writer who had this phrase, "Happy are the people whose annals are tiresome"—that is who are not engaged in those fierce struggles, and therefore have nothing to chronicle. A very eminent historian once said that history was not constitutional law; it was not parliamentary tongue-fencing; it was not even the biography of great men; but it concerned itself with states, investigating their resources, the causes of their prosperity, analysing the reasons that brought about their decay, and that even the individual was not to be noted except so far as he was related to the state and its progress. I suppose that this, like all truths, is only a part truth, but as members of a historical society—even though I am only an honorary member—we must all realize to the full that there is great interest and value to us all not only in the study of history, but especially in the study of the history of our own country, and the keeping up of memorable associations with the spots that are identified with the great men of the past.

I speak this particularly because it happens that in my own birth-place in the old County of Berkshire in England, we were surrounded by historic spots, bound up in some great deeds of the thousand years at the back of that time. There are hills surrounding the town where I was born from which I can look across to the Berkshire Downs five miles away, and there at the foot of a great hill is an old encampment of the Romans on which there was a big stone that they called "King Alfred's Blowing Stone"—a huge thing about three feet high, partly hollow, with a hole in it. It was reported that Alfred or one of his men blew into it and it gave a roaring sound to call his men together against the Danes who were then invading England. At present it is put to rather more inglorious uses. It is chained up close to a little public house or inn, and any gentleman who likes can enjoy the privilege of buying a pint of beer and with it the privilege of trying his wind in blowing it out. At any rate, there it is, a relic of the past. Right at the foot of that hill was our old parish church, which represented one of the last towns to hold out in the cause of the Royalists, and within two miles was built the first stone bridge over the river, which was the site of one of Cromwell's battles. I mention these things to show that children brought up in a place like that, steeped in the memories of the past and its heroes and doings, were strongly influenced by those historic events.

Although in a newer country like Canada there is not a great deal of history to look back to, yet that is all the greater reason why we should cherish all the great names and the great doings of the past, and associate ourselves closely with the preservation of those spots which mark the great deeds of the past. The lessons that we should gain from past events should inspire us with greater zeal in doing the tasks which present themselves to us in our daily life. I do not know that this thought can be put in finer words than those of Abraham Lincoln in celebrating the great battlefield of Gettysburg: "The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, ... from these honored dead to take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion." I think you will agree with me that that is the spirit in which we should look upon all those great spots that are so full of tender memories and heroic scenes characterizing the builders of the past, to inspire us with fresh efforts to make the present worthy of the best of the past.

I do not know that I have any more to say except to express to you on behalf of the Premier, what I know is a most hearty welcome to this Federal Capital and to express also the strong hope that you will have, as I am sure you will, a most pleasant time under the auspices of the members of the local society; that the present favorable weather will continue, and that you will go away with the happiest memories of your brief stay in the Capital. I should not in any case add any more words, for we have with us tonight one of my most noted colleagues, with whom I have the honor of being associated, Hon. George

E. Foster, who is not only a student of history and very familiar especially with the history of our own country as well as that of other countries, but who I think may be fairly described as a maker of history—good or bad, of course, according to the opinions we may have among us. (Laughter.) I know, however, that we will all get a great treat from Mr. Foster, who does not talk as much in public as he used to, or as he does in private, yet I am sure we will get a great deal from him when he does speak. Let me again, on behalf of the Government, express the great pleasure with which we see the members of your Society here. (Applause.)

President Dearness: Madam President of the Women's Historical Society of Ottawa, on behalf of the Ontario Historical Society I desire to express our very high appreciation of your extremely cordial and eloquent welcome to this Capital. I may say to the visitors, whom we thank for their attendance here this evening, that the Ontario Historical Society is mainly a body of delegated members from the various local Historical Societies scattered throughout the Province, although I am sorry to say there are not many of those societies east of the City of Toronto, and last year, at the meeting in Chatham, when the cordial invitation was extended to us by President Ahearn to meet in Ottawa this year, it was gladly accepted. Everyone felt that it was due to the Women's Historical Society of Ottawa that the western societies should be well represented here, in view of the fact that the Ottawa Society had always sent a full delegation to the several annual meetings in the west.

You have referred, Madam President, to the fact that there are not many battlefields in and around the City of Ottawa. It is hard to tell how many there may have been in the remote past; possibly if there have been any, your Society, which has established a record for diligence and efficiency, will find them out. The five volumes of publications of the Women's Historical Society of Ottawa are very highly prized by all our historical societies and students of Canadian history. They certainly do a very great deal of credit to your Society.

We have to thank your Worship for your cordial welcome to this beautiful city. What we have already seen convinces us that it would be difficult for you to exaggerate the attractions of Ottawa as city and river and hill. It is universally agreed that no more beautiful or commanding situation could have been found for the Capital of this fair Dominion. We hope that your visions of her future strength and beauty will be realized not only for the sake of Ottawa but for that of Canada as well.

Hearing the Hon. Mr. Burrell on this platform tonight carries my memory back to another platform where I first had the pleasure of meeting him nearly sixteen years ago. When I look at him I am surprised that all these years filled with strenuous labor have made no mark upon his features. Let me assure you, sir, that we very sincerely appreciate the heartiness and happiness with which, in the name of the Prime Minister and the Government, you have welcomed the Ontario Historical Society to the capital of this country. We feel more truly than if we had been on old battlefields, that we are on the ground where the history of Canada is in the making. The stimulating lessons so pleasingly drawn from your Old Country experiences will be remembered with pleasure and profit.

Vice-President Warner took the chair while President Dearness delivered his annual address as follows:

THE SPHERE OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

Last year, on an occasion similar to this, I took advantage of the presence of a large body of teachers at our annual meeting to discuss what our schools may do for the youth of the country by the right teaching of History. This year I propose to invite your thoughts to the opportunities and obligations of the Historical Societies to benefit the life of their respective communities and that of the nation at large, by a wider view of history and more diligent use of the opportunities to apply historical studies.

The Busy Man's Forum.—An influential public journal recently said: "The Canadian Clubs throughout the country are the one national chain of organizations which has remained above politics. It has been refreshing to see some old prejudices put on trial for their existence. Men may have squirmed under the attack upon their cherished opinions, but the mid-day luncheon has provided a platform from which any public cause, however radical, may be expounded. Not only should the clubs in existence be encouraged, but every town in Ontario should have one."

This high praise of the Canadian Clubs is well-deserved. They furnish a forum for the busy man to speak to busy men more or less informally on pressing, practical topics. But there is a related field which calls for a more deliberate presentation and more critical reception of social, economic and political problems, examined by speakers and hearers in the serene light of history. If the appeal of the former class of speaker may be compared to the leader in a daily journal, that of the latter might be compared to the argument expected in a quarterly review. It is to this extended field that I invite the Historical Societies. There is plenty of room and plenty of work for both classes of organization.

History as Philosophy Teaching by Example.—It was the philosopher-politician, John Morley, who said: "I do not in the least care to know what happened in the Past except so far as it enables me to see my way through the happenings of the Present." This great Englishman and historian does not expressly state that History has no other value than for guidance, but he does say, very emphatically, that for him, its guidance value is supreme. It was in the same spirit that an eminent Anglican bishop, after giving theology the first place in spiritual culture, declared that the right study of History ranks second. Lord Acton said that History ought always to be passing moral judgments, and the author of "Clio" asks, "Is not man's history a perpetual evangel?" and proceeds most delightfully to prove the affirmative answer. These thinkers would, no doubt, assent to the proposition that one test of the moral pulse of a twentieth century people is the extent to which the reading of good history makes up their literary life. In our own case such a test is afforded by the reports of our public librarians.

In Ontario, by that standard, history enjoys less than one-third of the favor bestowed on fiction, and yet there is ground for satisfaction in the fact that, excepting fiction, only one other class of books is better patronized than history. George Macaulay Trevelyan, the author of "Clio," speaking for Britain, points out that in recent years the influence of history has greatly diminished. "Until quite recent times," he says, "from the days of Clarendon, down through Gibbon, Macaulay, Carlyle, to Green and Lecky, historical writing was not merely the mutual conversation of scholars with one another, but was the means of spreading far and wide, throughout all the reading classes, a love and knowledge of history, an elevated and critical patriotism, and certain desirable qualities of mind and heart." He proceeds to compare the pile of magazines and novels now found on the average reading-table with the solid historical works common in similar places two generations ago. In the matter of interest in historical reading I do not know how we compare with our kinsmen across the sea, but we could not deny that the criticism quoted would aptly apply to ourselves. And here is an opportunity for our Historical Societies. Librarians would welcome their advice in selecting books on history and their co-operation in promoting the circulation and reading of the same. Reviews of new, and of valuable, but little known, historical works would prove a useful feature of the programs of meetings of the Societies.

The Ontario Historical Society's Annual Report for 1913 lists the names of 24 historical societies in Ontario outside of Toronto. While a few of these are existing at present in name only, the most of them are maintaining laudable activity in following up clues to the movements and habits of the aboriginal occupants of the country, in tracing the records of the pioneer-makers and defenders of its existing institutions, and in discovering and marking sites associated with events that a truly patriotic people would not willingly allow to be forgotten. All this work—excellent in purpose and method—is good and praiseworthy so far as it goes. But if you take a map of Ontario and draw a circle around each centre of local activity, embracing the territory of which each local society might, by enterprise and continued diligence, reasonably take charge, not half of the Province would be covered. Members of existing societies, having friends or acquaintances in any locality where a local society should be organized, might communicate a suggestion that would bear fruit there. This proposition recalls that once when I was proposing to a resident of the county, north of the one in which I live, the formation of such a society, he doubted that there was much for an organization of that kind to do—that, for example, so far as he knew, not a shot had ever been fired by a white man in warfare within the limits of the county. The remark reflects the common misconception of history begotten by poor text-books, or poor teaching of history, or both. Of the institutions whose history has made up that of this country, the military ones are but a fraction of a fraction of the total; and the less, the more cause there is for gratitude. Think of the family life, the industrial and social life of the community, the school, the church, and politics apart from military concerns. It is safe to say that there is not even a township in the settled parts of Ontario whose history will not well repay careful study by any local historical society.

Another fact that should not be lost sight of is, that it sometimes happens that the activity and success of a society is due to the energy of but two or three members, or even to that of a single man or woman. If, by change of residence, or other cause the society should be deprived of these moving spirits, it is in danger of lapsing into a merely nominal existence or disappearing altogether. This contingency emphasizes the duty of the Provincial Society to keep in touch with all its affiliations and try to tide them over shallows that any of them may encounter. This work and the larger one of organizing unoccupied territory could be undertaken by our present capable Secretary if he were given the authority and provided with the necessary means. The few experiments which I made along these lines last year convinced me that the work should be seriously undertaken.

Politics is Present History.—But the historical societies do not rise to the full height of their opportunities if they limit their activities to recovering the records of the past—largely playing the part of "Old Mortality" in Scott's story of that name. The chief end of man as an historian or a student of history is not to know the past and enjoy it forever, but to do one's duty by one's neighbors. According to Trevelyan "Since history has no properly scientific value . . . . . its most generally acknowledged educational value is to train the mind of the citizen into a state in which he is capable of taking a just view of political problems. It can mould the mind . . . . . to understand great affairs and sympathize with other men. The information given by history is valueless in itself unless it produces a new state of mind. . . . . It does most for a man when it enables him, by reading about men and movements in the past, to understand points of view which he never saw before and to respect ideals which he had formerly despised."

If History has high value for guidance, Canada certainly needs the services of the historian to-day. The crowning achievement of the nineteenth century was the making of the nation to the south of us. It does not seem a foolish claim or a groundless hope that the twentieth century belongs to Canada. The Anglo-Saxon on both sides of the Atlantic and the French have been working out the problems of Democracy—of government of the people, by the people and for the people. Every new step in its progress has encountered and overcome new difficulties. England and France began with a long history that had nearly unified their heterogeneous origins. The United States began with thirteen colonies mostly of the same race-origin, neighbors to each other along 200 leagues of Atlantic seaboard. But Canada begins with peculiarly difficult conditions. She has a single line of provinces stretching across the continent at its widest part, separated here and there by barriers to unification both geographical and ethnical, receiving in large numbers too rapidly to assimilate properly, peoples of alien races, religions and languages, unaccustomed to the duties and responsibilities of democracy. It is true that she has opportunity in plenty for all-comers, but the very superabundance of her natural resources is a menace to her national welfare. The temptation is strong to make the pursuit of riches rather than the cultivation of virtue the national passion. The most virile races of modern Europe have been bred where the physical conditions of life have been stern. Canada has on her hands the largest problem of democracy with which any nation has ever grappled, but she has also the surpassing advantage of the history of her predecessors particularly of that of the United States. If, as is often said, history is past politics and politics present history, then the historical societies have important work to do for Canada to-day.

We must all greatly enjoy reading the editorials and letters of which the newspapers are giving us so many in recent days under headings like "Americanization of Canada," "Anglicization," etc. They show at least that Canada is conscious of her growing pains, and, taking one opinion with another, averaging them, so to speak, they show that the direction of growth is neither to Americanization nor to Anglicization, but towards Canadianization. Much use is made of the word Imperialism, but it is an elusive term; it may mean much or it may mean little.

"To thine own self be true
And it must follow as the night the day
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

So possibly the best Canadianism is the best Imperialism.

But in some minds Imperialism seems to be merely another name for colonialism. Now colonialism can be analyzed into qualities some of which are praiseworthy, but to the extent that it makes us willing dependants and servile imitators, that it leads us to distrust our own judgment and powers, that it weakens our self-reliance, and that it turns our thoughts abroad for recognition of honors, it is politically immoral. It may be only a craven masquerading as loyalty. Its essence is antithesis to National Policy. Mr. Burnham's anti-titles Bill was in the nature of a protest against colonialism. It gives us laments that Canadians have not been consulting the English vogue, but their own selfish convenience and tastes in fixing their tariffs, denominating their coinage, choosing their sports, spelling their words, turning out on the highway, seating their railway coaches, etc., etc.

Canadianization versus Americanization.—It can be easily explained why visitors coming to us from Michigan and Ohio, for example, and the people of Western Ontario (I speak as a resident of Western Ontario), visiting their friends in the States named, find so little difference in the views and habits of guests and hosts. Neither country is consciously imitating the other. Unless in trivial matters as trimming hats or shaping garments we never hear or think of altering our customs to conform to the practice in the United States. It is not surprising that similar or identical causes should produce similar effects; nor that contiguity, consanguinity, intercourse and likeness of industrial activities should unify the view-points of neighbors divided by nothing else than their political allegiance.

So many of the problems that confront Canada are identical with those that have been more or less successfully solved by the United States, and vice-versa, that these two nations should know each other's history intimately. We have already profited in many ways by their experience and they have profited by ours. Nearly in proportion to our respective numbers, the balance I think is in favor of Canada, they have been as much Canadianized as we have been Americanized. Our school system, our municipal system, our transportation methods, our provincial-federal form of government are more like the corresponding features of the United States than like those of the British Isles. When we are faced with a problem, is it not the height of wisdom to inquire whether it has been solved elsewhere, and if so in what way and with what results? If we adopt or adapt an American method and suit it to our own conditions we are not thereby Americanizing ourselves. Could anything be more childish than for Canadians to say, for example, "Baseball is a good game, but because it is in high favor with the Americans we won't play it." To see how the thing looks, imagine an American writer deploring, since golf is a Scotchman's game, that the New Yorkers are becoming too fond of it. If an imperial difficulty were to occur in which American sympathy counted for anything, would it be of any disadvantage that a million people more or less on each side of the boundary had a common, friendly interest in a series of international baseball matches?

People separated by only an imaginary line will not remain long contented with conspicuous disparity in their privileges. I am of opinion that the Canadian postal system has in a number of particulars led that of the United States. In the matter of parcel post the Americans had the start of us. It was interesting to observe the impatience of the Canadians to catch up. A militarist acquaintance of mine regrets that Canada cannot adopt conscription or even compulsory drill unless the States does it because it would make an exodus across the line. The immigrant to this country who believes that he is as well off as if he were settled south of the boundary is on the sure road, not to becoming an Englishman, but to Canadianization. Every way you look at it the lesson is emphasized that Canadians and Americans cannot know too much of each other's history, or of that of their common mother country.

See Ourselves as Others See Us.—In saying this, I do not forget that it is not in the history of the virtues only that we and our neighbors are partners or rivals. From which of their political vices is our history entirely free—the abuse of patronage, the tyranny of the caucus, servitude to the lobby, destruction of opposition by legislation, as for example by the gerrymander? The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, British-born and sometime resident of Canada and the United States, has recently been assuring us that we are years behind the Republic in dealing with political malfeasance. If he asks us what we can offer to compare with the crushing of the Tammany octopus, the impeachment of a party leader, the compulsory publication of election fund subscriptions, we might ask him to point out our parallel offences or offenders. The Rev. Prof. Michael is telling us now that there is more political corruption in Canada in a month than in a far longer period in Britain. These are general statements which we do not have to believe in the absence of particulars, but we do well not to ignore well-meant criticisms. The Hebrews had a genius for theology, the Greeks for science and art, the Romans for law, and the Anglo-Saxon for government. Government by a party led by responsible ministers elected by the unpurchased majority of the people and steadied by a strong minority is the achievement of the Anglo-Saxon, and the best system of government yet devised by the wit of man. Lord Haldane said no longer ago than last month that it would be a sorry day for Britain if she ever departs from it. But the party ship sails in a sea prolific of barnacles. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Burns' prayer may be good in politics:

> ''O wad the Power some giftie gie us
> To see oorsels as ithers see us.''

We may not need any special grace to see faults in our neighbors, and studying them there may make it easier for us to recognize them in ourselves. Turning non-partizan searchlight on history in the making is worthy work for the Canadian Clubs and Historical Societies. This is worth doing if for no other reason than that we may properly appreciate and honor our patriots before they pass beyond the reach of our praise.

The Peace Celebration.—Preparations are now in progress for the appropriate celebration of a hundred years of peace between Greater Britain and the United States. Sons of men in every nation and clime who honor the Prince of Peace will praise his name for such an example. But above all the rest, Canadians have special reason for gratitude and rejoicing that these two nations have not unsheathed the sword against each other in all that time. Nothing can be more certain than that if war had taken place, history would have repeated itself, and Canadian homes and Canadian soil would have borne the brunt of it and suffered the unspeakable miseries and horrors that make the scenes of warfare a very hell on earth.

It is the more ground for rejoicing that peace has been kept in spite of the several opportunities which the gods of war—the jingoes and armament-makers—deemed to afford sufficient cause for recourse to arms. What a pleasing alliteration in a jingo's ears was such a cry as "Fifty-four forty or fight."

Accounting for these war-hawks in a professedly Christian nation, apart from the persons whose living and business depend upon the possibilities of war, is an interesting and practical task for the historian. One fruitful cause in the countries under notice, and particularly in the United States, is the perversion of truth or the lopsided presentation of it which has passed for history in the schools and educational institutions. A recent case in point illustrates and helps to prove this claim. The Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, said in private life to be an intelligent and amiable citizen, standing in the most conspicuous place in which an American is permitted to make a speech, deliberately, if impassionedly, declared that he would rather see the greatest engineering achievement of human history, one that had cost his country 400 millions of dollars, dynamited to utter destruction than that any part of its control should pass into the hands of England; and, in the words of a credible witness, he was highly and solemnly serious when with uplifted hands he appealed to the God of the fathers of the nation to prevent "this unspeakable humiliation." What humiliation? Practically that his country should carry out the common man's understanding of a bargain it had made with Britain—with Britain, the best friend his country has and the only powerful one it had in its recent trouble with Spain. His fellow-congressmen rose to their feet and cheered his oration, although it should be added that almost immediately thereafter, by a majority of 85, they voted to uphold their nation's honor. Champ Clark's neighbors testify that he would never repudiate a private bargain on a technicality. No one hinted that he had been "lobbied" by the Shippers' Combine. He was doubtless sincere. Sincere in his bitterness; so sincere that he lost his usual mental perspective. Why? The only explanation given for Champ Clark's rhetoric and in part for the immediate response it called forth was that they reflected the kind of history upon which Americans of his age had been brought up. The explanation would appear to be sufficient. In the edition of a popular history for American schools, published as late as 1877, I find that of the 200 pages taken up with events subsequent to 1700, eighty-nine per cent. of the space by measurement deals directly or indirectly with the annals of warfare—wars with the French, Indians, British, Spanish, Mexicans, and the Civil War—70 pages of it with the War of Independence, and 20 with the War of 1812-'14; nearly one-fourth of the book with about a dozen years of the nation's history. In these 90 pages the British are never placed in a favorable light. Children schooled on such history could hardly escape growing up with Champ Clark's failing. One does not need to reckon the millions of expatriated Irishmen to explain, as some do, the anti-British feeling so prevalent in the United States during the second half of the last century.

The present and future generations of Americans will fortunately be reared upon more impartial records. From an American text-book published just before the beginning of the present century I beg to quote the following summary in part of the War of 1812-'14: "On the other hand, our ambitious enterprises against Canada were in the main characterized by blundering incompetence on the part of our generals and too often by misconduct and seeming cowardice on the part of our troops. Altogether our efforts in that direction were not only futile, but humiliated us at home and disgraced us abroad. So it came about that many persons who doubted the good faith of the administration in going to war at all were much disposed to see in the distribution of success and failure, as between the sea, where we had undoubtedly suffered wrong and the land where these persons deemed us aggressors, something in the nature of divine retribution."

Our own teaching and text-books, though less objectionable, have not always been perfectly fair to opponents. Books for youth, if they err at all, should do so on the side of charity. Improvement in the teaching of history in both countries leading to better knowledge of one another; increased facilities of intercourse, as well as the growing detestation of war as a means of settling international disputes, will all combine to perpetuate the peace so happily maintained for the past hundred years. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive of a future cause of dispute more likely to lead to rupture than some of those which have been amicably settled in spite of the conditions referred to during that period.

Canadians have the strongest reasons for celebrating the Peace Centenary, and the members of our historical societies, being the persons who best know the significance of the occasion, should be leaders in carrying the plans through to successful completion.

The President resumed the chair and introduced Hon. George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Presindent Dearness: It gives me the very greatest pleasure to introduce the Honorable George E. Foster, who is of course well known by reputation to every Canadian, and who is also personally known to a large number in this audience.

Hon. George E. Foster was received with applause and said: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—Maybe some people would not believe me if I were to say that I do not think at any time in my existence I ever had a stronger desire to be Premier of Canada than I have tonight. (Laughter.) You see what power he has; not being able to come himself, probably not being prepared to make a speech before such a distinguished audience as this, he simply lays his hands on one of the subalterns and tells him, "Go thou and perform my duties." (Laughter.) Would I not be happy if I had been able, just for the nonce, to have done the same? There ought to be a law with supreme penalties attached, to be executed against any member of Parliament who, towards the end of a busy session, allows himself to be cajoled by dear womanhood (laughter) into making promises to deliver a speech before a Historical Society, almost certain as he was at the time that he would have no leisure at his disposal for preparation and absolutely certain when the time came that he hadn't made any. If there were such a law, and it had been put into operation, my head would have gone to the guillotine somewhere about this period of my existence. (Laughter.)

One thing is certain: there is no meeting that a man attends at which he does not learn something; and I got at a very pleasing and interesting episode in the life of my colleague (Mr. Burrell) from some remarks that he made here tonight. How often have I admired him in the House of Commons for his strength and length of lung power! (Laughter.) Now I know how it has come about. (Laughter.) All it requires is a little imagination, and a short, happy flight across the ocean, and I can see my friend in younger days near that blowing-stone. (Great Laughter.) I will not pursue that subject any farther. (Laughter.)

And now, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have made my confession that I am absolutely without anything in the shape of a thought-out or reasoned address for you people tonight. I make my apologies because no person should ever put himself in that position. I may be able to gather as I proceed a few thoughts that will serve as a performance, although a very bad performance, of the duty which I have obligated myself to perform here tonight. When I heard the President reading that most excellent address to the Society my thoughts went back to the time of my boyhood; and I wondered just now whether the boys of today have as strong a tendency towards and love for History reading as some boys in my time, say ten or twelve, or maybe thirteen years ago, something of that kind (laughter), or whether that was then a distinguishing characteristic of some few and not the characteristic of the many. But whilst hearing the President's address, I inclined to the conclusion that it would be a fair deduction to say that at the present time the reading and study of history is not comparatively so eagerly pursued as it was half a century ago. I am sorry if that be a correct deduction. I rather think it is. But at the same time there are reasons which I suppose may be given in explanation thereof.

History, as boys read it, and as it was taught to boys in my school days, was a very different thing, I think and trust, from history as it is read and taught today. In my time what one learned of history consisted largely of a knowledge, memorized, of the kings and queens of Great Britain and some other countries, of the principal wars and the great warriors, and of some noted characters in their several lines which stood out in vivid prominence. It was not history in any philosophical or real sense; it was rather a litter of what you might call the nomenclature of history—something of a dry record and annals of the past. But as I read history then, running from the middle ages back to earliest times, as I could get the books to read, even though these were the main lines along which I was taught, I do not say that that gleaning of history was absolutely bad; there was a great deal in it that was good, for it is something to have even that much of an acquaintance with the past, of some of the great events, of the succession of great nations and governments, of their celebrated rulers and of outstanding men and noted heroes. It introduced one to a wider sphere than his local surroundings, and it gave to the mind a broadening and a desire for further pursuit and search which might not have come, possibly, in any other way.

But today, I think, history is written, and I am sure history is taught, and I believe read, in a very different manner. Today we are not so much concerned with the disconnected or even sequential happenings, as we are with how closely it gets down to, and how far it represents to us, the life and passion and feeling and aspiration of that vast humanity out of which history is evolved, even though a small and finite number of these feelings and aspirations and thoughts and actions are recorded. I imagine that today history is better written, more in accordance with the facts, and brought into closer agreement with the records got at first hand. I believe that there is much more of the philosophical in history as it is written today and as it is studied and taught; for after all, I think history helps us in proportion as it gives us insight into the wondrous march of humanity from the earliest up to the present time—and humanity in the Twentieth Century of the Christian Era is at bottom and in fact very much the same thing that humanity was two, four, or five thousand years ago.

History, then, is useful to us because and in so far as it is the record of the thought and feeling and action of humanity. I would not confine it to the mere record of celebrities of states and of nations; that rather minimizes and restricts and limits the real meaning and the real potency of history. I think it is better for us to go back to a definition in the rough, something like that which I have given here tonight. History, now, is better in its making, in its study, in its teaching, and in its effects, than probably it has been at any other period in the world's progress. How many aids have come to its verification; how much more effort is put upon digging deep down into the records that lie about us, much buried in ruins of early civilizations and much that has been close to our hands unperceived in great part by ourselves. The amount of patient investigation and examination which today is put upon the material of history had nothing like it in the olden times. In those times it was more the story of the individual that had come down, godlike, heroic, fanciful, from generation to generation; it gained much from the imagination of the story-teller; it was more an outgrowth of the man who wrote what was called the history than a record of the real facts and the real features in the development of humanity, and of the nation to which it related.

What does history do for us? I think those of us who have families and those who teach in the schools, in the pulpits, and perhaps generally, fail to sufficiently imbue the young mind with what history is, with its beauties, its interests, its strong attractions. Our boys and girls seek, unfortunately, a different class of reading. Let us ask ourselves, and let us ask it often, and answer it in the light of our duties towards the young and rising generation—what history does for us. A good way to get at that in the rough is to ask ourselves what our lives would be without the aids of history. We would be men and women simply of one generation, with perhaps some fable and story that had come down to us from the preceding generation or generations. It would be as though our communications were cut off from all the past; our work, our surroundings and our scope and energy would be very different were we deprived of what history has accumulated for us and brought down to us. I do not know whether I express the idea just exactly as I would like to get it, but what I mean is this: That aside from the interesting part of history as a pleasure, as a means of mental gratification, there is this in history—that it brings us in sequence with the whole area and scope of the development of the human race. It is so easy for us to think that, in our generation, we are the makers of that generation, and we are made in that generation; and we thereby get a very limited idea of what humanity is. There is in me and in you today, flowing in our blood, latent, half-dormant, or more or less active in our processes of thought and of feeling, the influence of the stock and blood and fibre of the humanity which lived two, four, five or six thousand years ago. (Applause.)

One thing we must guard ourselves against—the feeling which is sometimes too apt to be prevalent that we in any generation are sufficient unto ourselves and that we are the makers and creators, so to speak, of ourselves. Now, I am not going to elaborate that thought except just to fix in my own mind and call up in the mind of everyone here that the roots of each one of us strike back into the deep soil of the centuries, and there is about us the feeling, the moulding influences, and the power of all men that have ever lived anywhere in this great world of ours. (Applause.)

Speaking discursively again, why should the novel be of more interest than history? If it is, it is because history is not properly presented. The novel introduces us to a world which in some ways is delightful. Some may say that it introduces us also to the world that is bad, and to people that are not good. Well, we are in the world where some people are bad and some are not good; we do not escape the bad and the good because we confine ourselves to what is actual; we do not have to go simply to the novel to meet those; so that there is not very much difference in that respect. But after all, the novel, the piece of fiction, is a creation of one man, of one writer. As we live with him through the recital we are in an unreal world, touched, it is true, with a great deal of reality; if it were not, the novel would have no attraction for us. Why the novel and fiction seems to attract us, to grip us and to carry our attention, is because it has a multitude of quick electrical points of contact with reality as we have known it and as we have experienced it; and if it were not in the novel these connections with reality the novel itself would be but sawdust and powder; there would be no vitality in it. But if a novel can be made at the hands of the novel writer a thing of interest which enchains the attention, which stirs the heart, which wets the eye, which produces passion and anger and anguish and sorrow, how much more are these things immanent in the history of humanity, and with what intensely greater interest they should grip and grasp the mind because they are not simply individual but they are wrought out from the great humanity of the past. (Applause.)

And if history, with all its mighty theatre of action, history with all its wealth of greatness and of goodness, history with all its volcanic feeling and impulse—if that cannot be made to interest and attract there is no novelist that can draw from his imagination anything which can come near so greatly interesting the human mind. So that history, if it does not enchain us and attract us, does not do so mainly because it is not put in the light in which it should be put; it is not written in the manner in which it should be written. I know and believe that history as it is written today is different from history as written in the past; but after all, there were some great writers in those old times. There is no memory that is dearer to me than my nights at the old home when I was a mere boy, when I was reading Josephus, the Old Testament, the History of the Middle Ages, when I got hold of those old and precious volumes that led me, a boyish wanderer, along the banks of the Euphrates and the Tigris, down through the valleys and the mountains of Greece, up Tibur's flood to the Seven Hills of Rome, or far off into the dim ages of the world when one could scarcely distinguish between the real and the ideal—the line of fable and the line of truth—and to tell the truth one at that age didn't care much whether he distinguished between them or not. Ah, those were great days; and I confess to you that never since have I enjoyed hours so fully, so unreservedly filled with pleasure as in those early times with those historic volumes in my hand. So I think that we could do more with the children of today if we could show them that if they want life and action and heroism—by which every boyish and girlish mind is attracted—if they want these, they are to be found in history; they are to be dug out from the fount of the past; and there they stand not small and individualistic, but they stand there giant-like, strong in gravity and strong in proportion, because, as I said, they have grown out of the great humanity of which we form a part.

Now, to go to another thought. The study of history today is becoming a necessity for another reason—as a corrective. Is it not a fact that we have to struggle today against what we may call the fragmentary, discursive and disconnected knowledge that comes to our minds in every morning and every evening paper? We are busy men, busy women, in different lines. We take up a newspaper and in half an hour we travel from South Africa around the whole region of the world, and we get a dozen, twenty, forty, fifty different impressions. We have no sooner had one impression than we take another impression from another page or another paragraph. There is a series of disconnected impressions made upon the mind, short, scrappy, and necessarily imperfect. The same is repeated day after day and month after month, and the resultant effect is subversive of full information, and deters us from consecutive and sequential thinking. Today half the trouble in these half-baked theories and in all this tremendous hurly-burly and clash of crude opinions that is going on all through this world, and their one-sidedness and incompleteness, may be traced more directly than we think to this drill that we get, day in and day out, night in and night out, of impressions disconnected, fragmentary and inconsequential, giving us a sort of a fashion of forming hurried opinions upon fragmentary information, never looking at the balance of facts and the relation of things.

You cannot read and study history in that way. When you are studying and delving into history and examining it, you have to bring your mind to strict attention, and you come up against something that has sequence, body and form, continued from generation to generation, continued from thought to thought, continued from fact to fact; and in this way history is a corrective to that kind of disconnected and fragmentary reading that we all indulge in too much. It is for this reason that I make a plea for the study of history; and if in every village, and duplicated and triplicated in every town, and still more multiplied in every city, we had historical clubs which would not get into the hands of pedants and dry-as-dusts, but would take up a course of club work to be followed and interspersed with discussions and observations, and thus keep the soul and the spirit of history alive in our country, it would be a great thing gained. Canadian Clubs are doing a wonderful work in their way; those clubs multiplied a thousand and a hundred thousand times in Canada would in the end make great work as a factor in the building up of our Nation and Empire.

Another thought just came to my mind. We are not only the readers and students of history, but there should be those always with us in our age to make sure that history making has not died when this generation came into existence. History making is going on now, and we are the makers of history in this generation in which we live. It seems to me that it would sober every giddy mind, that it would press the sense of responsibility and work upon every thoughtful mind, that in this little span of life of thirty or forty or fifty years all of us are making history that will be read hereafter—none of us making very much of it, but not a single one of us but is making something of it, because history in its broad web, as woven, has in it an infinite multitude of threads and of colors, and every individual can form and fashion and furnish a thread or a tint or a shade to that great fabric which in the next and succeeding generation shall be the history of the 20th Century in the Dominion of Canada. And that sobering thought brought to our minds and kept in our minds would make of us better citizens, better men and better women.

I think now that my thoughts are pretty well run out, and I don't know but the best thing to do is to get to my seat just as fast as I can. (Laughter and loud applause.)

Dr. Coyne: I should be guilty almost of a criminal offence if I spoke at length, because a speech would be sure to mar the effect of the splendid address to which we have just listened; but I think that besides the enthusiastic attention with which this audience listened to Mr. Foster's address, we should put on formal record our great appreciation of the special kindness he has rendered us by speaking this evening. I therefore move that the thanks of this Society be tendered to the Hon. George E. Foster for the address that he just delivered.

Dr. Woolverton seconded the motion, which was carried amid applause, and tendered to the speaker by the President.

Hon. Mr. Foster, in replying, said he was quite surprised but none the less gratified to receive the vote of thanks. If what I had for you tonight, he added, brought such a hearty vote of thanks, perhaps ten or fifteen years from now, if you invite me again, I will be better prepared to earn the thanks than I was tonight. (Laughter and applause.)

Hon. Mr. Burrell: Your Chairman has suggested that I should say if any of you care to visit the House of Commons tonight you would be welcomed. Your Chairman has asked me if anything of interest is going on there now. Mr. Foster and myself do not know, but if any of you are going we shall be very happy to show you a place in the galleries, and if there is anything exciting, all right; if not, don't blame me.

The President: If Mr. Foster or Mr. Burrell were doing something there would certainly be something interesting going on. (Laughter.)

The meeting closed at 10 p. m.

MORNING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3rd.

The President.—This is probably the first time that the Society has been in session on the occasion of his Majesty's birthday. You will all agree with me that it is very appropriate that we should commence our proceedings this morning by the singing of the National Anthem.

The members rose and joined heartily in singing the National Anthem.

Dr. Coyne.—I beg to move that we send a cablegram in the name of the Ontario Historical Society congratulating the King on the attainment of his forty-ninth birthday. I will trust the Secretary to put it in proper form.

Mrs. Ahearn.—It gives me very great pleasure indeed to second that resolution.

The resolution was carried with great heartiness.

The President.—We have invited Mr. Harkin of the Park Branch of the Department of the Interior to address us on some phases of the work with which his department deals and which is of interest to members of the Historical Society.

Mr. Harkin.—It was some surprise to me last evening when your Secretary phoned me and requested my presence at this conference this morning. I thought I was coming to meet a committee and to discuss details in a committee meeting. I am therefore not prepared, as I otherwise might have been, to give an address at a public gathering. I might however say that while we do not create our parks for historic purposes, we do not overlook the opportunity or undervalue the importance of the historic side, when it is possible to obtain such a park. We are just now occupied with the details of arranging such a park at old Fort Howe at St. John, N. B., which occupies one of the prominent places in Canadian History. It will be for ever associated with the United Empire Loyalists in New Brunswick, and the associations of this historical park have been an inspiration to us in the department in working out its arrangements. We shall always be prepared, when we can assist in the preservation of historic sites and laying out historic parks, to give our best effort to that work. Personally, I can only say that I feel that the very best way of protecting and preserving historic sites is through the parks. There are great potentialities in parks, and men and women can be made better through their means.

Now is the time when we can get park sites at a comparatively reasonable figure, and any assistance your organization can give us will be welcomed. I am a great believer in the value of parks, and where we can use historic sites for the purpose I believe the value of such parks is increased. If we can also have historic monuments in the parks, we can use them also as landmarks in our history. Parks are doing a distinct service for the people of Canada, improving men and women, physically and morally, and leading many people, who would not otherwise, to take their recreation in the open air. The parks organization is one showing rapid development. We all believe that there is greater future for the parks than anything the past has seen and in this we are fully justified by the results of our own experiences. Amongst our officers are landscape artists, who have done good service at Banff and are now working at Fort Howe. Whenever any member of this Society or the Society as a whole, have any suggestions to make to the Parks branch, they may depend upon their careful and sympathetic consideration.

The President.—I have now great pleasure in calling upon Mr. J. P. Downey, who brings us a message from Orillia.

Mr. Downey.—I am here representing the Champlain Tercentenary Committee of Orillia, who asked me to come to this conference and invite you to hold your annual meeting in 1915 in the town of Orillia during the week when we celebrate the advent of the white race in the province of Ontario. Allow me on behalf of that committee, to extend to the members of your Association our heartiest good wishes and to express our cordial sympathy with you in your work. We ask you also to give us a little sympathy and encouragement in our work. The local Committee were much encouraged by the sympathy and assistance they received from the President and Secretary of this Society. We have a great enterprise under way and though we have done well and met with great encouragements we are not yet out of the wood. Your attendance in large numbers would be of great assistance in our celebrations next year. You would find yourselves in a part of the country teeming with historical associations, and no gathering ground could be more appropriate for your conference than the town of Orillia. I am not going to say anything about the character of our celebrations or the work of Champlain about which you know probably as much as I do. You know, of course, Orillia is on beautiful Lake Couchiching, with Lake Simcoe only two miles away, and is the gateway of the Highlands of Muskoka. It is one of the beauty spots of the Province and will give you plenty of interesting outings, should you desire to take advantage of any of them. We were told yesterday that there are no great historic associations around Ottawa. In Orillia, you cannot go north, south, east or west without coming upon grounds, sacred to the heroism of our pioneer forefathers. The institution over which I preside is said to be build on the site of a great battle field, where one of the Homeric encounters between the Hurons and the Iroquois took place. I am sure if you accept our invitation you will spend an interesting, and, let us hope, a profitable and notable time. I understand that an official invitation will be forwarded to your Secretary if it has not been already sent. Everything will be done on our part, if you consent to come, to make your visit as pleasant as possible. While we believe you will be doing good work for us, we are also in a position to do good work for you, and, by taking you to our historic grounds, add much to the interest of the work in which all the members of this Society are engaged.

Dr. Fraser.—In supporting Mr. Downey's invitation, I will only add that, by visiting Orillia, you will be helping forward a project that is of great historical interest to the Province. The local committee have placed a heavy burden on their shoulders in undertaking the work of providing a splendid monument to the memory of Champlain, and your encouragement will mean much to them in carrying their great project to a successful conclusion. I therefore think the claim of Orillia, for your attendance there next year, are greater than those of any other centre in the Province.

Mr. Carstairs.—I think Orillia made no mistake in selecting the gentleman to bring this invitation before you. When we find a gentleman like the one who introduced this invitation coming from an institution for the feeble-minded we wonder what the other people are like.

Dr. Coyne.—I think this invitation should follow the usual course and be referred to the Committee for consideration and report.

Mr. Pattullo.—I move that the invitation be referred to the Council for their consideration.

The President.—The usual course is to refer an invitation like this to the Committee on Resolutions. I am sure you will all agree with me that we have received a most courteous and hearty invitation from Orillia, and we are much obliged to the members of the local society not only for the invitation but also for the manner in which it has been presented to us.

The invitation was sent on to the Council for their consideration.

The President.—Those of you who are regular attendants at these gatherings will miss the presence this year of Mr. Francis Cleary of Windsor, and will regret to hear that he is in such poor health as to be unable to be with us. His long record of work for the Ontario Historical Society is well known to every member. Mr. Cleary has suffered a great deal of late, and I would suggest that the Secretary be instructed to forward to him an expression of our sympathy by letter. If it is your wish I will give such instructions to the Secretary.

Agreed to.

The President said that letters had been received from Judge McDonald of Brockville and David Williams, of Collingwood, regretting they were unable to attend.

Miss Amy Horsey, of Ottawa, read a paper on "The Important Events of the Dominion's Capital."

The President.—One of the best suggestions we can make to the delegates is that when they return to their respective societies they should take up with the members the idea of following the example of the ladies of Ottawa who have done such good work in compiling these scrap books and whose contents have been so beautifully presented to us this morning by Miss Horsey. It would be well if we could induce every society in the Province to make such records. The Ottawa ones have been so exceedingly well kept that I imagine some lady must have been specially appointed to undertake the duty. In that event we ought to know her name as she has done her work so well that she deserves to receive credit for it.

Miss Horsey.—Miss Read, who will be present tomorrow, can tell you all about it as she is the convener of the committee which has the compiling of the scrap books in hand.

Mrs. Billings.—There is just one item which Miss Horsey omitted to mention, and that is the attendance of our members as a body on Parliament Hill on the occasion of the accession of the King. The whole of the members wore badges of purple provided by the generosity of our President, Mrs. Ahearn.

Mr. J. L. Morris, C.E., O.L.S., of Pembroke, read a paper on "The McNab Settlement."

The President.—The early settlements of this Province provide us with a wealth of interesting material. We have in our collection an excellent portrait of Colonel Talbot and we would like, if any member can tell us where we can possibly obtain it, to get one of Chieftain McNab.

A member.—Canon McNab of Toronto has a good one in his possession. The Canon is descended from United Empire Loyalist stock and takes great interest in these matters. He has also a collection of material of interest to local historians.

The President.—It would add materially to the value of our collection if we could obtain a portrait of Colonel McNab.

Mrs. Simpson.—Our society has done some work in collecting material relating to the first settlement in 1825 and part of that material is of considerable interest to all who are concerned with local history.

Mr. Griffin.—The members of the Wentworth Historical Society some time ago came into possession of correspondence passing between Chieftain McNab and one of his tenants. Somehow or other Sir Alan McNab appeared in the controversy. Those letters were sent to Mr. H. H. Robertson of Hamilton afterward of Toronto, and lost sight of, though they are probably amongst his papers.

Mrs. Ahearn.—Many of these old pioneer families are represented in the younger generations of Ottawa today. Our local society has done a good deal of work in Renfrew county, and amongst our material is to be found some relating to the McNab Settlement and its early days.

The President.—It would be a good thing to obtain that (McNab) correspondence.

Mr. Griffin.—We purchased it from one of the descendants of the McNab clan, and as Mr. Robertson was president at the time, the papers were given into his possession.

The President.—Those members who have a direct interest in this matter will be glad of the information given here this morning. If they will follow it up they may be able to add something of a unique character to our literature.

Dr. Fraser.—There are one or two points of a personal kind that I can contribute and which may not prove altogether of an uninteresting character. I am well acquainted with that part of Scotland where McNab's boyhood was passed. His home was "Ken-nell" and not "Kinnell" as it is pronounced in Ottawa. Ken is the usual word for headland. Dr. Hamilton, who is known as Dr. Hamilton Buchanan, had property left him on condition that he take the name of Buchanan, lived in the McNab neighborhood and has told us a good deal about the boyhood of the chieftain. He was related to the family that settled Arnprior. Buchanan, who was Buchanan of Lacey and Aming, two places in Stirlingshire, did some pioneer work in this Province. The Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh, of which I am a member, have portraits of some of these pioneers, and there are portraits of some of them in the collection at Toronto. In Edinburgh they have an oil painting, which was a presentation painting, given to McNab by some of the friends of his youth, long before he left Scotland. There were two McNabs claiming the headship of the clan, but some years before the time the Chief made his agreements with his tenants for hereditary jurisdiction, the same hereditary jurisdiction had come to an end in Scotland—feudal rights had given way. Sir Alan McNab and Canon McNab of Toronto belonged to different branches of the clan, and their relationship to the Chieftain cannot be exactly traced.

Mr. Morris.—In the case of Kennell Lodge, I have followed the spelling as it appears in the agreements.

Dr. Benjamin Sulte of Ottawa read a paper on ''The Valley of the Ottawa in 1613.'

The President.—Dr. Sulte has told us a most interesting story in a very interesting manner. His point about the lack of sentiment in those model relations show that those ancient writers sought to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

The Secretary.—Dr. Sulte has delivered his address without using notes, having handed the paper to me earlier, and it may be interesting to the members to know that it will be published in full in the usual way.

Miss Carnochan read the report of the Niagara Historical Society.

Mrs. Birdsall.—The delegates will long remember our experience in your beautiful city of Ottawa and the enjoyment you (the Women's Historical Society) have given us throughout these gatherings. I should just like to add that we have a very good society at Niagara Falls and that any time you can see your way to pay us a visit we will be glad to welcome the Ottawa Society. We have a glorious country with a glorious history and the more we can get that history known, the more we can hope to interest our young people in a country whose future depends so largely upon their efforts.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Wednesday, June 3rd.

The President.—The first business at this session is to receive the report of the Nominating Committee.

It recommended the election of the following officers for 1914-15:

President: Clarance M. Warner, Napanee.
First Vice-President: Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O.., LL.D., Toronto.
Second Vice-President: Miss Janet Carnochan, Niagara.
Treasurer: C. C. James, C.M.G., LL.D., Toronto.
Secretary: A. F. Hunter, M.A., Toronto.

Councillors: Mrs. Braddish Billings, Ottawa; J. S. Carstairs, B.A., Toronto; Rev. Dr. Joseph L. Gilmour, Toronto; Professor W. L. Grant, M.A., Kingston; Alexander Fraser, LL.D., Litt.D., Toronto.

Auditors: J. J. Murphy, Toronto, and Frank Yeigh, Toronto.

Dr. Fraser.—I beg leave to move that the report of the Nominating Committee be received and adopted.

Dr. Coyne.—I take great pleasure in seconding the motion.

The motion was carried.

The Nominating Committee also recommended the following for the Standing Committee on Historic Sites and Monuments, and for that on Flag and Commemoration:

Historic Sites and Monuments.—Clarance M. Warner, Napanee (Convener); Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Toronto; Sir Edmund Walker, Toronto; Miss Janet Carnochan, Niagara; W. N. Sexsmith, B.A., Chatham; Adam Shortt, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Ottawa; George R. Pattullo, Woodstock; H. L. Morphy, Niagara Falls; Judge Chas. O. Z. Ermatinger, St. Thomas; Rev. John Morrison, Sarnia; A. H. U. Colquhoun, LL.D., Toronto; Herbert Fairbairn Gardiner, Brantford; Mrs. Katharine B. Coutts, Thamesville; Francis Cleary, Windsor; Miss Frances A. Redmond, Collingwood; Mrs. Thos. Ahearn, Ottawa; Justus A. Griffin, Hamilton; E. B. Biggar, Toronto; Norman Gurd, B.A., LL. B., Sarnia; Very Rev. Dean Lothrop Starr, Kingston; Mrs. J. B. Simpson, Ottawa.

Flag and Commemoration.—Mrs. Clementina Fessenden (Convener), Hamilton; Alex. Fraser, LL.D., Toronto; Dr. S. J. Woolverton, London; Mrs. J. B. Simpson, Ottawa; Miss A. M. Machar, Kingston; Miss Augusta I. G. Gilkison, Brantford; Andrew Braid, Windsor; John H. Jackson, Niagara Falls.

Their appointment was confirmed on the motion of Dr. Fraser, seconded by Dr. Coyne.

Mr. T. W. Edwin Sowter of Ottawa read a paper on "The Highway of the Ottawa."

Dr. Woolverton.—I should like to ask the reader of the paper if he knows of any instance of the custom of the burying of the dead in ossuaries west of Toronto? So far as I know, those in the western part of the peninsula are individual burials. As Mr. Sowter seems to be well acquainted with this subject, I should be obliged if he would tell us if he knows or has heard of any instance of an ossuary in Western Ontario.

A Member.—I think the only instance that is known in Western Ontario is an ossuary in a township in eastern Lambton described by one of the early writers. There has been no recent discovery of anything of the kind, so far as I know.

Mr. Sowter.—My acquaintance is confined almost entirely to the East. In the case mentioned in my paper, the ossuary was found on a small island near Aylmer, Que. The island is only about one acre in extent. I did not see the ossuary when it was opened, but the light-keeper told me that the bodies had been apparently put in without any order, and there was not a perfect skull amongst them. There was apparently no attempt at order. The small island had apparently been used as a burial place; but while the bones were preserved fairly well, not one of the skeletons was intact.

The Secretary.—Mr. Sowter has done exceedingly good work in gathering together all these various items of information in regard to the vicinity of Ottawa. Information of this kind is disappearing rapidly, and few people outside our ranks realize the importance of bringing it together in the way it has been gathered by Mr. Sowter in this paper and thus preserved for all time. This paper indeed contains a most valuable fund of information, and we should all appreciate the work done by Mr. Sowter and feel grateful to him for the manner in which he has carried it through.

A Member.—Did the Algonquins as a race practise the method of burying in ossuaries? I think Mr. Hunter knows as much about ossuaries as any man in the room, and we should be obliged if he would give us his views on the subject.

The Secretary.—So far as I know, ossuaries were quite usual with the Algonquins. There have been Huron ossuaries found containing about two hundred to as many as one thousand bodies. With the Algonquins the ossuaries were not so large, and individual burials seem also to have been practised by them. I presume that this ossuary found near Ottawa was Algonquin and was quite the usual method of burial adopted in the neighborhood. Ossuaries have been found of Iroquois as well as Algonquin.

A member.—Does any one know of any ossuary being found on the island of Montreal?

The Secretary.—There are two or three instances, I think, recorded in literature, but so far as I know there have been no discoveries of the large kind.

Dr. Woolverton.—Is nothing known about western Ontario?

The Secretary.—I believe one ossuary was found as far west as Clearville, in Kent County, Ont. (See Third Archæological Report by David Boyle, 1889, pages 15-18; and Notes, by Archibald Blue, in Proceedings, Can. Inst., Vol. II., 1901, p. 93.)

Dr. Woolverton.—A short time ago we resurrected a perfect skull and a long bone from what had apparently been an ash-heap. As there were a number of human remains we thought this might have been an ossuary. We do not think that these remains were placed in the ash-heap but that it had formerly been a burial place. While such miscellaneous remains have been found frequently in the west, it is not always easy to tell whether they have been small ossuaries. Tomahawks and other weapons seem to show that in certain instances several individuals were buried in the one grave. In the valley of the Thames we also find evidences of a prehistoric race. Many relics are constantly being found; beads, silver bangles and other things which were buried more than three hundred years ago. In some cases we find these remains in perfect condition. Many collections that have been made have been taken to Europe and I have frequently been told that if we want to see the best remains of what formerly existed in our own country, we must go to some European country for the purpose.

Mr. Wintemberg.—While the principal ossuaries seem to be confined to the east, we have found many remains in the neighborhood of Guelph and Brantford. In the west, most, if not all, of the discoveries seem to be of individual burials.*

Miss Edith L. Marsh of Toronto read a paper on "The County History as a factor in Social Progress."

The President.—Under the title of "County History" Miss Marsh has tried to give us a picture of present day society from the viewpoint of the Indians and the pioneers, and she has succeeded admirably. The paper is now before you for discussion.

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* Recently Dr. Jas. H. Coyne, of St. Thomas, obtained particulars of the discovery of a large deposit of human bones near Waterford, Norfolk Co., in 1871 or the following year; also of a communal grave about the same time in Yarmouth Township. These particulars will be published at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. E. H. Scammell, Secretary of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association, read a paper on the agreement, which has, he said, more than anything else made one hundred years of peace between the British Empire and the United States possible, viz., the Rush-Bagot agreement of 1817, which is a model for brevity.

The President.—This is a valuable historical paper and many of us will be glad of the opportunity to go through it again carefully, when it is published in the Records of the Society.

At the conclusion of the session, the delegates were the guests of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa in an automobile ride on the Driveways of the city. The weather had been dull all day and rain fell during the afternoon. The supply, however, of covered autos was amply sufficient, and as the rain had laid the dust and brightened up the foliage the ride along the splendid driveways and through the city parks proved most enjoyable. Later in the afternoon Mrs. Ahearn, President of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa, held a reception at her residence, "Buena Vista," Laurier Ave. W. It had been arranged that this would take the form of a garden party, but owing to the damp weather, the proceedings took place indoors. Refreshments were provided and the function proved highly successful despite the change in the programme.

EVENING SESSION

Wednesday, June 3rd.

There was a large attendance of members and their friends at the evening session.

Walter S. Herrington, B.A., K.C., of Napanee, read a paper on "Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte," in which he sketched the domestic and industrial life of the earlier settlers on the Bay of Quinte—a subject which, in view of many rapid improvements in later years, at least on the material side of life, is of great importance.

W. Wilfred Campbell, LL.D., of Ottawa, gave an address on "Some Old-time Canadian Newspapers and Newspaper Writers."

In his introductory remarks Dr. Campbell said it gave the people of Ottawa satisfaction to have this meeting in the city because, he said, it was felt that the Ontario Historical Society was doing the best work of its kind in Canada. As he had sent the MS. of his essay to the Canadian Magazine, he was without the proof or the MS. at the time, one of which he had hoped to have, so he had to give extempore sketches of the four early Canadian newspaper men, viz., Hugh Scobie, John Sheridan Hogan, Col. Brown Chamberlain and John Lowe, the memory of whom it was the object of the paper to commemorate and perpetuate.

(The article has subsequently been published in the Canadian Magazine for October, 1914.)

The President asked Dr. Frank H. Severance, Secretary of the Buffalo Historical Society, of Buffalo, N. Y., to address the meeting.

Dr. Severance said he had been interested in the papers read at the sessions of this Annual Meeting, as there had been numerous references in them to the one hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States. He suggested ''The Evolution of Cordiality'' as a proper subject for a paper, seeing there was not amity at once following the war of 1812-15, but it has been a subsequent growth. Bitterness did exist for a while, but disappeared by degrees as time went on, until a more brotherly feeling now exists between the people of the two countries. He also suggested that the Ontario Historical Society should hold one of their meetings in the city of Buffalo to further improve the acquaintance and friendship between the two peoples. (Applause.)

Mrs. Walter Armstrong read the annual report of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa.

Miss Augusta I. G. Gilkison, of Brantford, who had been present at the reburial of the remains of Red Jacket in Buffalo, to which Dr. Severance had made some references in his address, exhibited the sash presented to her father by the Six Nations of the Brantford Reserve.

The session then closed.

MORNING SESSION

Thursday, June 4th.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was received and read, as follows:

1. That the Society heartily approves of the proposed celebration of the Century of Peace, and remits to the Council this subject, with power to act as appears advisable.

2. That the communication of the United Empire Loyalists' Association, through Mr. J. S. Carstairs, be referred to the Council.

3. That the Ontario Historical Society desires to place on record its grateful appreciation of the extreme kindness extended to the Society on the occasion of the Annual Meeting of 1914, in Ottawa, and to tender its sincere thanks to the following public bodies and individuals:

To Mayor McVeity and the Corporation of Ottawa, and the Dominion Government represented by the Hon. Messrs. Burrell and Foster, for the hearty welcome tendered and addresses delivered to the Society.

To Manager Folger of the Chateau Laurier for the admirable service given to the Society in connection with this annual meeting.

To Mrs. Thos. Ahearn, president; the vice-presidents; Mrs. J. R. Simpson and Mrs. Braddish Billings, secretaries; Miss Lina G. Rothwell, treasurer; Miss Eva Read, librarian; Madame Rheaume, Mrs. Walter Armstrong and Mrs. Redmond Quain, delegates; and the other ladies of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa, for the excellent arrangements made for the convenience and entertainment of those attending this annual meeting, and making in conjunction with other citizens this meeting memorable for generous hospitalities at their homes, and for so freely placing their motor cars at the service of the Society, thus enabling them to become more thoroughly acquainted with the beautiful driveways and parks and the scenery of Ottawa.

To Mr. Thomas Ahearn for placing at the service of the Society two commodious electric cars for the trip to the Observatory.

To Dr. W. F. King, C.M.G., F.R.S.C., director, and the staff of the Dominion Observatory, for their hearty welcome and courtesies shown in explaining the various departments and work of the Dominion Observatory.

To Dr. and Mrs. King for their generous hospitalities at their home.

To the public press of Ottawa which has given much space and prominence to the proceedings and work of the Society.

To Dr. A. G. Doughty, Dominion Archivist, for his courtesy and attention on the occasion of the visit of the members of the Society to the Archives Department.

To Dr. James Bonar, Master of the Royal Mint, for extending to the Society the privilege of visiting the buildings under his direction.

To the Hon. Martin Burrell, M.P., Minister of Agriculture, for his courteous reception of the special committee of this Society with reference to the proposed mmorial at Port Dover to commemorate the first habitation of white men on Lake Erie, the first ascent of the great lakes to the Sault Ste. Marie, and the first formal act of taking possession of the basin of the great lakes in the name of European civilization.

On motion by Dr. Coyne, seconded by Mr. Pattullo, the report was adopted with hearty applause.

Miss Eva Read of Ottawa read a paper on "The Important Events of the Dominion Collected in a Scrap-Book," in which she reviewed the leading events for a number of years, using as the basis of her remarks the scrap-books which are kept by the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa, two of which were on exhibition. The reading of this paper led to an interesting discussion on the value and methods of keeping such records, in the course of which five or six members took part, each giving some feature or phase of scrap-book keeping derived from experience.

Mr. F. J. French referred to the value such records would have if they could be kept in every county and minor locality.

Miss F. A. Redmond of Collingwood described what the Huron Institute of that town has been doing in the way of preserving in scrap-book form a graphic or pictorial history of the town and surrounding country.

Mrs. Thos. Ahearn added a few remarks on the method adopted in Ottawa to divide the work amongst the members of a Committee.

J. Denis Barnett, C.E., of Stratford, also discussed the value of preserving the material of current history. For convenience of classification he favored the loose-leaf system, and described his method of filing prints and cuttings of all kinds in labelled or numbered envelopes.

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Thompson of Toronto advised the use of flour paste instead of mucilage in the mounting of scraps in books, and made other recommendations in the same line which she had derived from experience.

Mrs. Donald Hector McLean of Ottawa read a paper on "The Treaty of Washington (1871)," in which she dealt exhaustively with the subject from the Canadian point of view.

A vote of thanks to those who had prepared papers for the present meeting was passed on the motion of Mr. G. R. Pattullo.

Dr. J. M. Harper of Quebec city, the representative of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, which is the oldest historical society in Canada, conveyed the greetings of that society to the Ontario Historical Society assembled at the Ottawa meeting.

Mr. Justus A. Griffin of the Wentworth Historical Society gave a summary of the work of that society during the past year.

The report of the delegate of this society to the latest meeting of the American Historical Association, Mr. Clarence M. Warner, was received and filed for publication along with the other reports. (See Appendix I.)

John Dearness, M.A., the retiring President, addressed a few words of farewell to the delegates, members and friends in attendance, and introduced the President elect, Mr. Clarence M. Warner, who in a brief address thanked the members for the honor they had conferred upon him.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Dearness for his untiring services, during the two years in which he has been President, and in which some changes of great importance to the Society have taken place, was proposed, on motion by Dr. Coyne, and passed with the hearty applause of all the members present.

At 1 p. m. the delegates, members and a number of invited friends, were the guests of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa at a luncheon in the banquetting hall of the Chateau Laurier. Mr. Dearness, the retiring President, occupied the chair and referred to the fact that the preparations made by the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa for the entertainment of the visiting society have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of their guests.

On motion by Mr. Pattullo, seconded by Mr. Warner, a vote of thanks was extended to the ladies for this further hospitality, and an invitation was at the same time also extended to the two distinguished statesmen present to address the assembled guests, viz., Sir Wilfred Laurier and Sir George E. Foster.

Sir Wilfred Laurier , in a short address delivered in a happy mood, expressed his pleasure at hearing the favorable remarks about the appearance of the City of Ottawa made by the visiting guests.

In a short address happily befitting the occasion, Sir George E.

Foster said the citizens of Ottawa have appreciated this meeting of the Society in their midst.

Mayor McVeity of Ottawa endorsed the latter's expression of satisfaction on the part of Ottawa people to have had the meeting and visit of the Society.

The afternoon session took the form of a visit to the Mint and the Archives buildings. Dr. James Bonar, master of the Royal Mint, extended to the Society the privilege of visiting the different sections of the Mint in large parties. At the latter building, Dr. Doughty, director of the Dominion Archives, had prepared an interesting exhibition of material relating to Ontario, which proved of both interest and value to the delegates, who examined the various rooms and departments with the keenest appreciation.

Later on, the delegates attended in a body at Nepean Point, where the ceremony of turning the first sod for the monument of Champlain was performed by Mrs. Thos. Ahearn, President of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa, who was assisted by Mr. Clarance M. Warner, the President elect. An adjournment was then made to the pavilion, where Dr. Foran, Secretary of the Champlain Commemoration Committee, delivered an address.

Dr. J. K. Foran, K.C.: I am very sorry that the Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, who had promised to attend and say a few words on behalf of the Government, is not present. There is such a rush of business in the House of Commons these days that I am positive that is the reason for his absence. I am sure you will all join with me in the regret, that on such an important occasion as the present, we have no direct representative of the Government with us. On the death of the late lamented Errol Bouchette, the energetic Secretary of this Committee, and learned author of many historical works of great value, I was selected to replace him in connection with this patriotic enterprise.

I cannot find words sufficient to express adequately all that has been done by the members of this committee and in particular by the President, Sir Sanford Fleming, in a great and patriotic cause. It would be almost impertinent on my part to attempt any historical review of the man (Champlain) and the times thus commemorated before such an audience as this one.

I feel it my duty to express, not only the thanks of the committee but the thanks of the whole country to those who have so nobly contributed to this splendid work. I may say that the statue is already complete and is now in the foundry in New York, and all who have seen it are unanimous in saying it is a masterpiece and will prove not only a wonderful memorial of the great explorer, but will also go far to immortalize Canadian art, in the person of Mr. Hamilton MacCarthy, who has designed and executed the statue. Apart from a considerable number of citizens at Ottawa, Montreal and elsewhere, who contributed more or less to the fund, I may here state that the Dominion Government, the Governments of Quebec and Ontario, the cities of Ottawa and Montreal, all gave considerable sums.

In the last days of the Laurier Government, a representation in favor of the memorial was made to the Right Hon. gentleman, and he said he considered it a labor of love to comply with the request. Acocrdingly a sum of $5,000 was placed in the estimates, but, owing to the fact that the Government fell shortly after, the money was not then voted. When the new Government came into power, however, they carried out the engagement of their predecessors and saw that Parliament voted the money. A few weeks ago when the committee found that they were short of funds, and could not provide a pedestal that would be in accordance with the grand design, we again appealed to the Dominion Government; and, with a readiness that is characteristic of deep interest in all that may serve to make the history of Canada better known to the world, another $5,000 were placed in the estimates for us, and it is this additional sum, to be voted in a few days, that enables us to hold this initial celebration today.

Standing here, as it were, upon the grave of three centuries, and looking down into its gloomy depths, I summon up the shadowy forms of the far away "by-gone," and lo! at my mandate the majestic phantom of Quebec's great founder and this country's intrepid discoverer—Samuel de Champlain—rises before me. Striding down the avenue of three hundred years, the torch of Christianity in the one hand and the flambeau of civilization in the other, I see him approach Nepean Point. As I gaze in astonishment I hear the murmurings of that olden invocation of the Poet-Priest:

> "Yes, give me the land where the ruins are spread,
> And the living tread light on the graves of the dead;
> Yes, give me the land of the wreck and the tomb,
> There is grandeur in graves, there is glory in gloom;
> For out of the gloom future brightness is born,
> As after the night comes the sunrise of morn."

Out of the darkness of barbarism that overhung this land and out of the gloom of paganism that accompanied it the greatness and glory of the present have been evolved. Like Moses of old, who led the people out of the land of Egypt through all the perils of desert and into the Land of Promise but was not allowed therein with them, so likewise Champlain conducted the early pioneers along the pathway that led to the present glorious epoch in Canadian History. He was not destined to witness their final triumph. The statue to be erected will recall his great achievements to our minds, and as we gaze upon it we shall fancy we see the great original standing upon this eminence and watching the long and ever increasing caravan of Canadian progress, winding down the descent of three centuries and entering the promised land of unbounded opportunity and happiness. We do not forget those who in the early days were instrumental in laying deep the foundations of the superstructure we have today. According to his memoirs, Champlain landed at this spot in 1613.

No city in the whole of this Dominion is more suitable for monumental commemoration than is this city of Ottawa. It is the capital of this mighty country; it is the centre to which converge all interests, national, commercial, industrial, political and even religious; it is the burning focus whence diverge and radiate over the land the rays of legislation; it is the point where come in contact the two older Provinces—the French Province of Quebec, and the English Province of Ontario; it is the bar where two tides meet—not to dash onto each other like the Atlantic raging on the basalt coast of the Azores, but as the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa blending in a giant flood above the island of Montreal. What spot more suited to the statue of the immortal discoverer and civilizer—the heroic and intrepid Samuel de Champlain?

There is no city more appropriate for historical monuments than the city of Ottawa. Around yonder gothic pile—the Houses of Parliament of Canada—there are statues of many of the fathers of Confederation and patriotic workers for the cause of this young country. There you will find Macdonald, Cartier, Baldwin, Lafontaine, McGee, Mackenzie and others yet to come. It is right and proper that they should be seen under the shadow of that Parliament House whose walls echoed their noble speeches and whose interior witnessed their mighty efforts for the consolidation and uplifting of this great Dominion. It is otherwise with Champlain. He belongs to early history. Three centuries ago he performed his imperishable work. He came here as an explorer. Two centuries and a half before Confederation he carved a pathway through the forest primeval for Christianity and civilization to penetrate the very heart of this Dominion.

What emphatic lessons of tolerance, mutual goodwill, inter-racial co-operation and real religious freedom will that statue not preach? Could that tongue, hidden behind those finely chiselled lips, but speak; could those ears, half hidden by the flowing locks which the sculptor has carved, but hear; that tongue would speak in the language of Racine and Moliere; those ears would hear still sweet and flowing the murmurs of the imperishable language of old France, in this centre of the foremost British overseas dominion. Standing here with his face to the sun, his effigy will revive that day in 1613 when on this spot he stood, and gazing at the splendors of Nature in the panorama before him he heard, in the thundering roar of the Chaudiere, a mighty voice proclaiming, that far to the west extended a land vast in its proportions, unlimited in its resources, and one day to be immeasurable in its liberties. Happy are we to live in an hour that beholds the realization of Champlain's dream. May we also be worthy of the coming generations in our work of commemoration, the first step towards which we have taken this day.

All hail to thee, great pioneer of our land. Thy monument will not only stand proudly beneath the blue dome of a Canadian sky but under the very centre of our national structure. May the prosperity we have won walk hand in hand down the long avenue of the centuries until the last day shall arrive in the closing of Time.

''Northern arch, whose vast proportions span the sky from sea to sea;
From Atlantic to Pacific, home of unborn millions free.''

Dr. Benjamin Sulte of Ottawa, who has made a special study of Champlain's life and work of exploration, added a few words, with special reference to Champlain's associations with the nearby locality, after which the members slowly dispersed, the formal proceedings being thus ended. Regretful goodbyes were exchanged, everyone agreeing that in many respects the Ottawa sessions have been amongst the most successful in the Society's history.

APPENDIX I.

The President's Report, 1913-14.

The exhaustive report presented by the Secretary covers the year's work so well that it is not really necessary for me to add anything.

I may say, however, that the two years in which you have done me the honor of calling me to preside over the affairs of the Society have been two important years in its own history. The first year of these two was marked by the securing of a home for the Society. The need of suitable headquarters and of a safe place for keeping the Society's library and records was forcefully presented by Mr. Clarance M. Warner at the Napanee meeting (1912). He was elected chairman of a special committee appointed to consider plans for carrying out his proposition. To him and Sir Edmund Walker is due the success of the scheme that was adopted. The good-will of the Hon. Dr. R. A. Pyne, Minister of Education, and Dr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, the Deputy-minister, and their interest in the welfare of the Society, made the scheme practicable. In other particulars, the efficiency of the Secretary, Dr. Alex. Fraser, was the factor in the success of that year's work.

The chief work of the year now closing is the establishment of the Society in the quarters, with the use of which it had just been accredited at the time of our Chatham meeting (1913). To discharge these important duties a more competent man than our present Secretary, A. F. Hunter, M. A., could not possibly have been found. His researches had earned him a well-deserved reputation as an investigator, so we may assume that he found his new duties congenial, and besides, his continuous and active association with the Society almost from the time of its inception (in 1888) gave him perfect familiarity with its work and needs. Considering the state of its finances at the time, the Society was doubly fortunate in securing the services of so competent an officer.

The Treasurer's statement for the year shows a satisfactory balance, but ways and means must be found to widen our sphere of usefulness by increasing our revenues. I beg to suggest that the membership Sub-committee be continued and its duties enlarged to embrace all the phases of the sources of revenue.

JOHN DEARNESS.

Secretary's Report, 1913-14.

In the Annual Report of last year, my predecessor, Dr. Fraser, announced that the Department of Education had placed at the disposal of this Society a suite of rooms in the Normal School Building for its uses, and on October 1st, as Dr. Fraser's successor, I took charge of these rooms. In addition to granting the Society the use of the rooms, the Education Department generously furnished the council room with a large table and a dozen chairs, and the large library room with a writing-table, a mailing-table and two new bookcases. My work began with making an inventory of the Society's library and historical collections, which I submitted to the Council at its meeting on October 18th in an Interim Report, giving the results of the stock-taking, and stating that on taking office I had received 667 bound volumes, and 2071 pamphlets, unbound volumes, maps and miscellaneous items.

In the same Interim Report a step of considerable importance was recommended, and adopted by the Council, viz., a further subdivision or classification of the work of the Council by increasing the number of Sub-Committees. Under Section 19 of the Constitution, a Sub-Committee of the Council can transact business of a certain class. For many years this method has been adopted for finance and printing. The Council's adoption of the Secretary's Interim Report extended this method of transacting the Society's business to membership and library matters, and for the present it has accomplished the ends sought by my predecessor in amendments to the Constitution. I have, from time to time, consulted with available members of these Sub-Committees as to points arising in the administration, and in the following report will give an outline of the work accomplished under each subdivision.

MEMBERSHIP.

Under the auspices of the Membership Committee, we are able to announce an important increase in membership during the year, 207 new members having been added since the last Annual Meeting. In the Annual Report for 1913 (first edition), 250 names appear under the heading "Annual Members." Of these, however, 36 were the names of delegates or of ex-officio or honorary members, and the names of seven others were those of persons deceased. The list, therefore, contained only 207 Annual Members. It will be seen that our membership has been doubled since our last meeting, the total being at this date 414.

The Council at its meeting on October 18th, gave some attention to the work to be done by the Society toward increasing its membership, and this work was placed in charge of the Sub-Committee on Membership. This Sub-Committee was authorized to draft a circular letter for the purpose and mail it extensively, it being understood that the Sub-Committee, under Section 19 of the Constitution, has all the powers of the Council itself relative to the election and choice of new members. The Sub-Committee met again on November 14th to consider the draft of the circular letter and other details in connection with the work. Early in December the letters and circulars were printed, and by the middle of the same month returns began to come in. In the preparation of lists for mailing, Mrs. J. B. Simpson, of Ottawa, Dr. Coyne, and Mr. Warner, have given especially valuable assistance. In some cases as high as seventy-five per cent. of the persons proposed have joined the Society when merely solicited to do so by addressing to them our circular letter with blank forms enclosed.

As the furtherance of this work concerns all members of the Society, some details regarding it will perhaps be profitable and instructive. We have had greatest success in securing members where the name of the proposer was mentioned, and especially where the proposer wrote to the person proposed, or saw him personally. In other words, we have proven that active members can materially assist the officers in securing new members by correspondence and personal interview, and we trust that our members will, during the coming year, help us to increase our list.

Nearly all the lists submitted returned more than 25 per cent. The specialists teaching history in the Collegiate Institutes of the Province, however, do not appear to recognize the value of our publications, but it is to be hoped they will take an increasing interest in our work. Out of 88 history specialists in the Ontario Collegiate Institutes, only seven responded and became members of our Society.

At the beginning of the year, sixty-two members of the Champlain Society were members also of the Ontario Historical Society. We sent circulars to the other Ontario members of that society, and as a result 45 of those solicited have joined our Society.

A list of the 207 new members is submitted herewith. The chief portion of these accessions to our membership has come from the larger cities, 74 from Toronto and 24 from Ottawa. That is to say, about one-half of the new membership belongs to these two cities. It is therefore proper to point out that much new work may still be done in the smaller cities and towns. In this connection, a geographical classification of the present membership may be instructive, and I therefore submit herewith the classified mailing list used in the month of May for Volume XII. Papers and Records:

Toronto	147
Ottawa	40
Kingston	12
Eastern Ontario	25
Montreal and eastern provinces	12
Northern counties	20
London	22
Hamilton	17
Western peninsula	68
St. Thomas	16
Fort William and western provinces	22
United States	19

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

As much of the correspondence of the Secretary's office bears on financial matters, that official is, in part, at least, a financial secretary, and as such it become our duty to speak of the finances, in so far, at any rate, as they lie within the scope of official duties. These matters are under the supervision of the Finance Sub-Committee of the Council with full authority, under Section 19 of the Constitution, to transact the current business of this class.

In financial matters we are able to report some advance, inasmuch as in addition to the regular grant of $800.00 received from the Government, we have received revenues from the office of $502.00. This is made up as follows:

Subscriptions from new members	$207 00
Members' renewals and arrearages	227 00
Sales of publications	68 00
	$502 00

The last item, sales of publications amounting to $68.00, is for the most part new, six sets of "Papers and Records" having been sold, besides separate volumes. It is significant that the purchasers of our back numbers have been Canadian libraries, there being no demand from the United States, except for exchanges.

A statement of the Secretary's office expenses, amounting to $158.00, is submitted herewith. (See subsequent pages.) These expenses, with the exception of postage, are not appreciably increased over those of former years. The chief item, being postage, amounts to $135.66, which includes all postage on the Society's publications issued during the year, and mailed by the present Secretary.

In the Society's general expenses we are able to report some important reductions, especially in the item of printing. The Society had been paying metropolitan prices for printing reports and transactions, at from $2.40 to $2.60 per page for 500 copies, but by taking tenders we have effected a material saving in the cost of work contracted for during the year, at $1.66 per page. To bring about this reduction the Printing Sub-Committee had to methodize the item of printing, remove it out of the professional column and make it a matter of ordinary trade. By doing this at least $200.00 was saved on the cost of printing Vol. XII. "Papers and Records," and the number obtained was raised at the same time from 500 to 800 to meet the requirements of increased membership. The extra expense incurred for printing last year's publications at the old prices had to come out of this year's finances, and crippled the Society's exchequer for this year, no less than nine-tenths of the Government grant of $800 having been required to pay the printing bills in November. Notwithstanding this, the Treasurer's account shows a substantial balance of $246.48 in the bank.

PUBLICATIONS.

In the work of issuing the Annual Report for 1913, my predecessor, Dr. Fraser, made record time, this work having been completed within two weeks after the conclusion of the Annual Meeting at Chatham. Early in the autumn, however, the supply of these Annual Reports ran out, only 400 copies having been printed, and we were forced to furnish new members for the time with copies of the 1912 Report left in stock. As 200 new members had not received them, the reprinting of the 1913 Report became an absolute necessity, and a second edition was therefore brought out in May.

In January of the present year, it became apparent that improving finances would permit the issue of Vol. XII. of our "Papers and Records" to be undertaken, and also that it could be made of fair size. Since the Brockville meeting in 1910, there has grown an accumulation of addresses and papers to be printed, the cost of overtaking which threatened to wreck the finances of the Society. My predecessor, Dr. Fraser, tried to make leeway last year by the issue of two small volumes of "Papers and Records," but succeeded in doing no more than holding ground without incurring further arrears of MSS. As already referred to under the heading of finances, tenders for the printing of

Vol. XII. were taken in February and the contract awarded at a satisfactory rate of $1.66 a page. After the completion of further arrangements, the first proofs were received April 1st, and the volume has since been completed, containing 20 articles, and extending to 220 pages, and mailed to the Society's members.

The order of the papers in the contents table follows the times at which the papers came into the possession of the Society, as nearly as possible, and does not represent any special method of classification. The authors are all residents of this province, or have been residents but are now living beyond its boundaries. The scope of Vol. XII. may be called wide, as it ranges in dates, subjects and localities over considerable territory, its geographical range extending from the Delaware Indians on the lower Thames (Zeisberger) to the McNab Settlement on the Ottawa River. It is thus fairly representative as to both time and place in Ontario.

We have incorporated in the volume a few articles, near its close, on the Indians of Ontario. There would seem to be no risk of oversupplying this class of material in the Province which gave to the world, through Long, the Indian interpreter, the word "totem" now of such general use in ethnological studies, and which was the home of Sir Daniel Wilson who coined the word "prehistoric" itself, and the home of Horatio Hale, of David Boyle and of the late Dr. A. F. Chamberlain.

The edition of Vol. I., "Papers and Records" having been long since exhausted, I have to recommend the Council to issue a reprint to meet demands for complete sets. Several historical societies have had to make similar issues, such as the Niagara, the Wisconsin, the New Hampshire and the New York Societies.

DISTRIBUTION OF HISTORICAL PRINTS.

Not the least important of the Society's functions has been the distribution at intervals of some current historical prints other than the Society's own publications. In this particular we have been able to revive, during the year, the former practice of this Society of sending to members occasional shorter publications of historical interest. During the year four publications have thus been sent to the members, viz.,

Prof. Morison's monograph, "British Supremacy and Canadian Autonomy."

Dr. C. C. James' article on "David William Smith."

A. F. Hunter—Historic Sites of Tay.

Quebec, the Ancient Capital.

As this is a justifiable form of activity, it should be developed. But the publication of Canadian historical literature is often carried on without much cooperative action and in small editions, so that, however justifiable any effort in this direction may be, the fugitive and scattered condition just mentioned renders the effort so full of difficulties that only partial success can be hoped for.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

The new society at Amherstburg has affiliated with us since last report. Under this heading, we may note that 41 societies are now affiliated with this Society, of which 28 of the 40 then affiliated reported and were mentioned in the first edition of the Annual Report for 1913. Two others, later found to be active, were added in the second edition of the report, making thirty in correspondence with us. Ten societies, therefore, formerly in touch with the Society, have not been reporting in recent years.

Up to the present time, 22 societies have sent reports of this year's work, and others have promised reports at an early date.

The most noteworthy feature of this year is the beginning of publication by several of the societies not heretofore publishing. The societies which have recently begun this work include the Waterloo, Essex, Brant and the Thorold and Beaverdams Societies. These new publications, with the material printed from societies already publishing, make the quantity of work turned out annually now quite large.

There has been a larger number of public lectures and meetings, and there is evidence of a larger amount of money expended in historical work generally.

THE LIBRARY.

As already stated, the present Secretary received

667 bound volumes,

2071 pamphlets, unbound numbers, maps and miscellaneous items.

During the last nine months we have received the following:

	Canada.	United States.	British and Foreign.	Total
Bound volumes or volumes ready for binding..	140	66	2	208
Pamphlets and unbound numbers not yet complete for binding	207	153	8	368
Minor prints, newspapers, clippings, photographs, MSS., maps, book catalogues, etc.	191	41	70	302
				878

The total number of accessions during the year has been 878.

An increase continues in the number of Ontario county and local histories received.

The publications of some of the affiliated local societies, such as the Niagara Historical Society, form so complete a history of the locality concerned that a complete set of their publications is a most valuable addition to any library. This we have acquired of the Niagara, Lennox and Addington, the London and Middlesex, the Simcoe County, and in fact nearly all of the local societies. We have also completed this year sets of other important Canadian series, as the University of Toronto Review of Historical Publications, the publications of the U. E. Loyalists' Association, the Documentary History of Education in Ontario, and some others.

Now that the Society has a home of its own, many persons properly regard it as a storehouse for what may have no special value to the particular owner, but a large value to other persons in the community.

The chief part of our accessions is Canadian, and especially from Ontario, but we have also received from societies in the United States some publications of noteworthy importance. The General Society of the War of 1812, the New York Historical Society, and the New York Public Library have made noteworthy contributions to our library during the year.

The University of Toronto Review of Historical Publications for 1904 records the appearance during that year of 67 books and 66 pamphlets relating to Canada, more especially Ontario. The Review for 1911 records 72 books and 147 pamphlets and shorter works; while intervening years and two subsequent years show similar numbers appearing annually. These figures, which may be considered as fairly complete, give one an idea of the annual output in historical lines of work. When a library exceeds these figures in its accessions, it is gaining ground. But a society, for example, that fails to lay up more than the annual output in Ontario of say 70 volumes, and about twice that number of pamphlets and minor prints, would have a hard task to justify its own existence, because it would lag further with the close of each year's work. Judged by this standard, our acquisitions for the Society's year for Canada, and Ontario in particular, are well over the required test or limit, and a wide margin might still be allowed for any possible shortage in the figures supplied by the Review just cited, or for any necessary deductions from our own figures for works not strictly historical or only semi-historical. Even in works relating to Ontario alone, the Society can qualify this year, as about 100 volumes of those received relate to the province. It is not necessary, however, that the Library, to justify its existence, should grow at the rate demanded in the above review, because the range of our Society's work can be at the most only a fraction of Ontario's history. But as long as the name of the Society is provincial in scope it should live up to its name.

No occasion having arisen for meetings of the Library and Property Sub-Committee apart from meetings of the Council, there have been none held, but the Secretary has from time to time consulted with available members of that Sub-Committee as to points arising in the administration of library affairs, and strongly urges the Council to re-appoint an advisory Sub-Committee for this part of the Society's work.

It is almost needless to add that we have kept in the vault all the MSS. of the Society, as well as the rarer books and pamphlets.

CONCLUSION.

Up to this point in the record of this year's work, we have made no general comments beyond those necessary for the explanation of the various items, and it is not our intention to make any comments except to point out that a trifle over 200 entries has been the prevailing rule in each subdivision of the work, viz., 207 new members added, $227 received from former members, 220 new pages in Vol. XII. added to historical literature, 208 volumes added to the library. Those who make a stand for symmetrical development cannot find much fault with the various items for being "out" much from a rigid normal or standard. At the same time the coincidence was not intentional, but a normal growth, and it is not too much to say that there would be employment for at least one person in each of three lines of the Society's work, if it had the resources to employ them, viz., enlargement of the library by exchanges, extension of the membership lists, and further increase of publications.

The duties of the Secretary are executive only, and hence any attempt on my part at direction of the general policy of the Society in its future course would be irrelevant. There are some leading points, however, made clear by the work of the Secretary's office, which can be briefly summed up in this conclusion. And as giving executive officers a voice in the councils of a deliberative body for its practical uses is one of the advantages of British methods of the broadest kind, it is a privilege, if not a right, to give expression to these leading points derived from official duties.

Accordingly, the scope of the Society's work is the most pressing question arising in this way to receive our attention. There is no more necessary duty at the present time than to fix the limits of the various leading historical bodies and activities, including our Society, which has been casting its bread upon the waters in too wide a manner for its slender resources.

Even Ontario history is much too wide a subject for a single society. Our work is essentially "Local History"—that large residual class left after other classes have been withdrawn, viz., political history, economic, social, constitutional, military, biographical, educational and church history, which can be attended to by other organizations. Specialization is the need of the hour in this work as in many others.

The history-making for each locality is best done in that locality, but the work of the local history-makers themselves is greatly facilitated by having a central organization to which they can appeal for aid in their difficulties. Theirs and ours is history with the geographical element included. It is said that E. A. Freeman rewrote one of his histories after he had travelled over the ground of which he had written, as it was impossible to follow the plan of his earlier attempt. More than any other historian up to his time, Freeman made the map his chief companion in studying the history of a period, and his strictly geographical point of view has exerted a profound influence on the treatment of history. This, then, would appear to be the true work of our Society, the development of the geographical element through our extensive local affiliations.

It was necessary thus to define the Society's work, and incidentally to enunciate from our own point of view the scope of other organizations also doing work in history in order to avoid any clashing of interests. There are lines of cooperation practicable in which interests of various working organizations do not clash, and with our library of works of local application, it should be our aim to aid the workers coming from the various outlying parts of the Province who may turn to our library with some assurance of finding aid in their difficulties

A. F. HUNTER

(A despatch of Aug. 10, 1914, announced the death of Col. H. C. Rogers, in Victoria, B. C., who was President of the Ontario Historical Society in 1906-7.)

OFFICE EXPENSES.

1913		
Oct. 15	Long distance telephone (London)	$ 60
" 21	Cleaning Society's Rooms	1 50
" 29	Postage, October	3 33
Nov. 4	Writing paper, paste, ink, pens, eraser	95
" 13	3 bookcase signs	2 25
" 21	Rubber stamp and pad	75
" 29	Postage, November	5 90
Dec. 3	Express charges (fr. Niagara)	45
" 11	Express charges (fr. Barrie)	60
" 31	Postage, December	6 05
1914		
Jan. 12	Telegram (London)	25
" 14	2 pictures framed	1 50
" 16	4 letter files	1 12
" 17	Long distance telephone (Orillia)	30
" 19	1 blank book	95
" 31	Postage, January	8 33
Feb. 25	Cartage, pamphlets	25
" 28	Postage, February	10 70
Mar. 10	Long distance telephone (Collingwood)	40
" 14	Materials for bookbinding repairs	45
" 26	Cartage to post office (pamphlets)	25
" 31	Postage, March	17 05
Apr. 18	Map-drawing materials (Vol. XII.)	1 55
" 21	Ribbon, typewriting machine	75
" 21	Express charges on engravings	25
" 27	Carbon papers (typewriting machine)	10
" 30	Postage, April	18 31
May 1	Express charges (N. Y. Pub. Lib. bulletins)	95
" 2	Long distance telephone (Collingwood)	25
" 14	Long distance telephone (Hamilton)	25
" 16	Express charges (fr. Hamilton)	30
" 16	Freight charges (fr. Collingwood)	1 25
" 19	Rubber Stamp ("parcel post")	25
" 21	Express charges (to Hamilton)	30
" 22	Express charges (fr. Hamilton)	2 37
" 22	Postage stamps for Vol. XII.	33 00
" 22	Cartage of Vol. XII. to post office	35
" 26	Rubber stamp for wrappers	85
" 27	Postage stamps for Annual Reports, 1913	6 00
"	Postage, May and June	26 99
		$158 00

DONATIONS.

Canadian Publications.

	Books.	Pamphlets
Agriculture, Dep't of, Ottawa		3
Anthropol. Division, Geolog. Survey, Ottawa		1
Blue, Arch'd, Ottawa (Census Bureau)	3	
Can. Pacific Railway Co., (Descriptive pamphlets)		6
Can. Gov't Railways (Intercolonial), Toronto (pamphlets)		4
Can. Peace Centenary Ass'n, Ottawa		2
Champlain Society, Toronto (Annual Reports)		2
Champlain Tercentenary Celebration Committee, Orillia		2
Clark, A. J., Toronto		2
Clarke, Chas. A. H., Toronto		1
Conservation, Commission of, Ottawa	10	
Durie, Alex., Toronto		2
Education, Dep't of, Ontario (Doc. Hist. etc.)	39	
Edwards, J. Plimsoll, Londonderry, N. S.		1
Geographical Board of Canada, Ottawa	1	
Gilmour, J. L., Prof., Toronto	1	
Goodchild, F. D., Toronto (Atlas of St. Lawrence, 1856)	1	
Grand Trunk Railway System, Toronto (Descriptive pamphlets)		42
Hardy, Edwin A., B.A., D. Paed., Toronto		8
Hathaway, E. J., Toronto		4
Hunter, A. F., Secretary	31	27
Interior, Dep't of, Ottawa		1
James, C. C., C.M.G., LL.D., Toronto		7
Keefer, Frank H., K.C., Thorold, Ont.		3
Labour, Dep't of, Ottawa (Technical Education)	4	
Legislative Library, Ontario, Toronto	1	1
Library Ass'n, Ontario, Toronto	5	2
Littlejohn, W. A., City Clerk, Toronto		5
McGibbon, Geo. C., M.D. Honeywood		1
Marsh, Miss Edith L., Clarksburg	1	
Murphy, J. J., Toronto		3
Nursey, Walter R., Inspector of Pub. Libraries	1	15
Oliver, Geo., Vineland Station		1
Orr, Dr. Rowland B., Toronto	1	
Pattullo, Geo. R., Woodstock		1
Public Library, Toronto	1	
Ross, Donald, B.A., LL.B., Barrie	1	
Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto		1
Sellar, Robert, Huntingdon, Que.	1	1
Soady, Chas., Toronto		6
Thompson, Mrs. Elizabeth J., Toronto		6
Tyrrell, J. B., M.A., F.G.S., etc., Toronto		2

Villeneuve. F., Montreal	2	
Warner, Clarance M., Napanee	5	
Weaver, Miss Emily P.	3	1
White, James, F.R.G.S., Ottawa	1	
Wintemberg, W. J., Ottawa		1
	113	165

DONATIONS.

United States Publications.

	Books.	Pamphlets.
Laidlaw, Lt.-Col. Geo. E., Victoria Road, Ont.	1	
National Municipal League, Philadelphia		6
Secretary, The, O. H. S.	7	22
Titus, F. E., Gore Bay, Ont.	1	
Typographic Library and Museum (Amer. Type Founders Co'y), Jersey City, N. J.		1
	9	29

British Publications.

James, C. C., C.M.G., LL.D., Toronto	1	
National Review, Proprietor, London, S.W.		2
Scottish Historical Review, Glasgow		1
Secretary, The, O. H. S.	1	
	2	3

EXCHANGES.

Canada.

	Books.	Pamphlets
Amherstburg Hist. Society, Amherstburg		3
Antiq. & Numismatic Society of Montreal (Vol.X.)	1	
Archives Bureau, Ontario, Toronto. (Rep. 1912, Pt. 3)	1	
Boulton, J. G., Capt., R. N., Quebec, Que.	1	
Brant Hist. Society, Brantford	1	
Engineering Dep't, Univ. of Toronto ("Applied Science," Vol. 8)	1	
Essex Hist. Society, Windsor	1	
Lennox & Addington Hist. Society, Napanee	1	
Niagara Hist. Society, Niagara	6	7
Royal Astron. Society of Canada, Toronto		1
Royal Canadian Institute, Toronto	3	8
Royal Society of Canada, Ottawa	1	1
Simcoe County Hist. Society, Barrie		7
Thunder Bay Hist. Society, Fort William		1
U. E. Loyalists' Ass'n of Ontario, Toronto	4	1

University of Toronto	2	
Waterloo Hist. Society, Berlin		1
Women's Can. Hist. Society of Ottawa	3	5
Women's Can. Hist. Society of Toronto	1	7
	27	42

EXCHANGES.

United States.

	Books.	Pamphlets.
Amer. Ethnology, Bureau of, Washington D.C.	1	
Amer. Folk-Lore Society	1	1
Amer. Hist. Association, Washington, D.C.	2	1
Bibliography, Bulletin of, Boston, Mass.	1	
Buffalo Hist. Society, Buffalo, N. Y.		1
California, University of, Berkeley, Cal.	1	5
Congress, Library of, Washington, D.C.	1	1
Connecticut Hist. Society, Hartford, Ct.		1
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.		3
General Society of the War of 1812, Essex, N. Y.		4
Indiana Magaine of History, Bloomington, Ind.		1
Iowa State Hist. Dep't, Des Moines, Iowa		2
Iowa State Hist. Society, Iowa City, Iowa		4
Medford Hist. Society, Medford, Mass.		4
Missouri Hist. Society, St. Louis, Mo.		2
New Hampshire Hist. Society, Concord, N.H.	2	2
New Jersey Hist. Society, Newark, N.J.		2
New York Hist. Society, New York City	30	1
New York Public Library, New York City		67
North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill, N. C.	1	1
North Dakota, University of		3
Ohio Archaeological & Hist. Society, Columbus, O.		2
"Old Northwest" Genealogical Society, Columbus, O.		2
Oneida Hist. Society, Utica, N. Y.	1	
Rhode Island Hist. Society, Providence, R. I.		1
Texas State Hist. Association, Austin, Tex.		4
Washington Hist. Quarterly, Seattle, Wash.	4	2
Wisconsin Hist. Commission, Madison, Wis.	1	
Wisconsin Hist. Society, Madison, Wis.	1	
Wyoming (Pa.) Hist. & Geol. Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	4	
Yale University Library, New Haven, Ct.	6	7
	57	124

British.

Royal Colonial Institute, London, E.C. ("United Empire)		5

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Society has also received the following:

Mr. A. J. Clark, sculptor, Toronto—Photograph of bronze relief (life-size medallion) of Alex. Muir, author of "The Maple Leaf, Forever," Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto.

Miss A. I. G. Gilkison, Brantford, Ont.—1 "Albion" print; 1 photograph of Brant's Monument, Brantford; 2 photographs of Six Nations chiefs; 1 litho of Esplanade and Fortifications of Quebec, 1832; 1 litho. of Ice Bridge, Quebec and Point Levis; 1 litho. of Champlain the explorer.

Edwin A. Hardy, B.A., D.Paed., Toronto—1 manuscript of Address by Dr. James Bain to Ontario Library Association, 1902.

Public Works Dep't for Ontario, Toronto.—1 blue print diagram of Penetanguishene Establishment.

Jas. R. Roaf, Toronto—1 manuscript of lecture by the Rev. James Richardson, 1872.

Waterloo Historical Society, Berlin, Ont.—1 photograph of the Weber waggon, 1807.

In addition to the foregoing, the Society has also acquired during the year 258 newspaper clippings, minor prints, book catalogues, and miscellanies of various kinds, which are not recorded here in detail.

Treasurer's Statement for the Year 1913-14.

RECEIPTS.

1913.			
Sept. 9	Balance on hand		$ 288 78
" 30	Members' Fees, per Alex. Fraser, Sec'y	$9 00	
	Less bank discount on cheques	15	
			8 85
Nov. 8	Ontario Government Grant		800 00
" 30	Interest on deposits		3 73
1914			
May 30	Members' Fees, per A. F. Hunter, Sec'y	$493 00	
	Less bank discounts on cheques	45	
			492 55
			$1593 91

Audited and found correct.

(Signed) J. J. MURPHY.
FRANK YEIGH.

June 1, 1914.

EXPENDITURES.

1913		
Sept. 30	Alex. Fraser, Sec'y, Salary, 3 mos. ending Sept. 30..	$ 75 00
"	Travelling Expenses, Annual Meeting, 1913, viz., Secretary, $19.80; President, $18.15..	37 95
"	Treasurer's expenses, 1912-13, postage, express, typewriting, telephone, etc.	13 49
"	Secretary's expenses 1913, to Sept. 30, viz., envelopes (1000), $3.50, postage on An. Rep't (first ed'n) for 1913, $10.71	14 21
"	Essay Prize (Geo. M. Jones, B.A.)..	35 00
Nov. 24	Printing Vol. X., Papers and Records, and mailing..	315 05
"	Printing Vol. XI., Papers and Records, and mailing.	212 87
"	Printing Annual Report, 1913 (first edition)	195 76
Dec. 22	Printing letterheads, envelopes, circulars re membership, etc.	42 00
"	Travelling expenses, council meetings, viz., J. Dearness, President, $10.65, Dr. Jas. H. Coyne, $14.40.	25 05
1914		
Feb. 2	Memorial wreath (Sep't) Mr. Cumberland	5 00
Mar. 7	Discount on cheque deposited..	25
" 11	Pamphlets for distribution to members (The Mortimer Co., Ottawa)	24 00
"	Printing circulars, envelopes, etc. (second distribution of pamphlets to members)..	10 75
Apr. 2	Pamphlets for distribution to members (Canada Railway News Co.)	8 00
Apr. 20	Printing blank membership receipts (in books)	9 00
"	A. F. Hunter, Secretary, salary allowance, 6 mos. ending Mar. 31st, 1914	150 00
"	Map engravings for Vol. XII., Papers and Records	3 05
May 18	Printing circulars & programs, Annual Meet'g, 1914	11 00
"	Pamphlet binder	2 00
May 29	Office expenses, postage, etc. (see Secretary's Rep't)	158 00
"	Balance in hand	246 48
		$1593 91

Audited and found correct,

(Signed) J. J. MURPHY.
FRANK YEIGH.

June 1, 1914.

MUSEUM FUND, 1913-14.

1913		
July 1	Balance in hand	$414 83
Nov. 30	Interest	6 21
1914		
May 31	Interest	6 30
	Balance in hand	$427 34

Audited and found correct,

(Signed) J. J. MURPHY.
FRANK YEIGH.

June 1, 1914.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

Charleston, S. C., 29-30 December, 1913.
Columbia, S. C., 31 December, 1913.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE FROM THE ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

About seventy-five of the members and delegates who attended the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the American Historical Association from the New England States, New York State, Pennsylvania and New Jersey left New York City on a special train, composed of steel compartment sleepers, dining and observation cars, on Friday, December 26th, at 11:20 p. m. The party included, among many others prominent in historical work, the genial President of the Association—Dr. William A. Dunning of Columbia University.

The special train arrived Saturday morning at Richmond, Va., where the delegates spent the time until noon visiting the various places of interest. Through the kindness of the local members a catalogue describing all the interesting and historic places had been distributed before the train arrived. Resident members of the Association met the train, and, joining with the Daughters of the Confederacy, helped to make the short visit a pleasant one. The Old Confederate Capitol and the Museum occupied so much of the morning that little time was left in which to see the City and its many beautiful monuments.

Leaving Richmond at noon the short run to Petersburg was made in about forty minutes, and at this city the train was met by the Mayor and citizens, with automobiles. A trip which included a visit to General Lee's and General Grant's headquarters, the handsome monuments erected on fields about the city, the old Blandford Church, now a beautiful confederate memorial chapel, and the famous battlefield of the Crater, completely filled the five short hours at Petersburg. The citizens of Richmond and Petersburg were most cordial in their welcome and untiring in their efforts to help the historians make the best use of their time.

Leaving Petersburg in the early evening, the train arrived in Charleston at 8 o'clock Sunday morning. Most of the members of the party had reserved rooms at the New Charleston Hotel and the day was spent in visiting the various churches and places of interest. Your delegate attended a most interesting service in the old Huguenot Church, the oldest in America, and the only one which has held continuous services since its erection. The Navy Yard and the "Isle of Palms" were two other points of special interest.

Charleston, the largest city in South Carolina, and one of the chief seaports of the Southern States, has a population of about sixty-five thousand, more than half of whom are colored. The city was founded by the British under William Sayle about 1670. The visitor is impressed by many of the features of old Southern architecture and the profusion of trees and gardens.

On Monday morning the meetings began, all the sessions being held in rooms of the Citadel. The three groups of papers were divided under the headings "Historical Materials," "Social and Industrial Aspects of Modern History," and "American Religious History." The afternoon sessions were occupied with a continuance of the Conferences, the groups this time being under the headings, "The Relations of the United States and Mexico," "Historical Societies," and "Modern English History."

Following the afternoon conferences the delegates were guests at a reception tendered them at the Gibbes Art Gallery from 4 to 6 by the South Carolina Historical Society. A feature of this reception was an exhibit of historical materials from Charleston and the vicinity. The collection of relics exhibited was gathered with great pains and was an object of the greatest interest to the visitors.

The evening session was held in Hibernian Hall. At this meeting formal welcome was extended to the visitors by the Hon. Joseph W. Barnwell, President of the South Carolina Historical Association. Mr. Barnwell was most cordial in his opening remarks and gave an interesting address concluding with a short resumé of the history of the State.

The President of the Association, Dr. William A. Dunning, was next introduced. President Dunning stated in introduction that the heartiness of the Charleston welcome was deeply felt and that the wealth of historical material in the district was appreciated, adding that in the heart of every member would remain the warm remembrance of what Charleston had done in reception of the national Association.

''Truth in History,'' he stated, was the title under which his subject was disguised. I will not presume to attempt to review this most excellent paper. It was filled with historical interest and stands out as one of the best of the long series of able Presidential addresses of which the Association has reason to be justly proud.

On Tuesday, December 30th, the Conferences were continued at 9:30 in the morning. The divisions were ''The Teaching of History,'' ''Colonial Commerce,'' and ''Military History.''

At 1:30 p. m., a special boat, the steamer Sappho, conveyed the delegates, in charge of a representative number of Charleston ladies and gentlemen, down the harbor to Fort Sumter. At the Fort everyone disembarked, and time was given for a thorough inspection of the war relics which remain there.

Returning to the City many of the delegates proceeded to the Citadel for the annual business meeting of the Association, while others attended a reception given by the Colonial Dames at their Chapter House, formerly the old Powder Magazine..

The reports of the various officers and the chairmen of the committees proved of special interest. Those nominated for offices for the new year were all unanimously elected, the new President of the Association being Andrew C. McLaughlin of the University of Chicago.

Your delegate had some correspondence with Prof. Macdonald, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, relative to the appointment of a Canadian to the Executive Council. Prof. Alvord, in the absence of the Chairman, explained that, while the idea met with favorable consideration, it was found impossible to carry it out this year, owing to plans which had been made for others whose aid was required to carry on the work. Dr. George M. Wrong of Toronto was made a member of the General Committee.

As on the previous day the evening session was again held in Hibernian Hall, where addresses of exceptional interest characterized the terminating session of the Charleston meeting, President McLaughlin presiding.

At Charleston over two hundred delegates had registered, and most of these journeyed by the night train to Columbia for the sessions to be held at the State Capital on Wednesday. The special train left Charleston some time in the early morning hours and Columbia was reached in time for breakfast. As an example of what might be expected in this delightful city the delegates read the following paragraph in ''The State,'' Columbia's best edited paper:

"Charming Columbia this day clasps to her capacious bosom such historians as the savage ravages of the Charleston waffle have spared, and will see to it that they get vittles as is vittles, matched nowhere else from Greenland's i. m. to India's c. s. Fall in, fair sirs, and then fall to."

The first meeting in Columbia, held in the ball room of the new hotel, The Jefferson, was a joint session with the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. At this meeting Mayor Gibbes extended a hearty welcome to the visitors on behalf of the city. He spoke with regret of the political condition existing in the state but hoped for a better tomorrow and concluded with a request that the Association lend its aid to a project by which the Panama Canal should have monuments erected along its borders to the master minds who built it.

At 1 o'clock a most elaborate luncheon was served in the main dining room of the Jefferson when the Association members were the guests of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce.

The afternoon conferences were devoted to the Archivists and to Ancient History.

At 4 p. m. an automobile ride to visit the principal places of interest in Columbia concluded the regular program.

New Year's eve was spent on the special train as it journeyed north to Washington, which was reached on New Year's morning. Here the delegates separated, some attending the meetings of the American Political Science Association, which were held in the Capital City, while others spent the day in visiting the principal points of interest.

The special train left at 12:30 a. m. and reached New York on Friday morning, January 2nd, at 7 o'clock.

Thus ended a most delightful historical excursion. Every detail of the outing was planned by men who understood the art of making people comfortable; every place visited teemed with historic interest. The Southerners, at every turn, vied with each other in extending hospitality, and, to your delegate, the privilege of associating for seven days with, as the Columbia paper expressed it, "brilliant and rarely accomplished men and women," made the honor of representing the Ontario Historical Society one to be long and pleasantly remembered.

CLARANCE M. WARNER.

HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS.

Whether the work of the Ontario Historical Society in bringing to public attention the great need of the suitable marking and preservation of historic sites and battlegrounds in Canada has been the direct cause of the recent activity by the Parks Branch of the Dominion Government is a question we need not discuss. We do know that the Department mentioned above has consulted our Society on the subject, has secured copies of this Committee's recent reports and has asked advice from our officers about special sites which they contemplate marking in the immediate future. If the work which we have done and the records we have kept will aid in any way to help the Government in their work we should be satisfied that our labors are not in vain. The "Report of the Commissioner of Dominion Parks" for the year ending March 31st, 1912, does not contain any reference to the preservation of historic sites in Canada, but I am assured by Mr. J. B. Harkin, the Commissioner, that the next report will have such references and that the report for the current year will devote a considerable space to the subject.

The following is a record of such Canadian events as have come to the attention of your Committee during the year, and it is hoped that those who are in a position to do so will take up the work of building suitable memorials and marking historic sites in order that an appropriate and permanent record may show future generations that we of this generation did appreciate the work of our distinguished citizens.

Canadian Monuments and Memorials.

Frank H. Keefer, K.C., of Thorold, Ontario, has done a real service by publishing for free distribution his excellent pamphlet on "Beaverdams," his sole object being to arouse public opinion and sympathetic support towards a movement to have the Government set aside for a National Park the land where the battle was fought, which land is now owned by the Government. The Battle of Beaverdams was one of the important victories of the War of 1812, and a park located at this point could very properly contain a memorial to Laura Secord. It would also be an excellent idea to record the history of the Welland Canal in some suitable manner easily accessible to the public visiting the Park. Few people realize that Canada is now building its fourth canal in this locality. At this point Lord Wolseley was encamped with the troops at the time of the Fenian scare, and the dynamite outrage at Lock 24 occurred here. This is an historic site that should be marked by the National Government in the manner suggested by Mr. Keefer; and it would not be inappropriate to have a brass tablet erected in the park recording the work Mr. Keefer has done to educate the public and show the nation its duty.

The attention of this Committee has been called to the fact that the burial place of Joseph Scriven, near Port Hope, Ontario, is neglected, and that a suitable memorial tablet should be erected there by this Society. The late Mr. Scriven will be remembered as the author of one of the best known hymns yet written by a Canadian—"What a Friend We Have in Jesus." He was born in Dublin in 1820 and was a graduate of Trinity College in that city. Coming to Canada he settled in the Rice Lake district about 1850 and spent his remaining days preaching the gospel in that district. He died on August 10th, 1886, aged sixty-six, and his body was interred in the family burying ground of Lieut. Pengelly.

The residence which was occupied by Sir George Simpson while he lived in Canada, and where he died in 1860, still stands near Lachine on one of the suburban roads leading into Montreal. The house should be restored if possible, or if funds for this were lacking, a suitable memorial tablet should be erected on the old building.

The house at No. 82 Bond Street, Toronto, is marked by a tablet with this inscription:

"The House Presented to
William Lyon Mackenzie
By His Friends.
He lived here from 1859 until his death
on August 28, 1861."

An erroneous report in one of the Toronto newspapers stated that this house was likely to be taken down. It has since been re-roofed and repaired.

When the Borden Street School, Toronto, was torn down in 1913, the bell, which weighed about 110 pounds, was made into medals which were distributed to the "Old Boys" of the school.

At the Victoria Museum, Ottawa, in the presence of two hundred delegates to the International Geological Congress from nearly every country in the world, a memorial to Sir William Logan, who was the first Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, was unveiled on August 1st, 1913. Sir William was born in Montreal in 1798. He was appointed Director of the Geological Survey of Canada on its formation in 1842 and remained such until his death in 1869.

The artist, Mr. J. W. L. Forster, completed, early in August, 1913, a remarkably fine portrait of Sir John Gibson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, which has been hung in the gallery of paintings in the Legislative Buildings at Toronto.

A statue of Queen Victoria, about thirteen feet high, to stand on a pedestal seventeen feet high, was ordered by the British Columbia Government in July, 1913. It will be erected in front of the Parliament Buildings at Victoria, B. C. Albert Brucejoy is the sculptor.

A memorial window to the memory of one of Stirling's most prominent citizens, the late Dr. G. H. Boulter, formerly M.P.P. for North Hastings, was unveiled in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Stirling, Ontario, on August 27th, 1913. The window was presented by Mr. Wellington Boulter of Picton, Ontario, a brother of the deceased.

The corner-stone of a monument to the memory of Sir George Etienne Cartier was laid in Montreal, Quebec, on September 2nd, 1913, by his Excellency the Administrator of Canada, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick. Many prominent men, including former President Taft of the United States and our own distinguished Prime Minister, the Right Hon. R. L. Borden, gave eloquent addresses.

In a strong editorial the Chatham News of September 10th, 1913, favored the erection of a Tecumseh monument, or, alternatively, the erection of a building in Chatham as a museum to hold all the records of this hero's time. Many interesting expressions of opinions on this question from prominent men of the district seem to favor the museum.

Plans were prepared in September, 1913, for a handsome memorial gate to cost $3000, to be erected at the boulevard entrance to High Park, Toronto, as a memorial to John G. Howard, from whom the city received the park as a gift. The Imperial Daughters of the Empire and the City of Toronto each provide one-half the cost.

The first steps were taken in a campaign to secure the proposed Memorial Peace Bridge at Niagara Falls, Ontario, in a mass meeting held at that town on September 16th, 1913, when a committee was appointed to draw resolutions memorializing the Dominion and Provincial Governments, presenting Niagara Falls as the proper site for the bridge.

In Holy Trinity Church, Toronto, his Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto, dedicated on October 26th, 1913, a new memorial pulpit. An unobstrusive brass plate at the base of the pulpit bears the words, "To the glory of the Holy Trinity and in affectionate remembrance of the

Rev. John Pearson, D.C.L., and Fanny, his wife, this pulpit is placed here by the congregation of this church, in which they faithfully served for thirty-five years, 1875 to 1910."

Memorials to the late Canon Williams and the late Rev. Edward Costigan were unveiled in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Portland St., Toronto, on November 2nd, 1913. A stained glass window and a brass tablet are the memorials to the former and a brass altar rail to the latter. Bishop Sweeney officiated.

Early in November, 1913, Mr. O. H. Stanton of Toronto presented to the Riverdale High School a handsome cup for competition as a memorial to the Niagara heroes who perished on the fourth of February, 1912. Mr. Stanton's brother, Mr. Eldridge Stanton, and his wife, and Burrell Heacock of Cleveland, Ohio, died on the Niagara ice bridge under circumstances of heroism. Mr. Stanton presented a similar cup to the Cleveland Board of Education.

The Montreal papers announced on November 3rd, 1913, a long list of the latest subscriptions to the fund which is being raised in that city to build the Cartier memorial. Another interesting group for a bas relief, representing Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, has been completed. These statues are to be erected at the left front base of the monument.

A very fine portrait of Alderman P. Hubbard, of Toronto, was unveiled by Hon. Adam Beck in the Council Chamber, Toronto, on November 5th, 1913. Alderman Hubbard was largely instrumental in the creation of the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission. The portrait was painted by Mr. W. A. Sherwood, A.R.C.A., and was presented to the city by the citizens in recognition of the services of Alderman Hubbard.

At Victoria University on November 7th, 1913, portraits of three departed leaders of the Methodist Church were unveiled and presented to the University. A portrait of the late Rev. John Davison was presented by Mr. Ambrose Kent on behalf of Judge John Davison Lawson of Cleveland, one of the late Rev. S. D. Rice, D.D., by his son, Mr. H. H. Rice, B.A., and one of the late Rev. E. H. Dewart D.D., by his son, Mr. H. H. Dewart, B.A., K.C. There was also presented to Dr. Carman, as Chairman of the Board of Regents of Victoria, a cheque for $5,000 to be invested for a "Burwash Lectureship."

A handsome monument with statue of the heroine was unveiled at Vercheres, Quebec, in 1913. This memorial to Madeline De Vercheres, who in October, 1692, when only 14 years of age, successfully defended her father's home against a band of Iroquois who besieged the place for a week, was designed by Phillippe Hebert, the Canadian sculptor, and shows the heroic girl awaiting an onslaught of the Indians, gun in hand. The base is reminiscent of the fort she so successfully defended.

Another historic spot in western Canada was located and marked by a tablet in September, 1913. This site of the old headquarters of the Mounted Police, known as Fort Livingstone, or Swan River Barracks was in the seventies an important point in the west. It was here that the first session of the first Northwest Council was held, commencing on March 8th, 1877, and presided over by the Hon. David Laird, who was Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Territories at that time.

Three memorial tablets, erected to perpetuate the memory of Messrs. Thomas Thompson, Joseph Lawson, J. P., and Joseph McCausland, were unveiled in Carlton St. Methodist Church, Toronto, on Nov. 9th, 1913. These three men were virtual founders of Methodism in Toronto and the organizers of the Toronto Conference.

''It is proposed to erect a church to the memory of General Wolfe on a conspicuous site in the new Battlefield Park, which is now being opened by the National Battlefields Commission at Quebec. A fine avenue has been made connecting the Plains of Abraham, on the cliffs overlooking the St. Lawrence, with the Park, and the highest piece of ground has been chosen as the site for the memorial church, whence the exact spot where Wolfe is believed to have fallen will be easily discernable.''—(**United Empire** for November, 1913.)

The following inscription is painted on a board at the gateway to a farm house about one and one-half miles from Oshawa near the shore of Lake Ontario: ''This old Colonial residence was erected during the war of 1812 and 13. British troops were quartered here guarding the lake front. U. S. prisoners from General Hull's army, who surrendered at Detroit, 15th August, 1813, were fed here while proceeding under guard to Quebec.'' People in Oshawa who claim to know the facts of the case, do not recognize this inscription as authentic; accordingly, an investigation is being made to discover how the board came to be placed there, and what are the true facts.

The 300th anniversary of Samuel De Champlain's ascent of the Ottawa River will be commemorated by a monument which will be erected at Nepean Point Park, Ottawa. In November, 1913, the press announced that the $16,000 required to pay the estimated cost, had, with the aid of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, been raised. The monument, which is the work of Hamilton MacCarthy, will be erected on an elevation of 375 feet above the Ottawa River.

A tablet of brass bearing the following inscription was unveiled at the headquarters of the 46th Troop, Boy Scouts, at Toronto, on November 20th, 1913: "In memory of Victor Guelph Plant, who, at the age of fifteen years was accidentally killed at Scarboro' Heights, July 22nd, 1913. Erected by the officers and members of the 46th Troop, Boy Scouts, in grateful remembrance of one who was a member of the troop from its inception and a patrol leader for four years prior to his death, and who was himself always and in every way a true Scout."

The Champlain Tercentenary Celebration Committee at Orillia, Ontario, approved the specifications for the monument of Samuel De Champlain which is to be erected at Couchiching Beach Park, Orillia, at a meeting held on November 25th, 1913, and decided to ask for competitive designs. The monument is to cost $20,000, and it was at first contemplated that it should be completed by August, 1915.

A statue of Lord Mountstephen was erected in the general waiting room of the C. P. R. Windsor Station, Montreal, in November, 1913. It is about nine feet high and mounted on a marble pedestal at the south end of the room.

A new memorial organ was presented to Cambridge Street Methodist Church, Lindsay, Ontario, on November 27th, 1913, by John D. William and Joseph W. Flavelle and Mrs. Milner in loving memory of their mother. The organ was opened with music rendered by Mr. Hewlett.

A beautiful memorial window was placed in the Chancel portion of St. Alban's Cathedral, Toronto, in December, 1913.

The bust monument to Thomas D'Arcy McGee, the work of the Canadian sculptor, Phillippe Hebert, arrived in Ottawa, December, 1913. The pedestal is being built at Stanstead, Quebec. The monument will be erected in the centre of Connaught Square, Ottawa.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Canadian Peace Centenary Celebration held in Ottawa on January 8th, 1914, formal announcement was made of the gift by the General Committee of the American Peace Centenary Association of a Parkman and Champlain memorial to be erected in Ottawa. At the same meeting a resolution was passed suggesting that the final gathering of the celebration should take place at Niagara Falls.

Options on the property around Old Fort Malden, near Amherstburg, Ontario, were secured by the Dominion Government through the local Historical Association in February, 1914, and this property will be purchased for National Park purposes.

A committee was named in February, 1914, at Compton, Quebec, to consider the advisability of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Hon. John Henry Pope.

At Easter, 1914, a memorial brass tablet was placed in the chancel of St. James Episcopal Church near Penetanguishene, Ontario, commemorating the Rev. George Hallen and members of his family interred there. He came from England and located in that district in 1835, and shortly afterwards became chaplain to the Military and Naval Establishment at Penetanguishene, and was the first rector of old St. James' Church, dedicated by Bishop Strachan, in 1842, although built two or three years earlier. He was one of the first to take an active interest in the history of the locality in which he lived, and aided with his pen and otherwise the advancement of historical work. Through his exertions early maps were made of the old fortified Jesuit Mission of Ste. Marie on the Wye River, and other sites of historic interest.

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of Sir John A. Macdonald, which takes place on January 11th, 1915, will be celebrated in fitting manner by the erection of memorials both in his native city of Glasgow and in Ottawa.

The Howard Memorial Gateway, dedicated to the late John George Howard, the founder of High Park, Toronto, which he bequeathed to the City, was formally opened by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, on March 19th, 1914. The Gateway, which is of massive wrought iron work supported by pillars of Credit Valley sandstone, is situated at Keele Street and High Park boulevard, Toronto.

Canadian Buildings.

The corner-stone of the new armories at Lindsay was laid with an interesting ceremony on July 22nd, 1913.

The contract for the main building of the new Toronto Barracks at Long Branch was let in July, 1913, for $670,000.

Right Hon. R. L. Borden, the Premier of Canada, laid the corner-stone of the new Central Technical School on Borden Street, Toronto, on August 26th, 1913. A distinguished gathering was present for this impressive ceremony.

The new Central Public School building which has been erected in Port Hope, Ontario, at a cost of about $43,000 was formally opened on September 2nd, 1913, by Dr. D. J. Goggin, representing the Minister of Education.

On September 18th, 1913, a large company of citizens of Collingwood, Ontario, assembled to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the new Ann Long Memorial Nurses' Home, donated to the General and Marine Hospital by Mr. Thomas Long, and to do honor to the generous donor.

A permanent addition has been made to the College buildings in Toronto by the erection by Victoria College of Burwash Hall and Victoria Residences. These new buildings, which were first used by the students in the fall of 1913, are built of gray stone, and form an imposing range. The architecture is pure Gothic, and this new Victoria group is most imposing and stately.

The formal opening of Port Hope's new Carnegie Library took place with appropriate ceremony on October 15th, 1913. The new building cost $10,000 and contains about seven thousand volumes.

Hon. W. T. White, Dominion Minister of Finance, laid the corner-stone of a new Post Office and Government building at Brantford, Ontario, on October 16th, 1913.

The Premier of Canada laid the corner-stone of the new wing of the post office at Quebec City on October 22nd, 1913.

The Dovercourt Branch Library in the City of Toronto was formally opened on Oct. 23rd, 1913.

Early in October, 1913, the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, and his household took possession of the fine new Government House which has been erected in Edmonton, the capital of Alberta.

The new Central Y. M. C. A. building on College Street, Toronto, was dedicated with simple but impressive services on October 26th, 1913, and the week following was filled with various celebrations to honor the completion of this great enterprise.

Col. The Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, formally laid the corner-stone of the magnificent new armory which is being built at the corner of Esplanade Avenue and Rachel Street, Montreal, Quebec, on Saturday, November 1st, 1913.

On November 13th, 1913, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Sir John Gibson, formally opened St. Andrew's Institute, the splendid new building which has been erected by the congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Toronto, for their social work.

Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, Premier of Canada, sent a letter to Mr. Michael O'Neill, a resident of Uxbridge, Ontario, who was born in 1808, taking that method to open the new post office in the town. It was the first letter to go through the office.

The formal opening in Collingwood, Ontario, of a new manual training and household science school took place on Friday, September 26th, 1913. This new Industrial School was officially opened by Hon. Dr. R. A. Pyne, Minister of Education, and Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Thomas Long laid the corner-stone of the new nurses' home which is being erected at the G. & M. Hospital, Collingwood, Ontario, on September 18th, 1913. The home is being built by Mr. Long as a memorial to his deceased wife.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a new high school to cost about $435,000, and with accommodation for 1000 pupils, was held at Westmount Park, Montreal, on November 22nd, 1913. The stone was laid by Mr. John Macfarlane, Chairman of the Board of School Commissioners.

The new armory at Omemee, Ontario, was opened with due ceremony by Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, on Nov. 26th, 1913.

The new Grand Trunk Pacific Hotel at Winnipeg, "The Fort Garry," was opened for business on December 9th, 1913. It is built of the finest Canadian granite and buff limestone in the style of the old French chateaus of Normandy and Touraine and is fourteen storeys high.

His Honor, G. W. Brown, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, visited the young city of North Battleford on November 12th, 1913, and performed the dual functions of laying the corner-stone of the new Connaught Public School and formally opening the new Collegiate Institute. The Collegiate is one of the finest school buildings in Canada and the Public School is to cost $150,000 when completed.

The City of Woodstock, through its Council, at a meeting held February 10th, 1914, ordered that plans be prepared for a new City Hall to be erected without delay.

The fine new Collegiate Institute which has been built at Strathroy, Ontario, was formally opened at that place on February 10th, 1914. The building, situated on the highest elevation in the town, presents a very impressive appearance.

The Ottawa Journal occupied for the first time on January 15th, 1914, its magnificent new eight-storey, fire-proof building. It is built of reinforced concrete.

A fine new $50,000 hospital was opened with due ceremony at Cobourg, Ontario, on February 26th, 1914. A brass tablet is to be erected in the building to record the generous gift of Mr. John Helm of Port Hope, who left a bequest of $20,000 for the building, of Mr. Harry Black of New York, who donated $10,000 and Mr. W. J. Crossen who gave $5000.

The new home of the Bank of British North America at Montreal is just about completed. It is built of Stanstead granite.

The plans for the new Masonic Temple to be erected on Spadina Road, above Bloor St., Toronto, were decided upon on March 16th, 1914. The new building will cost $300,000 when completed. Competitive designs were offered by forty-one architects and prizes were awarded four of the competitors. The first prize of $1000 went to Mr. H. P. Knowles of New York, formerly of Hamilton, Ontario.

In the presence of a gathering representative of the leading educationalists and legislators of the Province, His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, formally opened the magnificent new Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto on March 19th, 1914. Sir Edmund Walker, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, read a most interesting address reviewing the history of the development of the Museum. Other prominent speakers spoke in glowing terms of the great work which Sir Edmund had done to bring the Museum to its present state of completeness, and His Royal Highness specially congratulated Sir Edmund and the Board of Trustees and directors for their work. The present building, exclusive of offices and a wing to the east, is 300 feet long and 60 feet wide and was erected at a cost of $400,000. It has a floor area of about one and a half acres.

The new headquarters of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada just being completed on Dominion Square, Montreal, is a fine addition to the long list of imposing office structures in Canada. The building is being built along handsome classical lines, is 109 feet in height, and the material is gray granite.

Canadian Churches.

The foundation stone of the Timothy Eaton Memorial Church which is being erected on the north side of St. Clair Avenue, between Dunvegan road and Warren road, Toronto, was laid by Mrs. Timothy Eaton on August 28, 1913.

His Lordship, Bishop Sweeny, assisted by the rector and a number of visiting clergymen, laid the corner-stone of the new St. Clement's

Church (Anglican) on Jones Ave., Toronto, Ontario, on Saturday, September 6th, 1913.

The corner-stone of the new German Baptist Church at Hanover, Ontario, was laid by Mrs. Daniel Knechtel on September 14th, 1913 The church is to cost $25,000.

On October 17th, 1913, the corner-stone of the new St. Dominic's Church, at the corner of Delormier Ave. and Gilford St., Montreal, was laid by Bishop Gauthier. The church is to cost $150,000.

Calvary Congregational Church, at the corner of Dorchester street and Greene ave., Westmount, Que., erected at a cost of over $80,000, was ddicated on Sunday morning, November 23rd, 1913.

St. Paul's parish church, Toronto, Anglican, was formally opened by the Primate of all Canada on November 30th, 1913, with most impressive ceremony. This church cost $375,000.

The corner-stone of the new St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church on Glen Morris St., Toronto, was laid on December 6th, 1913.

Grace Church, at the corner of Russell Hill and Lonsdale Roads, Toronto, was formally opened and dedicated by the Right Rev. W. D. Reeve, Assistant Bishop of Toronto, on December 21st, 1913. This new Anglican Church has a seating capacity for six hundred; it is built of red and grey sandstone, and is Gothic in style.

A fine new $70,000 Sunday School building belonging to the Walmer Road Baptist Church, Toronto, was dedicated on Sunday, January 18th, 1914.

After having spent about twenty-six thousand dollars in alterations and renovating Bridge St. Methodist Church, Belleville, Ontario, the building was re-dedicated by Rev. Dr. Albert Carman with impressive ceremony on February 1st, 1914. A handsome memorial window has been placed in the chancel in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Jones, and a brass tablet at the entrance in memory of the late William Johnson.

The basement of the new Church of St. Mary the Virgin on Westmoreland St., Toronto, was opened by services conducted by Bishop Sweeny of Toronto, on February 11th, 1913. The new church, which it is expected will be completed by Christmas 1914, is to cost $70,000.

The Sylvan Methodist Church at Parkhill, Ontario, in the County of Middlesex, was erected about fifty years ago, principally through the generosity of a Mr. Proctor. In March, 1914, the congregation met in the old building for the last time, when many interesting historical reminiscences were given by the older members. The old church has been torn down and a new up-to-date church erected by the congregation on a site directly across the road.

Prominent Canadians Dead.

Hon. John V. Ellis, for fifty-two years proprietor of the St. John Globe and a Dominion Senator since 1900, died at St. John, N. B., on July 10th, 1913, in his 78th year. He was born at Halifax, N. S., on February 14th, 1835, the son of Michael Ellis.

Major H. Z. C. Cockburn, son of the late G. R. R. Cockburn, was killed by a horse on his ranch at Maple Creek, Sask., on July 12, 1913. Major Cockburn had a distinguished military career, having won the Victoria Cross during the Boer war. He was born on Nov. 19th, 1867. He received the Royal Canadian Humane Society's medal for saving two lives in 1897.

Mrs. Emma A. Currie, widow of the late Hon. J. G. Currie, died at her residence, Hamilton, Ont., on July 29, 1913, in her eighty-fourth year. Mrs. Currie was deeply interested in Canadian history, and was the author of many works, among which was the "Life of Laura Secord." She was also one of the pioneer W. C. T. U. workers in Canada.

George A. Wintemute, County Treasurer of Essex, and a man prominent in the affairs of the district, died at Sandwich on July 30th, 1913. He was born at Humberstone, Welland County, December 23rd, 1838, and was of U. E. L. descent.

Hon. John Sharples, a member of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec and a prominent lumber merchant, died at his home in Quebec City on July 30th, 1913. He was born in Quebec in 1847. In 1907 he was created a Knight of St. Gregory by his Holiness, the Pope.

Colonel George Brodie, the man who formed and fathered the 31st Grey Regiment, died at Owen Sound on July 31st, 1913. Col. Brodie was born in England, and was only two months short of being ninety-two years of age.

Prof. David Burns, of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburg, Penn., died at his residence at Pittsburg on Sunday, July 27th, 1913. Prof Burns was born in Toronto, educated in the Toronto schools and at the University of Toronto, and was formerly Fellow of the Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering of the University.

Lt.-Col. J. W. Little, a Montrealer by birth, but a prominent citizen of London, Ont., since 1875, died in London in the latter part of July, 1913. Col. Little was interested in all public matters in London and was Mayor of that city from 1895 to 1898. He was one of the governors of the Western University during late years.

James Conmee, one time member of the Ontario Legislature and of the House of Commons of Canada, representing the constituency of Algoma, died on July 22nd, 1913. Mr. Conmee had a most varied career. He fought for the South in the American Civil War, and later fought under Custer in the Indian wars. He prospered and became a contractor for long sections of the C. P. R. at the time of its construction. He was regarded as an incisive speaker when in the Ontario Legislature. He was born at Sydenham, Ont., in 1848.

Rev. J. E. Sanderson, M.A., founder of the Whitby Ladies' College, died at the home of his son at Sault Ste. Marie on August 1st, 1913, in his eighty-fourth year. He was born on Elm Street, Toronto, in 1830, and received his education at Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto. He wrote a "History of the Methodist Church."

Thomas Bowles, Sheriff of the County of Dufferin since 1881, and prominent in his district, died at Orangeville on August 9th, 1913. He was eighty-three years of age.

Mr. Edmund M. Morris, A.R.C.A., the well known artist and organizing Secretary of the Toronto Art Club, was drowned at Portneuf, Quebec, in August, 1913. Mr. Morris was born at Perth, Ont., forty-two years ago, and was a son of the late Hon. Alexander Morris, at one time Lt.-Gov. of Manitoba. He was noted for his Indian pictures, much of his Indian pastel work having been done for the Provincial Governments.

On August 28th, 1913, Dr. Alexander McFarlane, a noted educationist, died at his home in Chatham, Ont. He was born in Scotland, August 21, 1851, and in 1869 entered the University of Edinburgh, where he won many scholarships. In 1879 he was elected to the Royal Society of Edinburgh. After many years of educational work in the State of Texas, where he was called in 1885 to the chair of physics in the University of Texas, he moved to Canada, and in 1904 settled in Chatham.

Frederick Barlow Cumberland, a Past President of the Ontario Historical Society, died at "Dunain," his home at Port Hope, Ontario, on September 1st, 1913. Mr. Cumberland was a native of Portsmouth, England, and was born in 1846. He came to Canada in infancy and received his early education at the Model Grammar School in Toronto. Later he became a pupil at the celebrated Cheltenham College, England, and his University career was completed at Trinity University, Toronto. Mr. Cumberland was interested in all things Canadian, and his historical works will long remain standards. His "History of the Union Jack," and various books on the history of navigation of the great lakes, are authoritative on these subjects. By the death of Mr. Cumberland the Ontario Historical Society loses one of the men who helped to make it a flourishing institution.

John Chambers, former Parks Commissioner for the City of Toronto, and one who was widely known in horticultural circles throughout America, died at Toronto on September 1st, 1913, in his 64th year.

George McMurrich, alderman from Ward Four of the City of Toronto, died in that city on September 7th, 1913, in his sixty-ninth year. Alderman McMurrich had been a member of the City Council since 1891, when he represented old St. George's Ward. He was a son of John McMurrich, who represented North York in the Legislative Assembly in the first Parliament of Ontario.

The death of James Ross, the well-known railway contractor, engineer, capitalist and art connoisseur, occurred at Montreal on Saturday, September 20th, 1913. Mr. Ross was born at Cromarty, Scotland, in 1848. He came to America in 1870, and moved to Canada when appointed chief engineer of the Victoria Railway. He took control of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Winnipeg in 1883, and in 1885 completed the line over the Rocky Mountains. He settled in Montreal in 1888 and has been actively interested in many of Canada's greatest enterprises since that date.

Mr. Robert Johnston, Registrar of Peel County, died at Brampton, Ontario, on September 24th, 1913. Mr. Johnston represented Cardwell in the Canadian House of Commons from 1900 to 1904, and was appointed Registrar of Peel County in 1907. He was sixty-eight years of age.

George W. Neely, M.P.P. for East Middlesex, and a resident of North Dorchester, Ontario, for the fifty-three years of his life, died at that place on October 17th, 1913. He was first elected to the Legislature in 1905.

On the 7th of October, 1913, a kind and gracious lady, the wife of Colonel William Molson Macpherson, died at Quebec city, deeply mourned and regretted. Mrs. Macpherson was a great collector of rare prints, books, pamphlets and manuscripts, and Dr. Doughty, in an article on her life, suggests that a memorial to her should be the preservation intact by the nation of her great treasures under the name of Mrs. Wm. M. Macpherson's Collection.

The Rev. David Fennessy, C. R., a distinguished linguist, scientist, mathematician and educator, died at St. Mary's, Ky., on October 23rd, 1913. Father Fennessy was born in Ireland on November 1st, 1841, and came to Guelph, Ontario, with his parents the following year. He was ordained priest in 1866 and had a long and brilliant career.

Thomas Ambrose Gorham, County Judge of Halton, died at his home in Milton, Ontario, on October 3rd, 1913. Judge Gorham was born at Newmarket. After completing his legal course in Toronto he went to Winnipeg for about four years and then to Port Arthur, Ontario, where he was appointed Crown Attorney. He resigned that position and took office as judge for Halton on December 6th, 1901. He was called to the bar in 1882 and was fifty-eight years of age when he died.

John Allen, a prominent citizen of Paris, Ontario, died at his residence, Riverview Terrace, in that town, on October 26th, 1913, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Allen conducted the Galt Reformer for fifteen years, and in 1870 moved to Paris, where he was a prominent manufacturer until his retirement from active public life some years ago.

Lady Strathcona, wife of the High Commissioner for Canada, died at London, England, on November 11th, 1913, in her eighty-ninth year.

James Strachan Cartwright, K.C., Master in Chambers at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, for the last ten years, died at his residence in that City on November 1st, 1913, in his 74th year. Mr. Cartwright was born at Kingston, Ont., a son of the late John S. Cartwright, Q.C., M.P.P. He was educated at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford, and returning to Kingston studied law in the office of Sir John A. Macdonald, being admitted to the bar in 1869. He practiced law in Kingston and Napanee and then moved to Toronto, where he resided until his death.

One of the best known citizens of Brantford, Ont., died suddenly in that city on November 12th, 1913, in the person of Joseph Stratford. His greatest work was in connection with the Brantford General Hospital. Since 1888 he had been connected with the institution and was for many years its manager.

Dr. John Burwash, for many years connected with Victoria University, Toronto, and a well-known educator, died at Calgary, Alberta, on November 16th, 1913. He was born near St. Andrew's, Quebec, on May 8th, 1842, a son of John Burwash. He took his B. A. from Victoria in 1863 and his M. A. in 1872, and later studied at Harvard. Dr. Burwash retired from Victoria on a pension with the title of Professor Emeritus in 1910. Deceased was a brother of the Past Chancellor of Victoria University.

The Rev. Dr. James Ross, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, London, Ontario, died in New York City on November 17th, 1913 as the result of injuries received from being struck by an automobile. Dr. Ross was born in Scotland in August, 1851, and was brought to Canada in 1853. He was educated at Queen's University, Kingston, and lectured in Church history at Queens from 1890 to 1892, and was professor of practical theology at the Presbyterian College, Montreal, from 1892 to 1904.

The death occurred at Quebec City on November 26th, 1913, of the Hon. Jules Ernest Larue, a retired judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, who passed away in his seventieth year. Deceased was born in Quebec in 1844 and was educated at the Quebec seminary and graduated B.C.L. at Laval University in 1865. He was called to the bar in 1866 and appointed judge in 1886.

Sir Aemilius Irving, one of Canada's oldest lawyers, died at his Toronto home on November 27th, 1913, in his ninety-first year. Sir Aemilius was born at Leamington, England, on March 24th, 1823. He represented Hamilton in the House of Commons from 1874 to 1878, and, moving back to Toronto in 1883, he practiced law. He was created Knight in 1906.

George H. McIntyre, member of the House of Commons for South Perth from 1904 to 1911, died at St. Mary's, Ontario, on December 1st, 1913. He was born at St. Mary's on February 17th, 1852, and was one of the most prominent citizens of that town.

Dr. Arthur Fisher, father of Hon. Sidney Fisher, and one of the oldest physicians in Montreal, died in that city on December 3rd, 1913, in his ninety-eighth year.

H. H. Robertson K.C., assistant registrar of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, author, Canadian historian and a past president of the Wentworth Historical Society, died at Toronto on December 22nd, 1913. He was born at Forbar, near Dundas, Ontario, on September 5th, 1859, and was educated at the Dundas High School, Upper Canada College, and the Ontario Law School. He was called to the bar in 1886.

Dr. John Caven, one of Canada's foremost physicians, died at his home in Toronto on December 10th, 1913. Dr. Caven was the eldest son of the late Principal Caven of Knox College and was born in St. Mary's, Ontario, in 1861. He was educated at Upper Canada College, the University of Toronto and London (Eng.) University, and Strassburg, Germany. Before taking up private practice, Dr. Caven was professor of pathology at the University of Toronto.

James Elliott, General Manager of the Molsons Bank, died at his home at Westmount, Quebec, on December 19th, 1913. Mr. Elliott was seventy-three years old. He entered the Molsons Bank in 1860 and became General Manager in May, 1900.

William George Eakins, Chief Librarian at Osgoode Hall, died at his home in Toronto on December 21st, 1913. He was in his sixtieth year, having been born in Vienna, Ontario, on November 16th, 1854. He graduated from the University of Toronto with a silver medal in modern languages in 1876 and became a barrister in 1880. He practiced law in Woodstock for four years and then for seven years was on the editorial staff of The Mail, Toronto. He was appointed Librarian of the Law Society in December, 1891.

The editor and proprietor of The Welland Tribune, Mr. John Joseph Sidey, died at Welland, Ontario, on December 20th, 1913. Mr. Sidey was born in Stamford township, Welland County, in 1844, and had owned The Tribune since 1865.

J. Edward Starr, Commissioner of the Juvenile Court at Toronto, died in that City on December 24th, 1913. He was born at Sidney, Cape Breton, fifty-seven years ago. He first studied for the bar, but finally entered the church. The late Commissioner is reported to have drafted the original children's aid bill when Sir John Gibson was Attorney General for Ontario.

The Hon. John Neville Armstrong, a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, and one of the most widely-known men in Eastern Canada, died at North Sidney, N. S., on December 23rd, 1913. He was born on June 28th, 1854, at Sidney Mines, N. S., and educated at North Sidney High School and Harvard University. He was called to the Bar of Nova Scotia in 1892.

John Charles Rykert, K.C., ex-M.P., one of the last surviving members of the first Parliament of Ontario, died at St. Catharines, Ontario, on December 27th, 1913, aged eighty-two years and nine months. Mr. Rykert was educated at Upper Canada College and was called to the bar in 1853. He was a prominent man in his district, and besides having a parliamentary career, was a veteran of the Fenian Raid of 1866.

Dr. Henry J. Morgan, who was perhaps the best authority of his time on Canadian biography, died at his home in Brockville, Ontario, on December 27th, 1913. He was born in Quebec in 1842 and graduated from Morris College. Dr. Morgan published his first book of Canadian biography in 1862. In 1898 appeared his "Canadian Men and Women of the Time," and in 1912 a new edition of this work was published.

Rev. Father Gascon, of the Oblate Fathers, who suffered for seven years following thirty years' work among the Indians in the Mackenzie River and Great Slave Lake district, died at Winnipeg on January 13, 1914. He was born at St. Anne des Plaines, near Montreal, 87 years ago, and went west on mission work when forty years of age.

Sir Joseph Dubuc, former Chief Justice of Manitoba, died at Los Angeles, Cal., on January 7th, 1914 aged 73 years. Sir Joseph was born in the province of Quebec and was admitted to the bar in Montreal. He was Speaker of the Manitoba Legislature, and for 21 years was vice-Chancellor of the University of Manitoba. From 1901 to 1909 he was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Hon. David Laird, Indian Commissioner for Canada, died at Ottawa, Ontario, on January 2nd, 1914, aged 80 years. He was born at New Glasgow, Prince Edward Island, on March 12th, 1833. Mr. Laird held many prominent positions in the country up to 1874, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor for the Northwest Territories and called the first council at Livingstone, in the Swan River country. His term expired in 1881, when he returned to the Island and was elected a member of the House of Commons. In 1896 he was appointed a special Indian Commissioner, and since 1909 he has been located at Ottawa and has acted in an advisory capacity.

Albert J. Nixon, Chief Operating Officer of the Railway Commission, died at his home in Ottawa on January 13th, 1914. Deceased was born at Waterloo, Quebec, thirty-eight years ago, and spent most of his life in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway. He was appointed to the Railway Commission in 1909.

The oldest and probably the best-known missionary of the Methodist Church of Canada, died at Vancouver, B. C., on January 13th, 1914, in the person of the Rev. Thomas Crosby D. D., the founder of the Pacific Coast Mission. Dr. Crosby was born at Pickering, Yorkshire, Eng., on June 12, 1840, and came to Canada early in life. He went to the west from Woodstock, Ontario, in 1860.

The Hon. Senator George A. Cox died at his home in Toronto on January 16th, 1914, at the age of seventy-four years. Senator Cox was born at Colborne, Ontario, on May 7th, 1840. He was one of Canada's greatest financial men and his keen interest in everything that was for the best stamped him as one whose memory will always be linked with Canadian history. He was appointed to the Senate in 1896 and was a Liberal in politics.

On Saturday, January 17th, 1914, Rev. Dr. Thomas Wardhope died at Guelph, Ont. He was born in Scotland in May, 1819, and came to Canada in 1834. He was ordained to the ministry in 1845. Dr. Wardhope has been described as a pioneer in the service of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Sir Donald A. Smith, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, P.C., G.C.M.G., died in London, England on January 21st, 1914. Lord Strathcona was born in Forres, Morayshire, Scotland on August 6th, 1820, and came to Canada as an employee of the Hudson Bay Company in 1838. No attempt will be made here to sketch his life. "A great master builder has passed away, mourned by all classes of the community, rich and poor, high and low, of whatever creed or race it might be."

Charles Henry Parmelee, the King's printer, died at Ottawa on January 23rd, 1914. He was born at Waterloo, Quebec, on June 1st, 1855. Mr. Parmelee sat in the House of Commons from 1896 to 1908.

Mrs. Grace E. Dennison, known as "Lady Gay," social editor of the Toronto Saturday Night, died at Toronto on February 1st, 1914. Mrs. Dennison was one of the most widely-known journalists in Canada, having been connected with the Toronto Saturday Night for upwards of twenty years. She was in her sixty-first year.

J. H. Fairbank, a prominent oil producer, died at Petrolia, Ont., on February 10th, 1914. Mr. Fairbank was born at Rouse's Point, N. Y., in 1831. He came to Canada in 1853, and for over fifty years led a busy life in the oil fields of Canada. He was a member of the Canadian House of Commons from 1884 to 1889.

Archdeacon Smith, rector of the parish of Sidney, N. S., died suddenly in the vestry of St. George's Anglican Church at Sidney on February 15th, 1914.

Professor Robert Kennedy Duncan, a leader in the work of chemical research and head of the Industrial Institute in connection with the University of Pittsburg, died at Pittsburg, Pa., on February 18th, 1914.

Prof. Duncan was born at Brantford, Ont., about forty-five years ago, received his education at the Brantford schools and the University of Toronto, and soon after graduation rose rapidly in his life work. He was the author of several widely-used text books.

Mr. John B. Sparrow, head of the Sparrow Amusement and Theatre Company, died at Montreal, Quebec on February 26th, 1914. Mr. Sparrow was born in Cheltenham, England, in 1854 and came to Canada with his parents when a young man. He was considered one of the best impresarios which Canada has ever produced.

Milton Kingsley Lockwood one of the oldest and most influential citizens of Northumberland County, died at his home near Brighton, Ont., in February, 1914. He was born in 1825 and spent all his life in and about his home town.

Lieut.-Col. R. H. Sylvester, of Lindsay, died at that place on February 28th, 1914, in his sixty-seventh year. Lt.-Col Sylvester was born in Enniskillen and moved to Lindsay about thirty years ago. He was a member of the 1st Arlington Rifles, and took part in the Fenian Raid in 1866. He received his appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 45th Regiment in 1903, and served ten years, retiring last year.

Hon. Charles Ramsay Devlin, Minister of Colonization and Mines in the Quebec Administration, died at Aylmer, Quebec, on March 1st, 1914. Mr. Devlin was born in Aylmer in 1858 and was in newspaper work when elected to parliament in 1891. In 1897 he was appointed Canadian Commissioner to Ireland, which position he held until 1903, when he was elected Nationalist member to the British Parliament for Galway City by acclamation. He returned to Canada and was then elected to Parliament for Nicolet, Quebec. He entered the Quebec Cabinet in 1907.

Mrs. Canniff Haight died at Toronto on March 4th, 1914, in her eighty-seventh year. Mrs. Haight was born at Adolphustown, Ont., in 1826, and married Mr. Haight in Fredericksburg in 1852. The passing of Mrs. Haight recalls the work of her talented husband who perhaps did more to chronicle Canadian pioneer life in Ontario than any other single contributor to Canadian literature.

Rev. Dean J. H. Coty died at Hamilton, Ont., on March 6, 1914. Dean Coty was born at Oakville, Ont., fifty-one years ago, and received his early education there. He studied for the priesthood at St. Michael's College, Toronto, and Grand Seminary, Montreal. In his death the Roman Catholic Church loses one of its best-known and best loved priests.

Sir George William Ross died at Toronto, Ont., on March 7, 1914. Sir George was born near Nairn, Middlesex County, Ontario, in 1841. He was the leader of the Dominion Senate, and had been a member of Parliament in the early days of Canadian Confederation, a former Minister of Education of Ontario, a former premier of Ontario, a charter member and fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and was first president of the Authors' Society. He was an orator of exceptional ability.

The last surviving member of the first session of the first Legislature of Ontario, in the person of Robert Christie, died in Toronto on March 9th, 1914, in his eighty-seventh year. Mr. Christie was born in the Orkney Islands and came to Canada in 1833, settling in Dumfries township. He represented North Wentworth in the Legislature from 1867 to 1875.

Rev. Henry Softley died in Toronto on March 9th, 1914, in his seventy-ninth year. He was born in England and went to the United States early in life, finally settling in Canada. He was the founder of two of Toronto's Anglican churches, St. Jude's and St. Olive's.

Joseph Bowles Learmont, one of Montreal's leading citizens, died in that city on March 12th, 1914, in his seventy-first year. He was a prominent merchant and was noted for his literary tastes. His collection of rare books, manuscripts, etchings, engravings and autograph letters is well known. Mr. Learmont has perpetuated his memory with Canadians by his recent purchase of the Wolfe birth place at Westerham, Kent, England, which he presented to the nation to be used as a Wolfe Museum.

Edgar Russell Smith, editor and proprietor of the St. Johns News, died at St. Johns, Quebec, on March 12, 1914. He was for years one of the leading men of the Eastern Townships. Mr. Smith was born on July 28th, 1840.

Rev. John R. Scully, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, New York, died in that City on February 15th, 1914. Rev. Mr. Scully was born in Toronto and graduated from the University of Toronto in 1890. He was ordained in Nashville, Tenn., and after being rector at Nashville, Savannah, Ga., and Columbus, Ga., he went to New York and became rector of St. Mary's in May, 1912.

William Raphael, one of the charter members of the Royal Canadian Academy, died in Montreal on March 15th, 1914, aged eighty-one years. He was a well-known painter, his work being chiefly figures and landscapes. He came to Canada in 1860 from his home in Prussia and has since practiced his art in Montreal.

Rene Emile Quentin, who, while Government painter for the Dominion of Canada, executed the portrait of Queen Victoria which hangs in the Capitol at Ottawa, died at Providence, R. I., on March 16, 1914.

William J. Farr, one of Guelph's oldest and best known citizens, died there on March 17th, 1914, aged ninety-five years. Mr. Farr was one of the pioneers of York, having been born in a house in front of Trinity College, Queen St., Toronto.

Donald William Ross died in Toronto, Ontario, on March 16, 1914. Mr. Ross was born in Oxford County in 1832, and was graduated from the University of Toronto in 1860. After being admitted to the bar he practiced at Kincardine and then at Walkerton, where he was appointed Crown Attorney. His last fifteen years have been devoted to literary and philological work in Toronto.

Sir John Murray, the noted naturalist and oceanographer, was accidentally killed near his home at Edinburgh, Scotland, on March 16, 1914. Sir John was born at Cobourg, Ont., in 1841, and was a graduate of Victoria University, later completing his academic career at Edinburgh University.

Hon. William Patterson died at Picton, Ont., on March 18, 1914, aged seventy-four. Mr. Patterson was born at Hamilton, Ont., on Sept. 19, 1839, of Scotch parents. He was left an orphan early in life. He started in business in Brantford, and in 1876 was the sole proprietor of an extensive plant for the manufacture of biscuits and confectionery. He was Mayor of Brantford in 1871, represented South Brant in the House of Commons from 1872 to 1896, and was chosen Minister of Customs in 1896, when he was elected for North Grey. He represented North Brant from 1900 to 1911 when he was defeated on the reciprocity issue.

David Keary McLaren, a prominent Montreal business man, died in that city on March 18th, 1914. Deceased was born in Scotland on February 20th, 1835, and came to Canada in 1852. He was a great worker in the First Baptist Church, and the Y. M. C. A., in Montreal.

Benjamin Webster Folger, widely known throughout Canada and New York State in steamboat and railway circles, died at Kingston, Ont., on March 26th, 1914. Mr. Folger was born at Cape Vincent, N. Y., but spent most of his life a resident of Kingston.

Canadian Historic Events.

Mr. F. M. Henophy, a farmer living near Morrisburg, Ont., found a cannon ball on the Chrysler's Farm battlefield in July, 1913.

At Erie Beach, Ont., on July 30, 1913, the one hundredth anniversary of the destruction of old Fort Erie by the invading forces from Buffalo was recalled by prominent speakers, among whom was Sir John Gibson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, as the guest of honor. The display of fireworks at night was most brilliant. Many American visitors took part in the celebration.

The City of Hamilton celebrated its centennial during the second week of August, 1913. Every day of the week was filled with entertainment for the visitors, and the reunion of citizens and former residents made the celebration one long to be remembered by the people of Hamilton.

In August, Mr. W. J. Gage, of Toronto, the founder of the National Sanitarium Association, received official notice that His Majesty the King had approved his appointment as a Knight of Grace of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. This order was instituted for the relief of the Crusaders.

The centenary of the battle of Chrysler's Farm was celebrated at the battlefield, about four and a half miles below Morrisburg, Ont., on August 27th and 28th, 1913. In addition to patriotic addresses by Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, M.P., and Hon. G. P. Graham, M.P., a chorus of more than a thousand boys and girls, all of whom were provided with flags, made a memorable scene. The speakers' platform was stationed about eighty yards away from the beautiful monument close to the old Chrysler Farm, the original posts of which are still standing. A detachment of troops over one thousand strong, under command of Col. T. D. Hemming, Major S. D. Bennett and Major Dunbar, was camped near the battlefield. The Chrysler's Farm Celebration will long be remembered by those present, and the officials who had charge all deserve commendation for their work.

On October 16th, 1913, thousands of citizens from the southwestern peninsula gathered at Thamesville, Ont., to do honor to Tecumseh, the great Shawnee chief, who gave his life for his King and country at the battle of Moraviantown, on October 5th, 1813. Several addresses of interest were given by those prominent in the study of Canadian history, while many interesting military manœuvres by the assembled troops added to the entertainment. The Indians of the reservation, under Mr. Edwin Beattie, of Highgate, who has charge of the Moraviantown Reserve, deserve great credit for the success of this centenary celebration, and Mrs. Coutts, President of the Thamesville Tecumseh Memorial Association, had much to do with the successful arrangement of the day.

The Centenary of the battle of Chateauguay was celebrated under the auspices of the St. Jean Baptiste Society at Chambly Basin, Quebec, on October 26th, 1913. A number of the descendants of the hero of Chateauguay, Colonel de Salaberry, were present, and the base of the monument which stands in the square as a tribute of the great victory which he won, was wreathed with flowers.

The Royal Canadian Humane Society's bronze medal was presented to Neil McCabe Smith, of Toronto, at the Armories in that city, on October 27th, 1913. Mr. Smith was thus rewarded for his act of conspicuous bravery in saving from drowning a lady who had fallen out of a boat off Woodbine Beach on July 6th, 1913.

The last service to be held in St. John Cathedral at Winnipeg was held in November, 1913. The Cathedral, which stood on the site of the English Ministers' Mission House, erected in 1822, was declared unsafe, and the officials ordered it to be taken down.

James Alexander MacLean, Ph.D., LL.D., was inaugurated as the first President of the University of Manitoba at Winnipeg with most impressive ceremony on November 19th, 1913.

At Ottawa, on November 22nd, 1913, an interesting ceremony took place at Rideau Hall, when the Royal Governor-General invested four well-known Canadians with honors given by His Majesty the King. Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of the Province of Quebec, was invested with a K.C.M.G.; Mr. Creighton, of Ottawa, with C.M.G.; and Messrs. W. C. Bowles and I. G. A. Creighton with Imperial Service Order.

The Quebec City Board of Trade passed a resolution on November 27th, 1913, asking the Federal authorities that the fiftieth anniversary of Confederation, which falls on the 1st of July, 1917, be fittingly celebrated in the City of Quebec, where the Act of Confederation was signed. It was further asked that the event be marked by the unveiling of a monument to be erected in Frontenac Park, the site of the old Parliament buildings, in which the articles of Confederation were drawn up and signed.

Christmas greetings were exchanged between the American Committee, charged with the preparation for the celebration of one hundred years of peace between Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and Premier Borden and the Canadian Cabinet, on December 24th, 1913.

The list of the King's New Year honors included the names of six Canadians. The following is the list with the new titles: Sir Francis Langelier, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec; Sir D. C. Cameron, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; Sir Horace Archambault, K.B., Chief Justice of Quebec; Sir Henry Egan, K.B., Ottawa, Mr. Aubrey White (Toronto), C.M.G.; Sir Charles J. Jones (Ottawa), C.M.G.

Canada thus has two new Knight Commanders of St. Michael and St. George, two new Knight Bachelors, and two new Companions of St. Michael and St. George.

In February, 1914, Sir Henry Pellatt, D.C.L., endowed at a cost of $1,500 per annum the Pellatt Chair in Philosophy at King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia. Mr. J. H. Plummer, D.C.L., at the same time promised to endow, at a cost of $500 per annum, the Plummer fellowship in English at the same institution.

The Steamer "City of Belleville," owned by the Prescott and Ogdensburg Ferry Company, was burned at Prescott, Ontario, on February 17th, 1914. The "Belleville" was built at St. Catharines, Ont., in 1878 and was used on the Bay of Quinte for some years. About twenty-five years ago she was placed in the Prescott-Ogdensburg service.

Premier Borden announced in Parliament on March 9th, 1914, that Canada would celebrate in 1917, on a somewhat elaborate scale, the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Confederation.

Dr. John G. Adami, of McGill University, Montreal, was awarded the Fothergill Gold Medal for 1914 by the Medical Society in London in March, 1914, for his work on pathology and its application to practical medicine and surgery. Dr. Adami was born at Manchester, England, in January, 1862, and has had a distinguished career. He came to Canada about the year 1887.

Events Associated with Canadian History.

At Put-in-Bay, Ohio, on September 10th, 1913, the beautiful white marble tower, in memory of the men who fell in the battle of Lake Erie, and which also marks the one hundred years of peace between the United States and Great Britain, was dedicated with fitting ceremony. Former President William Howard Taft, Archdeacon Cody and Dr. J. A. Macdonald of Toronto were the chief speakers.

A monument was unveiled and a memorial Park dedicated on October 15th, 1913, at Uniontown, Pa., to the memory of Major General Edward Braddock. A century and a half has passed since this English commander led his red coated regulars and their provincial comrades into fatal ambush within a few miles of his goal in the struggle to wrest from French hands control of the headwaters of the Ohio.

On January 2nd, 1914, in the old-fashioned village inn of the George and Dragon type at Westerham, England, a company of thirty-five gathered to do honor to General James Wolfe, the hero of Quebec. It was the 187th anniversary of Wolfe's birthday, and two of his direct descendants were at the dinner.

With all the ceremony of the Church, the Church of St. Jean Baptiste was dedicated in New York City by Cardinal Farley on January 6th, 1914. It was built for and by the French-Canadians of New York.

In January, 1914, the British Committee for the celebration of the century of Anglo-American peace announced the completion of the purchase of the old manor house at Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, the home of the Washington family.

What proved to be the original key-stone from the entrance gate to the citadel at Quebec was discovered in a wall at Grove House, Southsea, England, in February, 1914. The principal of St. John College, which owns Grove House, has consented to the stone being presented to the Canadian Governmnt, and the Mayor of Quebec has gratefully accepted the same, which is to be built into St. John's Gate way, now being reconstructed in that City.

Gilbert John M. Elliott, fourth Earl of Minto, former Governor-General of Canada and Viceroy of India, died at Hawick, Roxburghshire, Scotland, on March 1st, 1914. He was born on July 9th, 1845, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge.

Conclusion.

The last annual report of your Committee chronicled events up to July 15th, 1913. This report brings the record up to April 1st, 1914. There may be other items which have escaped our attention, but it is hoped that the members will report such omissions.

The proposal that the Government should build an historical building in the City of Toronto as a memorial to the heroes of the War of 1812 and to the century of peace should not be forgotten. Such a building to have a great historical museum must be one of our aims; an aim that could easily be realized if every member of the Society would use his or her influence with the powers that be.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CLARANCE M. WARNER.

MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

Meeting of Council held at Chatham, Ont., on Sept. 11, 1913, at 4.30 p.m.

Present:—John Dearness, M.A., in the chair; Dr. Jas. H. Coyne, George R. Pattullo, David Williams, Dr. Alexander Fraser, Prof. W. L. Grant, Very Rev. Dean George Lothrop Starr, Miss Janet Carnochan, Lt.-Col. A. E. Belcher, J. Stewart Carstairs, B.A., Clarance M. Warner, J. H. Smith, Dr. T. K. Holmes, A. F. Hunter, Mrs. Thos. Ahearn.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved of.

The President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Prof. Grant were elected to be the Editorial Committee.

The President, Secretary, and Treasurer were elected to be the Finance Committee.

With respect to the occupying of the permanent home of the Society, Mr. Warner moved, and Dr. Alexander Fraser seconded, that Mr. A. F. Hunter, Barrie, be and is hereby appointed Secretary, on the understanding that Mr. Hunter shall in the near future take up his residence in Toronto and occupy the Society's Rooms regularly, the salary to be as at present.

To this motion Miss Carnochan, Lt.-Col. Belcher, Mr. Pattullo, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Ahearn, Rev. Dean Starr, and others spoke, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Carstairs moved, seconded by Dr. Coyne, that Prof. Grant and Miss Carnochan be a committee to prepare a suitable resolution acknowledging the services of Dr. Fraser as Secretary and acting Treasurer. Carried.

It was agreed that Mr. Hunter should assume duty on the 1st of October next, or on a date mutually convenient to himself, Dr. Fraser and the President.

Mr. Hunter handed in his resignation as a member of the Council elected by the Society at the afternoon session, being a member of the Council in virtue of his appointment as Secretary, and Dr. Fraser was elected to the vacancy thus created.

The case of Miss Catharine Fraser, Hamilton, referred to the Society, was referred to Dr. A. Fraser and Mr. Carstairs, with power to take such action as may be deemed desirable in the premises.

The meeting then adjourned.

ALEXANDER FRASER, Secretary.
JOHN DEARNESS, President.

Minutes of Council Meeting held at Toronto, October 18th, 1913.

The Council of the Ontario Historical Society held a meeting at one o'clock p. m. on the above date, at the newly furnished rooms of the Society in the Normal School Building, St. James' Square, Toronto, at which there were present:—The President, John Dearness, M.A., London, in the chair; Miss Janet Carnochan, Niagara; Mrs. Forsyth Grant, Toronto; George R. Pattullo, Woodstock; S. F. Passmore, B.A., Brantford; Clarance M. Warner, Napanee; James H. Coyne, LL.D., St. Thomas; C. C. James, C.M.G., LL.D., Toronto, and the Secretary, A. F. Hunter.

The minutes of the previous Council meeting held on September 11th were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read a letter from the Rev. A. B. Farney, Rector of Christ Church, Amherstburg, referring to the good effects of the visit of the Ontario Historical Society at Amherstburg on September 12th, and to a movement now on foot to organize an Historical Society in that town. The Council instructed the Secretary to reply that the Ontario Historical Society will be pleased to interest itself in behalf of a new Historical Society in Amherstburg.

The Secretary of the Society, A. F. Hunter, then submitted an Interim Report on the Library, containing the results of his recent stock-taking, as follows:

INTERIM REPORT BY THE SECRETARY.

To the Council of the Ontario Historical Society:

In accordance with the arrangement made at the Chatham meeting, I have occupied, since October 1st, the suite of rooms in the Normal School Building recently set apart for the use of the Society by the Department of Education, and have gathered together and arranged the library of the Society in these new quarters. On thus taking charge of the library, I have received 667 bound volumes and 2071 pamphlets, unbound numbers, maps and miscellaneous items. For the purpose of checking these, I have used the classified catalogue made at the cost of much time and labor by Mr. Clarkson W. James, while he was Secretary of the Society, and printed in the Annual Report for 1909, and also the list of the additions printed in the four subsequent yearly Reports to the present time. From experience derived in this work of arranging and checking the Society's collections, I beg to submit for the Council's consideration the following recommendations:—

1. The appointment of a Library sub-committee of this Council to deal with the details of the Library.

2. The appointment of a Membership sub-committee to decide questions of membership.

3. The continuance of the "Home" Committee of the Society for the past year as a sub-committee of the Council, to deal with property questions.

4. The purchase of a type-writing machine, or arranging for the temporary use of one.

The officers and members of the Society are unanimous in their appreciation of the favor of the Minister of Education and the Deputy Minister in granting to the Society the use of these rooms.

Respectfully submitted,

A. F. HUNTER, Secretary.

Toronto, October 18th, 1913.

Following the presentation of the above report, it was moved by Dr. Coyne, seconded by Mr. Pattullo, and carried, that the Council take up the Secretary's report clause by clause.

Moved by Dr. James, seconded by Mr. Passmore, and carried, that Messrs. Warner, Coyne, Sir Edmund Walker and C. C. James (with Mr. Warner as Chairman), be the committee on Library and Property, in addition to the President and the Secretary, with authority to act in all matters relating to the Library and other property.

In reference to the second item in the report, it was moved by Mr. Warner, seconded by Mr. Pattullo, that the President appoint a membership Committee to deal with questions of membership. Carried.

The President nominated the Treasurer, the Secretary, Mrs. Forsyth Grant, and Mr. Warner as the Membership Sub-committee of the Council (the President being ex-officio a member of the same). The work to be done by the Society toward increasing the membership received attention under this heading, and it was agreed that the Membership Sub-committee should draft a circular letter for this purpose, and mail it extensively, it being understood that this sub-committee has all the powers of the Council, as provided under section 19 of the Constitution, including the election of new members.

The third item of the report having been provided for in the resolution to appoint a sub-committee on Library and Property, it was further agreed that the Secretary get necessary repairs for his typewriter at the expense of the Society.

Moved by Mr. Warner, seconded by Mr. Pattullo, that the Editorial Committee be requested to make such arrangements as are possible with magazines that publish articles on Canadian history, to have "off prints" in pamphlet form made of all Canadian historical articles (the idea being to secure enough copies to supply one of each to the members of the Society), the name of the Society to be put on each copy with a rubber stamp in case it would be impossible to have it printed. Carried.

Mr. Warner presented 200 copies of Prof. J. L. Morison's monograph on "British Supremacy and Canadian Autonomy" for the members of the Society, and the Council expressed their appreciation of the donation.

Moved by Mr. Warner, seconded by Mr. Passmore, that we accept with pleasure the invitation of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa to hold the next annual meeting in the city of Ottawa, at a date to be determined later, and that the headquarters of the Society during the meeting be located at the Chateau Laurier, and that the date of holding the same be referred to a committee consisting of the President, the First Vice-President and the Secretary, with power. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Warner, seconded by Mr. Passmore, that the President with the Vice-Presidents and the Secretary be a committee to consider the advisability of holding a meeting in the city of Toronto during the winter, and that some distinguished person be invited to address the meeting, the date of the meeting being arranged to suit his convenience and that the committee has power to increase its numbers. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Warner, seconded by Mr. Pattullo, that the Secretary be requested to send the members of the Council a copy of the records of each Council meting as soon after the said Council meeting is held as is possible. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

Meeting of Council held at Ottawa, June 2, 1914, at 10 a. m.

Present:—John Dearness, M.A., in the chair; Clarance M. Warner, Dr. James H. Coyne, George R. Pattullo, F. J. French, K.C., Mrs. Thomas Ahearn, Miss Janet Carnochan, Mrs. J. R. Simpson, and A. F. Hunter.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed.

The application of The Amherstburg Historical Society for affiliation with the Ontario Historical Society was read by the Secretary.

On the motion of Mr. Pattullo, seconded by Miss Carnochan, it was resolved that having received the application of the Amherstburg Historical Society for affiliation, the application be received and the Society affiliated with the Ontario Historical Society.

The report of the special committee, consisting of Prof. Grant and Miss Carnochan, appointed at Chatham on Sept. 11th last, to prepare a suitable resolution acknowledging the services of Dr. Fraser as Secretary and acting Treasurer, was read.

On the motion of Mr. Warner, seconded by Miss Carnochan, it was resolved that the Council of the Ontario Historical Society desires to express its full realization of the valuable services performed by Alexander Fraser, LL.D., as its Secretary. He brought to the office unflagging enthusiasm, joined to wide scholarship and business capacity. The Council rejoices that, though abandoning the arduous duties of Secretary, Dr. Fraser continues to be one of its members, and will still give to the transaction of the Society's business the advantage of his ripe experience and manifold historical knowledge.

A letter from Frank H. Keefer, K.C., inviting the Society to attend the anniversary of the battle of Beaverdams on June 24th, at Thorold, was read.

On the motion of Dr. Coyne, seconded by Mr. Pattullo, it was resolved that the letter be filed, that it be read to the Society, and that it be dealt with by the new Council.

On the report of the Secretary that Mr. Clarance M. Warner had paid $25 to the funds of the Society in accordance with sub-section (c) of sec. 3 of the Constitution, Mr. Pattullo moved, seconded by Mrs. Simpson, that Mr. Warner be made a Life Member of the Society. Carried.

On the motion of Dr. Coyne, seconded by Mr. Warner, and carried, Dr. A. H. U. Colquhoun, Deputy-Minister of Education, was elected an Honorary member of this Society.

On the motion of Mr. Warner, seconded by Mr. Breithaupt, it was resolved that Dr. Coyne, Mr. Pattullo, Senator McCall and Sir Edmund Walker, be a committee to interview the Postmaster General on the subject of abolishing postage on publications of learned societies, including our own Society.

The meeting then adjourned.

Meeting of Council held at Ottawa, June 4th, 1914, at 12 o'clock, noon.

After the close of the Annual Meeting of the Society, the Council held a meeting to organize for the work of the year entered upon.

Present:—Clarance M. Warner, in the chair; John Dearness, M.A., Dr. Jas. H. Coyne, George R. Pattullo, Professor Joseph L. Gilmour, Miss Janet Carnochan, Mrs. Billings, A. F. Hunter.

Sub-Committees of the Council were appointed for the year as follows:

Finance—The President, the Secretary and the Treasurer.

Printing and Editorial—Dr. C. C. James, Prof. Gilmour, Prof. Grant, the President and the Secretary.

Library and Property—Dr. C. C. James, Sir Edmund Walker, Miss Janet Carnochan, the President and the Secretary.

Membership—Dr. Jas. H. Coyne, Mrs. Billings, Mr. Dearness, Mrs. Forsyth Grant, the President and the Secretary.

It was moved by Dr. Coyne, seconded by Prof. Gilmour, that the matter of the Westminster Abbey memorial to the U. E. Loyalists be referred to a sub-committee consisting of Mr. Pattullo, Dr. Fraser and the President, with power. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Pattullo and seconded by Mr. Dearness, that Mr. Griffin, Miss Carnochan and Mr. H. L. Morphy represent this Society at the Beaverdams anniversary at Thorold on June 24th. Carried.

It was resolved that the Secretary's allowance be raised to $600.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Pattullo, seconded by Dr. Coyne, that a committee ask a grant from the Provincial Government of not less than $2000.

The meeting then adjourned.

APPENDIX II.

Reports of Societies Affiliated with the Ontario Historical Society.

(Alphabetically Arranged.)

AMHERSTBURG HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(Organized 1914.)

Officers for Year 1914-15.

HONORARY PRESIDENT	Dr. W. Fred. Park, Mayor
PRESIDENT	John A. Auld
1st VICE-PRESIDENT	Dr. O. Teeter
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT	Dr. T. James Park
3rd VICE-PRESIDENT	Dr. R. H. Abbott
SECRETARY	Mrs. L. T. Bray
CURATOR	Rev. A. B. Farney
TREASURER	Miss Trotter

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—W. T. Wilkinson, J. T. Smith, A. W. Marsh, C. A. Cuddy, F. A. Hough, Chas. Hackett, Rev. F. O. Nichol, W. S. Falls.

The Society held five public meetings last season, at some of which lectures and addresses were given, as follows:

Life of General Brock, by P. B. Overholt, Esq.

History of Amherstburg Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Thos. Nattress.

Indian Life in Canada, by the Rev. F. O. Nichol.

BRANT HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Brantford).

(Organized 1908)

The Secretary's Report of the Brant Historical Society, March 1913-1914.

A colored painting of the Seal designed for the County of Brant was presented to the Warden and members, to be hung in the Council Chambers.

Some of Miss Pauline Johnson's heirlooms have been received from her sister, Miss Evelyn Johnson.

The first publication of the society has been issued this year, consisting of some of those papers read during the years 1908-1911. The pictures of the Wardens of the County of Brant since its formation (1853-1914), have been collected and are now ready for framing.

Upwards of one hundred and twenty-five letters have been written during the year by the Secretary-Historian on business and in search of information.

An editorial was sent by the Historian to the Dominion Press Notice Book re The Rt. Hon. Earl Grey's Aldwych Site scheme.

Historian's Report.

The main historical work of the year has been the "Life of Brant and The History of the Six Nation Indians."

We are indebted to the Hon. Mr. Roche, the Dominion Archivist, the Provincial Archivist and Librarian, and several American Archivists for valuable aid and information for this work.

It was the intention to publish this work in one volume, but the effort would be too great, and the financing of it would be an impossibility. It was therefore decided to publish it in four numbers, as follows:—

I.—Ancestry of Joseph Brant, with addenda of important Deeds, and The Discovery of Tecumseh's Grave.

II.—Origin of the Red Man. Constitution, Confederation and Early History of the Six Nation Indians.

III—Revolutionary Period.

IV.—Century on the Grand River Reserve.

We are glad to report many important scientific and historical discoveries never known before regarding this race.

Upwards of fifty historical pictures have been secured for the work.

The Historian is also glad to report that through the kindness of Earl Grey a copy of the original oil painting (portrait) of Joseph Brant has been received for this work from His Grace, The Duke of Northumberland. As this is the only portrait which we have been able to trace to an original source, this copy must ever remain of great historical value.

The Historian is also glad to report that in all probability Tecumseh's grave has been found, the exact location of which was not known for a century. The discovery has been made through the son of the Prophet, who was Tecumseh's brother. The Prophet's son, an old man of ninety-nine, is now living on the Reserve. His deposition was taken by the Historian and Mr. R. Sanderson, J. P., on Dec. 4, 1913, and again on May 1, 1914, by Mr. R. Sanderson, ex-Warden of Brant County and Mr. Foster, J. P., County Treasurer. There is no doubt but that his story is true. It will be published in the first number of the Life of Brant.

The MS. of the first number is now ready.

ELGIN HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE (St. Thomas).

(Organized 1896)

The Institute has the pleasure of reporting another successful year.

Eight meetings have been held, at which papers were read or addresses delivered, as follows:—

"Reports on The Ontario Historical Society's Annual Meeting at Chatham, Amherstburg and Moraviantown," by Delegates, Judge Ermatinger, Herbert S. Wegg and Dr. James H. Coyne.

"Reports on the Celebration (October 16th, 1913) of the Centenary of Tecumseh's death at Moraviantown," by Judge Ermatinger and Dr. Coyne.

"A Trip to Norway," by Dr. Archibald Leitch.

"The late King Edward's Visit to South Western Ontario in 1860," by Judge Ermatinger.

"A Roman Lawyer, Statesman and Letter-Writer of the time of the Emperor Trajan," being an account of the life and work of Pliny the Younger, by Dr. James H. Coyne.

"The Niagara District and International Relations," by Hon. Peter A. Porter, of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

"Pioneer Experiences in South Dorchester," from reminiscences of Matthew Whyte, by James E. Orr.

"Recollections of Mission Life in Muskoka," by Rev. N. H. McGillivray.

"The Discovery and Exploration of Lake Erie," illustrated by numerous ancient French maps and some photographs, by the President.

"Canadian Literature," by Miss Ella N. Bowes, B.A.

An interesting innovation was the holding of one of the regular meetings of the Institute in the Township of Westminster at the residence of Mr. James E. Orr.

The proposed celebration of the Centenary of Peace has been warmly approved by the Institute, and a Committee appointed to co-operate with the Canadian Branch of the International Committee and local organizations in carrying it into effect.

The Institute is indebted to a number of Societies and Institutions for copies of their Transactions and other publications, and to several individual donors for gifts to the Library and Museum.

The programme outlined for the Session of 1914-1915 will have special reference to the Centenary of Peace.

Six new members were elected during the year.

The officers for the year 1914-1915 are as follows:—

PRESIDENT.... ...., ... James H. Coyne, LL.D., F.R.S.C.
VICE-PRESIDENT.. .... Mrs. J. H. Wilson
SECRETARY .... W. W. Olmsted
TREASURER.. .... W. H. Murch
EDITOR .... Judge C. O. Ermatinger
CURATOR .. .. Dr. Archibald Leitch
COUNCILLORS—K. W. McKay, J. W. Stewart, A. W. Graham, Dr. Charles W. Marlatt, Mrs. J. S. Robertson.
ADVISORY COUNCIL—John F. Langan, F.R.G.S., Rev. Principal Warner, M.A., D.D., H. S. Wegg, Mrs. Symington, C. St. Clair Leitch, Mrs. W. St. Thomas Smith, F. B. Holtby, Mrs. Archibald Leitch, Miss Ella N. Bowes, B.A.

ESSEX HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Windsor).

(Organized 1904)

Officers for 1914-15.

PRESIDENT .... Francis Cleary
1st VICE-PRESIDENT.. .... A. P. E. Panet
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT .... A. J. E. Belleperche
SECRETARY-TREASURER .... Andrew Braid
AUDITORS .. .. A. J. E. Belleperche and Frederick Neal
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The above officers with George Cheyne, F. P. Gavin, D. H. Bedford, Rev. D. Hind, and Magistrate Leggatt.

The society issued Volume I., Papers and Addresses, at an expense of $160.50.

It has also pursued the work of placing bronze tablets on spots of historic interest, viz., the site of the homestead of Colonel John Prince on the Park Farm at Sandwich, and the site of Moy Hall, now within the City of Windsor. For this work the society incurred an expense of $69.50.

Lectures and addresses during the year:—

Justice in the early days of Sandwich, by Miss Jean Barr.

The History of Moy Hall and its connection with the Macintosh Clan, by Francis Cleary, Esq., President.

Prize Money distributed to Volunteers of Essex and Kent Counties after the War of 1812, by Francis Cleary, Esq., President.

THE GAELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA (Toronto).

(Organized 1887.)

Officers for 1914.

HONORARY PRESIDENT	Dr. Alexander Fraser
PRESIDENT	John Darrach
1st VICE-PRESIDENT	Donald Fraser
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT	James Gilchrist
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	Alex MacKenzie
RECORDING SECRETARY	Roderick MacDonald
AUDITORS	Rod'k MacDonald and Alex. MacKenzie
TREASURER	Duncan MacLennan

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The above Officers with A. C. Gordon, Neil Robertson, Alex. MacLennan, Hugh MacDonald, Geo. D. MacDonald, Mrs. John Cameron, Miss Annie Grant, Robt. MacKenzie, John Macleod, James Sinclair, and John Macinnes.

The society has a membership of 120, and held 19 public meetings during the past season. It possesses a splendid library.

Lectures and addresses during the year:—
Gaelic Poetry, by Dr. Alex. Fraser.
Pioneer Highlanders in Western Ontario, by Rev. Daniel Strachan.
The Work of the Comunu, by John MacLean.
Biographical Sketch of the late Sir George W. Ross (in Gaelic), by Dr. Alex. Fraser.

GRENVILLE PIONEER AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Prescott).

(Organized 1891.)

Officers for 1914-15.

HONORARY PRESIDENT	W. J. Jones, M.D.
PRESIDENT	F. J. French, K.C.
1st VICE-PRESIDENT	Albert Keeler
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT	F. C. Stone
SECRETARY	F. P. Smith

TREASURER.. .... W. I. Keeler
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE .. .. The above Officers

Persons eligible for membership are those who had an ancestor (male or female) resident in this Province at the time of its establishment in 1792.

HURON INSTITUTE (Collingwood)

(Organized 1904.)

Since the last Annual Report, the Huron Institute has continued its good work. As in the preceding year, attention has been directed largely to the museum, which has attained such proportions that a few months ago the Executive found it necessary to seek increased accommodation. In doing so they were cordially met by the Board of the Public Library, which readily placed another large room at the disposal of the Institute. This is now occupied, and already the walls are well covered with maps, pictures and documents, which have come into the possession of the organization. Of these special mention must be made of a collection of upward of seventy-five photographs of "Old Boys," all neatly framed in individual frames. The number will be added to from time to time, and in them the Institute feels that it has much that is valuable in the way of local history. To lend a further interest to the pictures, and at the same time to place on record the story of those who have gone out from the town, it is the intention to include copies of them, with individual sketches, in the next volume of the Institute's Papers and Records. The publication will also include some reminiscences by a number of the older residents.

In the main part of the museum another large display case has been installed at a cost of about $20. This will soon be filled, and it is probable that further additions will be made during the year. New exhibits are coming in from time to time, many of them being of great interest to local historians.

During the year the Institute has had a fair number of visitors. Among others may be mentioned Prof. O. Skelton of Queen's University, William Houston, M.A., of Toronto, and Prof. C. A. Chant of the University of Toronto, all of whom expressed themselves as surprised at the extent of the collection, and congratulated the Institute on the material evidence of its success.

The officers for the current year are:—

HONORARY PRESIDENT.. .... F. T. Hodgson
PRESIDENT .. .. M. Gaviller, C.E.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.. .... Mrs. J. R. Arthur and Miss F. A. Redmond
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.... .... David Williams
CURATOR.. .... G. W. Winckler, C.E.
DIRECTORS—Messrs. John Birnie, K.C., F. F. Telfer, G. B. Wescott, G. W. Winckler, C.E., Rev. Dr. O'Leary, Misses M. Howard and E. Griesbach.

KENT HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Chatham.)
(Organized 1912.)

Officers for 1913-14.

HONORARY PRESIDENT .... Sheriff J. R. Gemmill
PRESIDENT.... .... Dr. T. K. Holmes
1st VICE-PRESIDENT .... H. Collins
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT .. .. Mrs. K. B. Coutts
SECRETARY .... W. N. Sexsmith
TREASURER .. .. H. A. Dean
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The Officers, and Messrs. J. H. Smith. W. H. G. Colles, A. Denholm, Geo. Mitchell, T. Dobson, Geo. E. Weir, and P. H. Boyer.

The society has a membership of 52 and held five public meetings last season.

Lectures and addresses to the society during the year:—

Story of the Glebe Lands, by Thos. Scullard.

The Little Red School House in Kent County, by Chas. Austin.

The Kent Bar, by Matthew Wilson, K.C.

The Romantic Story of Nova Scotia's Settlement, by Rev. D. Dickie.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Napanee).
(Organized 1908.)

Officers 1914-1915.

HON. PRESIDENTS .... Walter S. Herrington K.C., and William J. Paul, M.P.
PRESIDENT .... Clarance M. Warner
VICE-PRESIDENT .... Mrs. A. W. Grange
SECRETARY-TREASURER.. .... John W. Robinson
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Mrs. Henry T. Forward, Uriah Wilson, Esq., ex-M.P., George D. Hawley, Esq., ex-M.P.P., Dr. Raymond A. Leonard, Edwin R. Checkley, Esq.

The annual meeting of the society was held on May 15th, 1914, when the annual reports were read and the above officers elected.

During the year eight free public meetings were held. At these, lectures or addresses were given by the following: Prof. Herbert T. J. Coleman, Kingston; Mr. Justice W. R. Riddell, Toronto; Prof. J. L. Morison, Kingston; Col. Wm. N. Ponton, Belleville; Dr. L. E. Horning, Toronto; Prof. W. L. Grant, Kingston; Dr. George H. Locke, Toronto; and the President of the Society. The meetings were all well attended.

Many valuable gifts were presented to the society. The collection now numbers about eighteen thousand papers, documents, photographs, books, pamphlets, maps and historical relics.

The History of Lennox and Addington, by W. S. Herrington, K.C., was published during the year. This most valuable volume was well received by the reviewers and the sale has been fully up to expectations.

The membership is now fifty-three, a loss of three since the last report.

Volume V. of the ''Papers and Records'' was published. This contained copies of a number of early school records dating back to 1796, with notes written by Mr. Herrington and the President of the society. The volume has a carefully prepared index and is uniform in size and general appearance with the earlier volumes of the series.

The Financial Statement shows a balance of $40.02 cash on hand with no liabilities.

Unfortunately the collection is still preserved in a building that is not fire-proof.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX HISTORICAL SOCIETY (London).

(Organized 1901.)

Officers for 1914-15.

PRESIDENT	David Rodger
1st VICE-PRESIDENT	F. E. Perrin, B.A.
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT	Mrs. Cl. T. Campbell
SECRETARY	Miss E. Evans
CURATOR	Dr. S. Woolverton
TREASURER	Dr. Cl. T. Campbell
AUDITORS	H. Macklin and T. Bryan

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The Officers, and Messrs. T. H. Purdom, John Dearness, T. J. Murphy, H. Macklin, Miss Harriet Priddis and Mrs. Brickenden.

The society has a membership of 90, and held five public meetings last season. It issued Transactions, Part IV., the total expense for printing and other outlays being $138.57.

Lectures and addresses during the year:—

The War of 1812 and the Centenary of Peace, by Dr. Frank H. Severance, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Robert Wilson, the Pioneer Schoolmaster, by Cl. T. Campbell M.D.

Early Surveys of Middlesex, by F. W. Farncomb, C.E.

Middlesex, Past and Present—a biological comparison, by John Dearness, M.A.

LUNDY'S LANE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Niagara Falls).

(Organized 1887.)

Officers.

HONORARY PRESIDENT	Lieut.-Col. E. A. Cruickshank, F.R.S.C.
PRESIDENT	Robert W. Geary
1st VICE-PRESIDENT	William H. Arison
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT	Rev. Canon Bevan
3rd VICE-PRESIDENT	Rev. Dr. William Wallis
4th VICE-PRESIDENT	H. L. Morphy
SECRETARY-TREASURER	John H. Jackson, C.E.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY	Miss J. F. Quillinan
AUDITORS	Wm. H. Arison and Abel Land

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Major J. A. Vandersluys, C. L. Biggar, Robert Chisholm, Miss J. Barnett, Mrs. Birdsall, C. F. Campbell, Rev. Dr. Wallis, Col. W. W. Thompson, Chas. Patten, Miss M. A. Henderson, Miss S. Crysler, Rev. James Barber, Miss M. Butters, and Abel Land.

A great demonstration marked the Centenary of the Battle of Lundy's Lane on July 25th, 1914, at which some eight thousand persons were present, and speakers from both Canada and the United States gave addresses.

NIAGARA HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Niagara).

(Organized 1895.)

Since our last report considerable progress has been made. Regular meetings were held during the winter months and the following papers were read: Report of the meeting near Thamesville, referring to a monument to Tecumseh, was sent by Rev. C. K. Masters, M.A., of Thamesville; Chivalry and War, by Rev. A. L. MacGregor, M.A.; Notes on the History of Niagara, 1791-1793, by Col. E. A. Cruickshank, F.R.S.C., of Calgary, Alberta. Letters conveying interesting information were read from Hon. W. R. Riddell, Hon. P. A. Porter, Dr. Milroy, Scotland, Dr. T. Kennard Thomson, C.E., New York.

Our publications during the year have been: No. 25, consisting of Notes on Laura Ingersoll Secord, by Mrs. E. J. Thompson, The Monument at Lundy's Lane and Early Days of Queenston, by Miss Carnochan, and Diary of a Prisoner in Fort Garry, 1869-1870, contributed by Mrs. Bottomley. We have republished No. 5, long out of print, and for which many requests have been made: and the last paper sent by Col. Cruickshank is now being printed.

Two new tablets are being placed in the Historical building, and two markers on historic spots have been ordered. A new bookcase has been provided and a chair has been made from part of an oak beam from Navy Hall. Over 400 pamphlets have been distributed, and the Eighteenth Annual Report was sent out. The fifth annual picnic of the Society was held at Queenston in August, 1913.

At the annual meeting of the Society, 13th Oct., it was shown by the Treasurer that the receipts were: for members' fees, $106; Government Grant, $200; County Grant, $25; sale of pamphlets, $43; Contribution box, $26. In the expenditure the principal item was for printing and engraving, $197; maps and mounting, $45; postage, $24; other outlays being for express, work done, insurance, tablet; leaving a respectable balance.

Among groups of visitors were: a group of Ridley College boys; girls from the Bishop Strachan School, Toronto; fifty-five pupils of the history class of the Welland High School; a group from Toronto of the Circle of Young Canada; numerous cadets, scouts, military from the camp, and visitors from many lands; all this showing an increased interest in the history of our country. Twenty new members have been added during the year, and many letters asking for information have been answered.

Among the articles contributed to the collection may be mentioned: A letter written by Joseph Brant to Col. Nelles, Forty Mile Creek, in 1799; three coins used by the Hudson Bay Company in paying Indians, marked 1 M. B., ½ M. B., ¼ M. B.; farewell words of Samuel Lount in verse before his execution in Toronto in 1838; picture of the Battle of Batoche; water color, framed, of Capt. Edward Oates; jewel box made from a gun boat sunk near Chatham in 1813, and raised nearly a century after; Boer flag from Belfast, South Africa; York Gazette, 24th Oct., 1812, giving account of the funeral of General Brock; London Times 1805, giving account of the battle of Trafalgar and the death of Nelson; tuning box used in the Methodist church in early years and many valuable books and the transactions of Historical Societies received in exchange. On the whole we feel encouraged to continue the work, one encouraging feature being that two manuscripts have just been contributed, giving an account of early years among the settlers in this neighborhood—something that has long been looked for but till now with little result. It would seem that amid the hardships of pioneer life the settlers were too busy to make notes of their struggles, but it is hoped that some other examples of these records may yet be found.

Officers for 1914.

HONORARY PRESIDENT	Col. E. A. Cruikshank, F.R.S.C.
PRESIDENT	Miss Carnochan
VICE-PRESIDENT	Rev. Canon Garrett
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT	Mrs. T. F. Best

SECRETARY .... John Eckersley
TREASURER .... Mrs. S. D. Manning
CURATOR AND EDITOR.. .... Miss Carnochan
ASSISTANT CURATOR .... Mrs. E. J. Thompson
2nd ASSISTANT CURATOR .... Miss Creed
COMMITTEE—Alfred Ball, Mrs. Goff, Miss Clement, Wm. Ryan, C. E. Sproule.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JANET CARNOCHAN, President.

NORFOLK HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Simcoe).

(Organized 1900.)

Officers.

PRESIDENT .... Frank Reid
SECRETARY-TREASURER .. .. H. S. Macpherson
AUDITORS .... H. B. Donly and W. C. McCall
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—F. Reid, H. S. Macpherson, Jas. Robb, and W. A. McIntosh, M.D.

The Society has a membership of sixty.

SIMCOE COUNTY PIONEER AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Barrie)

(Organized 1891.)

Officers.

PRESIDENT.... .... His Honor John A. Ardagh
1st VICE-PRESIDENT .... His Honor W. F. A. Boys
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT .... G. H. Hale. Esq. (Orillia)
SECRETARY.. .... A. F. Hunter
TREASURER.. .... H. B. Myers
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The above officers, with Lt.-Col. W. E. O'Brien, and John L. Warnica.

The Society is engaged in the publication of Sketches of Old Penetanguishene, by Mr. A. C. Osborne, a portion of which has already appeared.

TECUMSEH MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION (Thamesville).

(Organized 1913.)

Officers.

PRESIDENT .. .. Mrs. K. B. Coutts
VICE-PRESIDENT.. .... S. Stewart, M.D.
SECRETARY.... .... Dr. R. N. Fraser
TREASURER .. .. Albert A. Edsall

The society, which replaces the Tecumseh Historical Society, has a membership of 45, and held six public meetings last season. Its object is the erection of a monument to the memory of the gallant Shawnee Chief Tecumseh, in the village of Thamesville, two miles from the spot where he fell while fighting for the British cause.

WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Berlin).

(Organized 1912.)

Officers for 1913-14.

PRESIDENT.. .... W. H. Breithaupt
VICE-PRESIDENT.. .... Rev. Theo Spetz
SECRETARY-TREASURER .... P. Fischer
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Messrs. H. J. Bowman, W. J. Motz, C. H. Mills, M.P.P., and G. H. Bowlby, M.D.

The Society has a membership of seventy, and held two public meetings during last year, one of which was addressed by Dr. Alex. Fraser on the subject of the Jesuit Missions to the Hurons. Waterloo County Council granted the society $250, funds having been required for improvements in the building and for general equipment of the museum.

WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Hamilton).

(Organized 1889.)

Officers for 1913-14.

PRESIDENT.... .... Joseph H. Smith
1st VICE-PRESIDENT .... Justus A. Griffin
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT .... Mrs. M. Henderson
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY .... Mrs. C. Fessenden
SECRETARY-TREASURER .... John H. Land
HISTORIAN .... Justus A. Griffin
AUDITORS.... .... Edward Marshall and John Plant
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—J. A. Barr, J. Gardner, Kirwan Martin, F. H. Miller, Major J. E. Orr, Hon. E. D. Smith, Wm. F. Moore, R. Butler, Mrs. R. G. Sutherland, and A. C. Beasley.

The Society has a membership of 52, and held five public meetings last season. The Aborigines of Ontario formed the topic of the addresses and discussions at the meetings during the year, viz.: Ojibeway Indians, by Miss Claypole. Address by John Dearness, M.A. Indian Place-names in Ontario, by Wm. F. Moore. The Neutral Indians, by Kirwan Martin. Indian Remains and Implements, by Frank Wood. Iroquois Legend of the Happy Hunting-ground, by J. H. Smith. Ojibeway Legend of the Deluge, by J. H. Land.

WOMEN'S HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF BOWMANVILLE.

(Organized 1902.)

Officers for 1914-15.

PRESIDENT .... Mrs. L. S. Senkler
1st VICE-PRESIDENT .... Mrs. Alex. McClellan
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT .... Mrs. G. C. Bonnycastle
SECRETARY .... Miss Edith A. Hillier
TREASURER .... Miss Florence Edsall
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Mrs. Short, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. McLean, Miss Allen.

The Society has a membership of 41, and held 12 public meetings this year.

WOMEN'S CANADIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

(Organized 1898.)

Officers for 1914-15.

PATRONESS .... H. R. H. The Duchess of Connaught
HONORARY PRESIDENTS .... Lady Borden and Lady Laurier
PRESIDENT .... Mrs. Thomas Ahearn
HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT .... Lady Foster
1st VICE-PRESIDENT .... Mrs. J. L. McDougall
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT .... Madame L. N. Rheaume
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY .... Mrs. Braddish Billings
RECORDING SECRETARY .... Mrs. J. B. Simpson
LIBRARIAN .... Miss Eva Read
TREASURER .... Miss Lina G. Rothwell
AUDITOR .... Mr. J. D. Fraser
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Mrs. H. H. Bligh, Mrs. W. Le B. Fauvel, Mrs. Redmond Quain, Mrs. Walter Armstrong, Mrs. T. P. Foran, Mrs. A. E. Attwood.

The season of 1913-14 is replete with anniversaries and centenaries in our Canadian history from victories of war to victories of peace. Stoney Creek and Chrysler's Farm, to the Treaty of Ghent, the Peace Centenary, all of which is especially dealt with in this year's work of our society.

During the season 14 meetings have been held, 6 general and 8 executive. The Annual Report for 1912-13 has been published, and a reprint of Vol. I. is urgently requested. Our Treaty Series, the papers for Vol. VI., will not be completed till next season.

Representatives from our Society attended the Stoney Creek and Chrysler's Farm Centennials, and reports were read at the Annual Meetings of the Royal Society of Canada in Ottawa; the Ontario Historical Society, Chatham; the American Historical Association, Charleston, S. C., and the Local Council of Women.

The first meeting of the season was addressed by J. S. Carstairs, B.A., on the United Empire Loyalists; and the following papers were prepared and read by members of the Society at the general monthly meetings: The Stoney Creek Centennial—the unveiling of the monument by Queen Mary from Buckingham Palace, by Mrs. Ahearn; Report of Ontario Society's Annual Meeting, by Mrs. Billings; Treaty of Ghent, Miss Muriel Shortt; Centenary Celebration of Chrysler's Farm, Miss Eva Read; Regime of Sir Charles Metcalfe and Lord Elgin, Mrs. J. Lorne McDougall; the Ashburton Treaty, Miss Hazel Biggar; Reciprocity Treaty, 1854, Mrs. W. P. Davis; Account of an Old Cairn on Squaw Island in Lake St. Francis, Miss Mary Masson; and some of Senator Costigan's Reminiscences of Confederation, by Mrs. Walter Armstrong.

Through the efforts of the Society a small beginning has been made, and the City's first tangible recognition of its Founder, a portrait bust of Lt. Col. John By, R. E., is now in the place of honor in the Council Chamber of the City Hall. While their ideal project, the monument symbolical of the Confederation of the Provinces, the birth of our Dominion, is about to materialize most appropriately on Connaught Place, the centre of the Capital of the Dominion of Canada. A hearty personal tribute to our Society's efforts in that direction was received from the last remaining "Father of Confederation," Sir Charles Tupper, when visiting our Capital en route for England, last April.

Our extensive and interesting correspondence from both far and near, includes kindly appreciation from our gracious Patroness, H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught.

Our Treasurer's statement shows receipts (including annual grant from the provincial government of $200.00), $337.12; expenditure $174.87; balance $162.25.

Our Librarian (Miss Read) reports valuable additions in records and books received during the past year. Membership, 207.

A list of publications and exchanges is embodied in our printed report with lists of officers erected for the ensuing year—1914-15.

(Signed) J. R. SIMPSON, Hon. Rec. Sec.

WOMEN'S HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF ST. THOMAS.

(Organized 1896)

Six regular meetings of the Society were held during the year, besides several meetings of the Executive and other Committees.

These were in addition to the eight meetings of The Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute, of which The Women's Historical Society is an auxiliary, its members being also members of the Institute.

The membership list is limited to one hundred, vacancies as they occur being filled by election from a considerable waiting list.

The programme for the year included the Confederation movement with sketches of the life and work of prominent statesmen of the period. The list was as follows:

"The Eve of Confederation," by Mrs. J. H. Wilson.
"George Brown," by Mrs. J. D. Curtis.
"The British North America Act," by Mrs. C. W. Colter.
"Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper," by Mrs. F. B. Holtby.
"Sir George Etienne Cartier," by Miss Ella N. Bowes, B.A.
"The Davis Farm, St. Thomas," by Mrs. George A. Anderson.
"William Macdougall," by Mrs. J. S. Robertson.
"Thomas D'Arcy McGee," by Mrs. J. M. McIntyre.
"Joseph Howe," by Miss Margaret Cook, B.A.
"Sir Alexander Galt," by Mrs. H. P. Westgate.
"Sir Alexander Campbell," by Mrs. H. Lindop.
"Sir Leonard Tilley," by Mrs. W. H. Murch.
"Mr. Symington, Sr.," by Mrs. Fessandt.
"John Hamilton Gray, of Prince Edward Island," by Miss M. Farley.
"Sir Oliver Mowat," by Mrs. B. Marlatt.

The finances are in a satisfactory condition, with a cash balance of $552.78 at the end of the year.

Officers for the year 1913-1914.

PRESIDENT	Mrs. J. H. Wilson
1st VICE-PRESIDENT	Mrs. J. H. Coyne
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT	Mrs. J. D. Curtis
3rd VICE-PRESIDENT	Mrs. J. S. Robertson
SECRETARY-TREASURER	Mrs. Symington
ASSISTANT SECRETARY	Mrs. F. A. Fessandt
ASSISTANT TREASURER	Miss Florence McLachlin
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	Mrs. J. H. Jones
CURATOR	Miss M. Langan

AMELIA A. WILSON, Pres. BELLE SYMINGTON, Sec.

The following particulars from the Report of The Women's Historical Society of St. Thomas were, through inadvertance, omitted from the Annual Report of 1913 (page 59):

ST. THOMAS WOMAN'S HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Programme 1912-1913.

The Rebellion of 1837 and 1838.

Oct. 4—Business meeting. Reading, "The Organist" (Archibald Lampman), Miss Margaret Cook, B.A.

Nov. 1—Causes of the Rebellion of '37 and '38, Mrs. J. S. Robertson and Miss McAdam. Clergy Reserves, Mrs. Albert Marlatt. Reading: Poem (D'Arcy McGee), Mrs. E. Caughell.

Dec. 6—Louis Joseph Papineau, Mrs. A. Campbell. William Lyon MacKenzie, Mrs. C. W. Colter. Reading: "De Papineau Gun" (Dr. W. H. Drummond), Dr. J. H. Coyne.

Jan. 3—Engagement of Montgomery's Farm, Mrs. W. H. Murch. Escape of MacKenzie and Renewal of Hostilities, Mrs. W. H. Heard. Navy Island and "The Caroline," Mrs. Harland McConnell. Reading: "My Canada" (Jean Blewett), Mrs E. A. Smith.

Feb. 7—Battle of Windmill Point, Mrs. Thomas L. Gray. Dr. Charles Duncombe, Mrs. J. H. Jones. Reading: Poem (Marjorie Pickthall), Mrs. S. H. Eby.

March 7—Robert Baldwin and Responsible Government, Mrs. Morford. Lord Durham, Mrs. Curtis. Reading: Poem (Isabel V. Crawford), Mrs. J. M. Green.

April 4—Lord Elgin, Mrs. Lotornell. Reading: Poem (Bliss Carman), Mrs. J. M. McIntyre.

May 2—Sketch of Asahel Lewis, Mrs. J. H. Wilson. The Old Graveyard at Talbotville, Miss Hattie Robinson. Reading: Poem (Wilfred Campbell), Mrs. F. B. Holtby.

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WOMEN'S CANADIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF TORONTO.

(Organized 1895)

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The society has a membership of 177, and held seven regular meetings and one evening meeting during the year. It published Annual Report for 1912-13 and Transactions No. 12, which included:

1. Early Roads in York, by Miss K. M. Lizars;

2. The Tramp of a Botanist through Upper Canada, 1819 (John Goldie).

Lectures and addresses during the year included the following:

Extracts from the Diary of the late Capt. Vidal, read by his granddaughter, Mrs. Gardiner.

An Assessment Paper of York District, 1798, read by Miss FitzGibbon.

Pay Sheet for the Lighthouse at Toronto, 1817, read by Miss Mickle.

Recollections of the War of 1812, by Hon. James Crooks, read by his grandson, Mr. A. D. Crooks.

Two letters written by Col. FitzGibbon after Stoney Creek, read by Dr. Alex. Fraser.

The Overland Migration of the U. E. Loyalists, by Prof. Stewart Wallace, of Toronto University.

Reminiscences of Miss Pauline Johnson, by Mrs. Duckworth.

Two papers on Sir George Yonge and Henry Dundas, by the late Rev. Dr. Scadding, read by his daughter, Mrs. Sullivan.

Extracts from the Diary of Capt. Wright, R.N., prepared by Mrs. Gardiner.

A political Squib on Responsible Government, 1845. (Author unknown).

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1915

Library, Historical Collections, and Secretary's Office:
Normal School Building,
Toronto

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

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HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1915

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Hendrie, Lady (Women's Wentworth Historical Society of Hamilton), Government House, Toronto.
Land, R. E. A. (Wentworth Historical Society of Hamilton), 89 Dunvegan Rd., Toronto.
Pattullo, Geo. R., Oxford Historical Society, Woodstock.
Sanderson, Miss A. L., Women's Canadian Historical Society, 518 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.
Shaw, Mrs. Isabella, Women's Canadian Historical Society, Alexandra Apts., Toronto.
Thompson, Mrs. E. J., Women's Canadian Historical Society, Alexandra Apts., Toronto.
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Biggar, E. B....471 Marion St., Toronto
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Birnie, John, B.C.L., LL.B., K.C., Collingwood.
Black, J. C., 104 Madison Ave., Toronto
Blake, Hume, 49 Clarendon Ave., Toronto.
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Breithaupt, W. H. .... Berlin
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Casey, Miss Magdalen, Librarian, Dominion Archives, Ottawa.
Caswell, E. S., Pub. Library, College St., Toronto.
Caven, Dr. W. P., 70 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.
Chadwick, Edward M., K.C., 99 Howland Ave., Toronto.
Checkley, Edwin Robert .... Napanee

Annual Members—Continued.

Chipman, Willis, C.E., "Mail" Building, Toronto.
Chisholm, James, P.O. Box 63, Hamilton
Chown, Geo. Y., B.A., Sunnyside, Kingston.
Clark, A. J., 159 Springhurst Ave., Toronto.
Clark, Geo. H. .... Orillia
Clarke, Dr. C. K., 55 Wellesley St., Toronto.
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Conolly, Robert G. W., 15 Duke St., St. Catharines.
Cooper, John A., B.A., 6 Glen Road, Toronto.
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Coyne, Mrs. J. H. .... St. Thomas
Craig, William, c/o Wickett & Craig, Don Esplanade, Toronto.
Cronyn, Hume. .580 Dundas St., London

Dale, John A., B.A., 35 Wellington St., St. Thomas.
Daly, Dr. Oscar W., 129 Princess St., Kingston.
Dampier, L. H. .... Strathroy
Darling, Frank, 11 Walmer Rd., Toronto.
Dearness, John, M.A. .... London
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Donly, H. B. .... Simcoe
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Dougall, Rev. Dr. Hugh S., 13 Curtis St., St. Thomas.
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Fleck, A. W., 500 Wilbrod St., Ottawa
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Foran, J. K., K.C., Litt.D., House of Commons, Ottawa.

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Foran, T. P., K.C., 147 Wilbrod St., Ottawa.

Forster, J. W. L., 24 King St. W., Toronto.

Foster, Harold W. A., LL.B., Kent Building, Toronto.

Francis, W., K.C., 15 Toronto St., Toronto.

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Gartshore, W. M. .... London

George, James, 36 Maple Ave., Rosedale, Toronto.

Gilchrist, John .... Box 92, Markham

Gilkison, Miss Augusta I. G., 53 Charlotte St., Brantford.

Gilmour, J. W., Union Bank Building, Toronto.

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Hamilton, Alex., M.D., 72 Howard Park Ave., Toronto.

Hammond, M. O., "The Globe," Toronto.

Hanna, Edward, B.A., 78 Benson Ave., Toronto.

Hardy, E. A., B.A., D.Paed., 81 Collier St., Toronto.

Hart, John S., M.D., 179 Dowling Ave., Toronto.

Hart, Ronald R., 25 Willcocks St., Toronto.

Hart, Thomas Preston, Rural Route No. 8, Woodstock.

Harvie, John, 177 Balmoral Ave., Toronto.

Hathaway, E. J., 401 King St. W., Toronto.

Haywood, James, 23 Scott St., Toronto

Haylock, Mrs. George, Box 117, Picton

Henderson, Elmes, 54 Madison Ave., Toronto.

Henderson, Joseph, 155 Crescent Road, Toronto.

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Hindmarsh, H. C., 88 South Drive, Toronto.

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James, C. C., C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C., 144 St. George St., Toronto.

James, Clarkson W., Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

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Jocelyn, Richard, 532 Parliament St., Toronto.

Johnstone, E. F. B., K.C., Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto.

Annual Members—Continued.

Jones, Beverley, 84 St. Patrick St., Toronto.
Jones, George M., B.A., 780 Keele St., Toronto.
Jones, Sir Lyman Melvin, 145 St. George St., Toronto.

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Kylie, Prof. Edward J., University of Toronto, Toronto.

Laidlaw, Lt.-Col. Geo. E., Victoria Rd.
Lake, Jno. N., 114 King St. W., Toronto
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Lang, Prof. A. E., M.A., 104 Spadina Road, Toronto.
Langan, John F., F.R.G.S., 717 Roger Building, Vancouver, B.C.
Langford, Prof. A. L., 119 Farnham Ave., Toronto.
Lash, Z. A., K.C., 59 Admiral Road, Toronto.
Leacock, Prof. Stephen B., Ph. D., McGill Univ., Montreal.
Lees, George H. .... Hamilton
Leitch, Hon. James, Osgoode Hall, Toronto.
Leland, Waldo G., 1140 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Leonard, F. E., 602 Queen's Ave., London.
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Leonhardt, William ...... Wallaceburg
Le Sueur, W. D., LL.D., 326 Waverley St., Ottawa.
Lewis, Miss Ella N., Box 157, Aylmer West.
Lewis, W. F., 32 Isabella St., Toronto
Library:
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Lighthall, W. D., M.A., B.C.L., F.R.S. L., 14 Murray Ave., Westmount, Que.
Lindsey, George G. S., K.C., 145 Tyndall Ave., Toronto.
Lochead, Wm. M. O., 51 King St. W., Berlin, Ont.
Locke, George H., M.A., Ph.D., Public Library, College St., Toronto.
Lynch, W. J., I.S.O., Patent Office, Ottawa.

Machar, Miss A. M., 25 Sydenham St., Kingston.
Mair, Charles, Box 10, Fort Steele, B.C.
Malcolm, George, B.A., 62 Elizabeth St., Stratford.
Malloch, Dr. Arch. E., 28 Duke St., Hamilton.
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Massey, Vincent, B.A., Victoria College, Toronto.
Meredith, Hon. Sir William R., Binscarth Road, Toronto.
Merrill, Miss Helen M., 4 Prince Arthur Ave., Toronto.
Merritt, Lt.-Col. W. H., 245 Simcoe St., Toronto.
Meyers, D. Campbell, M.D., 72 Heath St. W., Toronto.

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Middleton, J. T., 370 Main St. E., Hamilton.

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Moberly, Thos. E., Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

Morang, G. N., 145 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

Morden, W. S., K.C., 12 King St. E., Toronto.

Morphy, H. L. .... Niagara Falls, Ont.

Morris, J. L., C.E. .... Pembroke

Morrison, Rev. John, 329 Mackenzie St., Sarnia.

Munro, John M., Registry Office, Port Arthur.

Munro, Prof. William B., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Murphy, Mrs. Arthur, 10325 132nd St., Edmonton, Alta.

Murphy, Joseph J., 5 Sultan Ave., Toronto.

Murphy, Capt. T. J., 235 Hyman St., London.

Myers, H. Bellarde, P.O. Box 446, Barrie.

McArthur, J. J., Trafalgar Building, Ottawa.

McCall, Hon. Alex. .... Simcoe

McCall, H. S. .... Simcoe

MacCallum, Dr. G. A., 981 Madison Ave., New York.

McComb, A. M. .... St. Catharines

McDonald, Judge Herbert S., M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., Brockville.

Macdonald, J. A., LL.D., "The Globe," Toronto.

Macdonald, Capt. John A., 41 Macdonell Ave., Toronto.

Macdonald, J. Bruce, 575 Jarvis St., Toronto.

McDougall, A. H., LL.D., The Collegiate Institute, Ottawa.

McFall, W. A., M.B., LL.D., 919 College St., Toronto.

McGibbon, George C., M.D., Honeywood

McIntyre, Donald M., K.C., Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

McLaughlin, R. J., K.C., 26 Prince Arthur Ave., Toronto.

Maclean, Rev. Dr. John, 719 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

McLean, W. A., C.E., Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

McLennan, Farquhar Duncan, P. O. Drawer 40, Cornwall.

McNairn, W. H., M.A., 415 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

Macphail, Dr. Andrew, 216 Peel St., Montreal.

Macpherson, W. E., LL.B., Faculty of Education, Queen's University, Kingston.

McQueen, Alex., 83 Elmwood Ave., London.

MacTavish, Judge D. B., Court House, Ottawa.

Neville, R. S., K.C., 583 Jarvis St., Toronto.

Nursey, Walter R., Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

O'Beirne, W. M., Stratford "Beacon," Stratford.

O'Brian, James B., K.C., 1006 Traders' Bank Building, Toronto.

O'Brien, A. H., B.A., 80 Grosvenor St., Toronto.

O'Brien, Henry, K.C., 383 Sherbourne St., Toronto.

Oliver, George ...... Vineland Station

Osborne, A. C. ...... Penetanguishene

Osler, Sir Edmund B., 21 Jordan St., Toronto.

Osler, Hon. F., 80 Crescent Rd., Toronto

Pakenham, Prof. W., Faculty of Education, Univ. of Toronto, Toronto.

Parker, W. R. P., Traders Bank Building, Toronto.

Perry, F. C. .... Fort William

Pitcher, Mrs. Charlotte A., 15 Faxton St., Utica, N. Y.

Poole, J. I., B.A. .. Wetaskiwin, Alta.

Price, Chas. F., B.A., 26 Fairleigh Ave. N., Hamilton.

Priddis, Miss Harriet, Brook Farm, London.

Primrose, Dr. A., 100 College St., Toronto.

Annual Members—Continued.

Puddicombe, R. W., Box 419, London.

Radenhurst, G. A., M.A. .... Barrie

Ralph, Mrs. George Fred., 837 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.

Rand, W. E. .... Arnprior

Raymond, F. W., 40 Ridout St. S., London.

Reason, Henry T., M.D., 182 York St., London.

Reford, Robert Wilson, 23 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

Richardson, G. H., C. E., 24 Credit Foncier Bldg., Edmonton, Alta.

Riddell, Hon. Wm. Renwick, Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

Roaf, James R., 18 King St. W., Toronto.

Robb, Judge James .... Simcoe

Robertson, Norman .... Walkerton

Robertson, W. J., M.A., St. Catharines

Robinette, T. C., K.C., 60 Spadina Rd., Toronto.

Rothwell, Miss Lina Gainsford, 390 Daly Ave., Ottawa.

Rowell, Miss Mary C., M.A., Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.

Rowell, N. W., K.C., M.P.P., Canada Life Bldg., Toronto.

Ruddick, J. A., Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Rumsey, R. A., 200 Heath St. West, Toronto.

Saul, John C., 69 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

Scherck, M. G., 315 Don Mills Rd. (Todmorden), Toronto.

Scott, C. S., 161 Hughson St. South, Hamilton.

Scott, Duncan C., F.R.S.C., Dept of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

Scott, Miss Mary McKay, The Young Apts., 183 Waverley St., Ottawa.

Scott, William, B. A.,Normal School Bldg, Toronto.

Shaw, Mrs. Isabella, 43A Alexandra Apts., University Ave., Toronto.

Shibley, Fred. W., 49 Wall St., New York.

Shortt, Adam, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Ottawa.

Silcox, Sidney, Ph.D., Normal School, Stratford.

Simpson, Mrs J. B., 173 Percy St., Ottawa.

Simpson, J. Craddock, 120 St. James St., Montreal.

Simpson, W., Dominion Observatory, Ottawa.

Skelton, Prof. O. D., Queen's University, Kingston.

Slaght, A. G., P. O. Box 279, Haileybury

Smallman, T. H. .... London

Smith, Miss Margaret .... Collingwood

Smith, Robert C., K.C., 692 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal.

Somerville, C. R., 336 Piccadilly St., London.

Southworth, Thomas, 1111 C. P. R. Building, Toronto.

Squair, Prof. John, University of Toronto, Toronto.

Stevenson, P. C., Bank of Commerce, Kingston.

Stone, Dr. John R........Parry Sound

Story, Miss G. .... Aylmer West

Strathy, Gerald B., M.A., 34 Castle Frank Road, Toronto.

Sutherland, Hon. R. F., 72 Chestnut Park, Toronto.

Sweet, Dr. John C., 151 Herkimer St., Hamilton.

Sykes, W. J., Carnegie Public Library, Ottawa.

Taylor, John A. .... St. Thomas

Tench, Miss M. F. A., 35 Drayton Court, London, S. W., Eng.

Thompson, A. B., M.P.P., Penetanguishene.

Thompson, Mrs. E. J., 43A Alexandra Apts., University Ave., Toronto.

Thorn, John O., 1194 King St. W., Toronto.

Travers, R. G. H. .... Napanee

Trenaman, Miss Mabel N., B.A., Ridgetown.

Trigge, A. St. L., 43 St. Andrew's Gardens South, Toronto.

Tyrrell, J. B., M.A., F.G.S., F.R.S.C., 534 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto.

Annual Members—Continued.

Van Deusen, Capt. Albert H., 2207 M. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Voaden, Dr. A., The Collegiate Institute, St. Thomas.
Vogt, Augustus S,. Mus. Doc., 331 Bloor St. W., Toronto.
Vrooman, John Perry, M.D., Napanee

Walker, Sir Edmund, C.V.O., LL.D., 99 St. George St. ,Toronto.
Walker, Edward C. ...... Walkerville
Wallace, Thos. Beatty, Ph.M.B., Napanee.
Warner, Mrs. Clarance M. ... Napanee
Warner, Stanley Clark, Equitable Bldg., Denver, Colo., U. S.
Warner, Rev. Robert Ironsides, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas.
Watson, O. K. .... Ridgetown
Weaver, Miss Emily P., 26 Bernard Ave., Toronto.
Wetherell, James Elgin, M.A., 98 Albany Ave., Toronto.
*Whitcher, A. H., F.R.G.S., Geographic Board, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa.
White, James, F.R.G.S., Conservation Commission, Ottawa.
White, Lt.-Col. John ...... Woodstock
White, William R., K.C. .... Pembroke
Wiliams, John, P. O. Box 796, Winnipeg, Man.
Williams, David .... Collingwood
Willison, Sir John S., 10 Elmsley Place, Toronto.
Wintemberg, William J., Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa.
Wise, Frank ..... 70 Bond St., Toronto
Witton, H. B., Ravenscliffe Ave., Hamilton.
Wood, E. R., 26 King St. E., Toronto
Wright, A. W., B.A. ...... Mount Forest

Yeigh, Frank, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.
Young, Prof. Arch'd Hope, Trinity College, Toronto.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1915

Arrangements having been made for the Annual Meeting in Toronto, June 2nd, 3rd and 4th, 1915, and an outline programme issued for those dates, events occurred in connection with the war which led the Committee in charge to eliminate the literary and festive parts of the programme, and hold only a business session. Accordingly, the Committee, prior to the time appointed for the meeting, authorized the issue of a circular bearing the following notice:

To the Members of the
Ontario Historical Society

Since the publication of the programme for the Annual Meeting of our Society, to be held June 2, 3 and 4, the people of Canada have suffered heavy losses in connection with the War, and this Province is now passing through the greatest trial and affliction in its history. Under these circumstances the Programme Committee deems it fitting to limit the general programme already sent out to the business meetings to be held on Wednesday, June 2nd. The Council will meet at 11 a. m., as already announced, and the General Business Meeting will be held at 1:30 p. m. at the Normal School Building, Toronto.

CLARANCE M. WARNER, President.
A. F. HUNTER, Secretary } Committee
C. C. JAMES, Treasurer

Toronto, May 20th, 1915.

In accordance with the foregoing notice, at 1:30 p. m. on June 2, 1915, at the Normal School Building, Toronto, the following members and delegates assembled to transact the business of the Annual Meeting:

Berlin, Ont.: W. H. Breithaupt, Waterloo Historical Society.

Brantford: Miss A. I. G. Gilkison.

Collingwood: David Williams, Huron Institute.

Hamilton: Justus A. Griffin, Wentworth Historical Society.

Napanee: Clarance M. Warner, Lennox and Addington Historical Society.

Niagara Falls: Robt. W. Geary, Lundy's Lane Historical Society.

St. Thomas: Dr. Jas. H. Coyne, Elgin Historical & Scientific Institute.

Stratford: J. Davis Barnett, C. E.

Toronto: Mr. H. R. Alley, Provincial Educational Library; Col. A. E. Belcher, Bruce Historical Society; Mr. J. C. Black; Mr. A. J. Clark;

Mrs. Seymour Corley, Women's Canadian Historical Society; Dr. Alex. Fraser; Mr. M. O. Hammond; Dr. E. A. Hardy; Very Rev. W. R. Harris, D.D., LL.D.; Lady Hendrie, Women's Wentworth Historical Society of Hamilton; Prof L. E. Horning; A. F. Hunter, Secretary; Mr. John N. Lake; R. E. A. Land, Wentworth Historical Society of Hamilton; Dr. Rowland B. Orr, Provincial Museum; Dean W. Pakenham, Faculty of Education; Miss A. L. Sanderson, Women's Can. Hist. Society; Mrs. Isabella L. Shaw, Women's Can. Hist. Society; Prof. John Squair; Mrs. Elizabeth J. Thompson, Women's Can. Hist. Society; Mr. Frank Yeigh.

Woodstock: Geo. R. Pattullo, Oxford Historical Society.

The President, Mr. Clarance M. Warner, in calling the meeting to order, referred to the unfortunate events of the War in Europe which had made it necessary to modify the programme, and he submitted the MS. of his address on "The Growth of Canadian National Feeling" which he had intended to read at this Annual Meeting, but which would now be printed in the Annual Report. It is as follows:

THE GROWTH OF CANADIAN NATIONAL FEELING.

Prior to Confederation there was, in the hearts of the settlers throughout the various parts of what is now the Dominion of Canada, a certain local feeling of pride that they had been able to overcome the forests and establish themselves in the wilderness, that they or their fathers had successfully resisted a foreign enemy and that their country was gradually developing in commercial importance. This feeling was, however, distinctly local in its character and Nova Scotia cared very little about the progress in Upper Canada, and Upper Canada took an interest in British Columbia only during the occasional fever of a gold rush. The Province of Quebec might well have been considered as a unit entirely foreign to the other settled districts. True, there was in the individual provinces, and especially among the French and United Empire Loyalists, a certain feeling of attachment for the home province, but that was practically all. In fact, it may be stated that the various settlements had shown so much self-assertiveness that the years leading up to Confederation produced absolutely no national feeling. By the term "national feeling" I do not mean "patriotism."

With Confederation an accomplished fact, the situation changed materially. It certainly created a new feeling, but one still far removed and of an entirely different cast from that which has existed among Canadians for the past fifteen years.

The Provinces united in 1867 had existed as distinct units and each citizen—the Nova Scotian, the native of New Brunswick, the Lower Canadian and the Upper Canadian—quite naturally looked after the interests of his own Province, but the vast majority of these people, and particularly those in the English speaking provinces, could not forget the land of their fathers, the land from which they emigrated, and it took many years to transfer even a small part of their love to the land of their adoption. It was hard for them to realize that this was to be the native land of their children and their children's children, and that it was their duty to cultivate a love of their new home in order that the sentiment of nationality might be fostered in the next generation.

Distances were great, and modes of communication wery crude. Many great changes in economic conditions took place, each of which had its effect upon the scattered population of the Dominion. Going back to the days before Confederation, we find that the last Canadian tariff made in England was on September 8th, 1842, and, at the time of Confederation, that the British North America Act gave the Colony the right to manage and regulate its own customs, trade and navigation.

The charter of the Hudson Bay Company had expired and the Crown temporarily held these great fertile plains waiting for such time as the Canadians should be ready to open them for settlement.

The Rebellion Losses Bill of 1849 created the last Annexation impulse that Canada was to have, and since that time there has never been any definite sentiment in favor of such a movement. There was some agitation about it from 1887 to 1891, but the talking was done by comparatively few and their ideas were not popularly received.

Confederation followed quite as a natural development, but it took years before the bitter political rivals like Macdonald and Brown could join forces and work out the details of that great movement.

After the provinces were joined many weighty problems had to be solved and it was fortunate that the young nation had able men to work out her destinies.

The withdrawal of the last regular British troops from Canada in 1870, except for the few which were left on request of the Canadian authorities for purposes of instruction, made thinking men more clearly understand that a real nation had started on its journey. This tended to establish self-confidence.

The Macdonald years may properly be called the developing years in Canadian history, and Macdonald's was no light task—to make a homogeneous people out of the mixture with which he had to deal. Geographical contact was not found to be binding when the disparities of race or creed were present and it required skilful manipulation to bring the factions together and form a unit. He had a composite people to handle. A combination of Pennsylvania and New York Dutch, Highland Scotch, old Normans and Bretons and Teutons made up the eastern part of the country. The middle west contained many French and Scotch half-breeds, while on the Pacific slope there were English, Scotch, Irish and Canadians, and not by any means a high grade assortment of these. However, the task of fusing these great elements had to be performed, and, aided by well chosen economic and immigration policies, the vast country gradually came to feel that it was really united for more purposes than that of administration.

Probably the two most potent influences in bringing Canada to her present state of concord have been her policies of immigration and of encouraging railroad enterprise. The fact that the two great political parties in the country equally divide the honors of legislation in aid of these policies no doubt shows that their importance has always been recognized by the thinking men of the country. It was nearly twenty years after Confederation that the first great continental railway system was completed and we were in a position to ask the foreigner to come to our western plains.

What did these people who occupied our country in the eighties really think of the question of Canadian national feeling, or did they think of it at all? My conclusions, after reading many articles written at that time, are that there were a few rather rare cases where individuals had this feeling but that the vast majority of the people did not take the trouble to think seriously on the subject. This is by no means a condemnation. In those days we thought of ourselves, and all the world thought of us, as a "colony." The Canadian travelling in Britain was thought of as a "mere colonial," and although this was not intended as derogatory, it is just possible that some visitors, being over sensitive, felt that they were not treated with a proper degree of respect. The emigrants who came to our country and found homes were usually more anxious to be considered as English, Irish and Scotch than as Canadians. What else could be expected when our tremendous immigration is considered—an immigration which in several years has amounted annually to a total of four per cent. of our population? Rarely did we find one, who when asked his country, would reply with the real spirit of self-gratulation, "I am a Canadian."

In many parts of the New England States, Canadians were always thought of as French and frequently surprise was expressed when people in that country found that all Canadians did not speak the French language. Many of our best young men, particularly those of Ontario, left Canada to make new homes in the United States, and one has but to contrast their attitude after three or four years residence in their adopted country, with the attitude of new settlers in Canada, to understand the difference in national feeling.

We also had a spirit of sectionalism to combat. A good example had not been set for the Lower Canadians. As long as we had English, Irish and Scotch in Canada the Lower Canadians considered themselves as the true "Canadien," but when the English, Irish and Scotch became Canadian, the French recognized the broader national feeling and were one with us. Canada may truly be considered as the American Switzerland with language but a surface mark on the rock. In contrast with the Upper Canadians the Lower Canadians have long had many of the marks of a real nation. There were but eight thousand of them in 1673 but their descendants have so increased in numbers that the vast majority of the two millions who occupy that Province to-day can trace their lineage to the original band. They are wonderfully homogeneous and love the land they dwell on. This ancestral love for their homes is marked and they are free from the almost nomadic life of the Upper Canadian. No one living in Canada could fail to understand what a difference this spirit has made in attempts to blend the French with the Anglo-Saxon in Canada

The books which were written about our country by outsiders did not tend to increase accurate information as to the real conditions here. When they were not descriptive of the frozen north they usually portrayed scenes in frontier life or historic features from Quebec which were far from emphasizing the true type of Canadian. Is it strange, then, that the average Englishman had little conception of what Canada really was —that he thought he could have breakfast in Halifax and dine in Toronto —or that we were really beginning the construction of a new nation with real feeling and actually had some national sentiments? Very little was written about Canada by Canadians. We produced a few writers whose works were well received by the English reading public, but we had told that public little of our country.

The truth of the matter is that we had absolutely no Canadian national feeling. We had not learned the lesson of manhood. Our citizens were not awakened to a realization of their possibilities. Perhaps they were thinking too much about building their homes, their churches, their schools and getting their country into shape by the construction of highways and railroads. In this new and vast country there were many problems with which to contend. True we had the splendid example set by the United States in opening up and settling her west, and we did copy many of their modes, but our country did not have the great volume of free advertising in the European countries with surplus populations to dispose of, which was enjoyed by our neighbors to the south, and it was more difficult to get the desirable emigrants to come here.

Our population, though small and made up of many units of vastly different interests and affiliations, was one which combined three grand qualifications. Almost all the people in the country were tenacious, thrifty and self-assertive, and the climate in which they lived tended to develop these virtues, with the result that the new comers felt the influence and gradually became possessed of the same qualities. The old illustration of the Italian, Hungarian, English and North German immigrants may well be cited to illustrate the point. These four absolutely distinct types, with their prejudices and racial characteristics, came to Canada to found new homes. To-day it is hard to tell their grandsons apart by their "speech, their habits, their customs or their ideals."

Thus we find Canada approaching the twentieth century as a vast self-governing British Colony, little known to the outside world, with over a million of her sons living in the United States because they more readily found great opportunities for advancement in that country, with a home population of about five millions, but with a knowledge gradually making itself felt in that population that great things were in store for them and their country. We had the foundations, broad and firm, set for a national edifice which we were all anxious to construct and which we wished to be constructed with prudence and tolerance, and we wished the whole to be cemented by "good-will, benevolence and a truly national spirit." We had grown from "the wobbling gait of childhood" and thoroughly believed in our country, but how best to develop it with a truly national feeling was a problem.

There were natural difficulties to overcome which were new in nation-building. The geographical tenuity of the country did not encourage unity. The length without breadth, with the middle part relatively barren, and the separation of British Columbia from the rest of Canada by the mountains, and the peculiarity of its climate and Pacific interests, required that measures be taken to counteract these natural barriers. Doubt might have been expressed as to how far civilization could head towards the north.

About this time several things happened which had a great influence in shaping our course. First the election of 1896 when the Liberal party came into power with a brilliant leader at its head, and that leader a Frenchman. Not that this change meant so much in the National Policy of the Government, because the Liberals immediately adopted the essential features of this policy, but it showed the younger and more progressive of the people that things could be changed and that a change after so many years of rule by one party was beneficial. There was another thing the change of government brought about which was most essential—it unquestionably started a broad industrial development which, as the years went on, tended to keep Canada's people employed within her own boundaries. And when our people commenced to find opportunities at home they understood better what vast possibilities for nation building lay at their own doors. By this time the Canadian West had begun to feel the urgent need of more men to till the soil. After the Canadian Pacific was built many of the younger generation from the Eastern Provinces went west to make new homes. The railway found it necessary to build many feeders for its system. Then came advertisement and, encouraged by healthy support from the Government, it was not long before the opportunities of that country became known to the great emigrating centres of Europe. The west began to fill up. The new settlers locating beside the sons of Eastern Canada had a good influence. While each was in a new country with the same object in view, the national feeling shown by the foreigner for his home land and people made the native Canadian think seriously on the subject. His pride was stirred and it was not long before he, too, began to praise his home in as strong language as his new neighbor. This gradually roused both foreigner and native born and the beginning of a united Canadian feeling was made.

About this time, and probably inspired by the impetus given settlement and development of the west, men began to write about Canada and the wonderful opportunities the country offered for the investment of capital. Books and magazine articles made their appearance in great numbers, so much so that a guide to this material was required to aid the student and librarian. In 1897 appeared the first volume of that splendid "Annual Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada" under the able editorship of Professors Wrong and Langton. That this Review has appeared annually since that time, and that the material for review has increased in bulk, is one proof that our authors have kept pace with the financiers.

In 1899 an Historical Exhibition was held at Victoria College, Toronto, which attracted much attention and brought to the minds of the people the history of their country as nothing else could. This was only one of the many signs that Canada was gradually awakening to a sense of her real place in the world.

The country was unquestionably beginning to find herself, and it required only the opportunity to show herself to the world and to demonstrate her claim to possess international status to make her a nation—a nation whose people would with one voice declare themselves Canadians.

That opportunity presented itself in the South African War. That event did more to give Canadians a feeling of pride in their native land than any which had preceded it. Until that time, as has been stated, there was a certain feeling of new Canadianism gradually growing with the people; but uppermost, and particularly among the older citizens, was the reverence for the land of their nativity. This was the first time that the Mother land had treated the Colony as a partner, and Canada welcomed the opportunity of playing the partnership role. The fact that she sent contingents of soldiers to help maintain British supremacy on another continent, and did so of her own volition, and that Britain accepted the aid in the partnership spirit, did much to build up national pride and feeling among Canadians. Those contingents fought bravely as all British soldiers have done for generations, and the Canadians at home read with great pride the results of the battles in which their brothers were engaged. The dispatch of those contingents established a precedent for the dispatch of other contingents when the people of Canada similarly demand such action. The whole affair added to our national wealth for it supplied us with glorious annals by adding pages of heroism.

After the Boer war was over what influence strengthened this new national feeling, and why is it so strong to-day? There are unquestionably many causes. First should be mentioned the growth of national prosperity. The years following the South African war saw a growth in population and wealth in our country that had never been equalled in our history. Cities sprang up in our west and flourished; our railroads expanded, in some cases double-tracked, and their revenues were wonderfully increased; our banks grew in number and wealth; our manufacturing enterprises multiplied and our farmers were equally successful. An optimism born of fifteen years of steady national development now permeates the whole country. Everyone says, "The twentieth century belongs to Canada."

Another cause for this growth in national feeling is the attitude of other countries toward us and our position with regard to the United States. Canada has certainly developed more confidence in herself and this has been particularly marked in her relations with the neighbor to the south. In some respects we have shown an increasing desire to be unlike the United States. We have been evolving our own type and have paid little attention to that of others. The national and independent spirit displayed by Americans and their pride in their country have unquestionably made us feel that we were lacking in these respects and have tended to develop a new feeling in Canada. The recognition, first by foreign countries and then by ourselves, of our great institutions, our banks and our railroads, has added to that pride. The rejection of the Reciprocity Agreement in 1911 was a striking example of this feeling for other countries. That verdict was not intended to show any unfriendly feeling toward the United States, but indicated merely that Canadians viewed the Agreement from their standpoint as Canadians and that they had set to work to develop more or less independently.

Our relations with the Mother Country should certainly be considered in searching for causes for the development of our national feeling. In a recent magazine article addressed to Canadians, a writer speaks in favor of what he calls "Historic Continuity," though he says that this expression does not convey much meaning to the average Canadian-born man or woman because we have little appreciation of what it involves. He argues that the British who come to Canada should hold to the continuity with the home-land. What does he expect the other nationalities to do when they come here? What does he expect from Canadian-born children? Does he think we have never read those wonderful lines of Scott with the same deep feeling which they have inspired in millions of other peoples?

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
'This is my own, my native land'."

This writer has, I fear, missed the whole grand scheme of the British Empire. With us it is not a question of loyalty to Great Britain. This has never been questioned in the home land or in Canada. There is a sincere affection for Great Britain throughout the whole of our Dominion which will probably never be changed, and in every national crisis involving her interests, Canada's sacrifices are the best evidence of her attachment. What we wish to note is the attitude England has taken in dealing with Canada and how our country has received the advances which have been made. It is not many years ago that the Englishman came to teach us, now he comes to learn; in those days he came to find fault, now he comes to admire; he came to criticize, and now he comes to sympathize. The great statesmen of England no longer look upon us as a colony but as a part of Britain. By a gradual evolution we became a self-governing nation, and the Englishmen in their present estimates put us upon an equal footing with themselves. At the Imperial Conference held in London in 1911, in discussing the Declaration of London, the British Government agreed "to inform and consult the Dominions in future in regard to all Hague Conventions and 'other international agreements affecting the Dominion'," and Great Britain has promised that at the end of the present war the Dominions shall be consulted about the terms of peace. The establishment by the United States, France, Germany and Italy, through their consul-generals in Canada, and with the approval of the Home government, of quasi-diplomatic, although not officially recognized, channels for direct communication fith the Laurier Administration, made Ottawa the place for settling questions arising with these countries in place of London, and was another factor in developing Canadian national feeling. Unquestionably there has grown up a feeling of partnership between England and Canada, and the feeling has been fostered very materially by the English, Irish and Scotch who came to Canada, as immigrants, twenty or more years ago and who have prospered in their adopted country. While retaining a feeling of affection for the old home, they have unconsciously warmed to Canada. Many of these men with their new found wealth have journeyed to the old land after years away from it, expecting to find the old home as their memories had carried it, but were disappointed that it was so small. Perhaps they had told their families how large and imposing it was. The home had not changed, but in Canada they had grown. When they came back to us they were better for the experience, and we were better because they inspired us with a stronger love for our own land. It is a source of gratification to Canadians to see so much space given to their country in "The Times," while twenty-five years ago they were pleased to find a single paragraph. There is no question that Canada and Great Britain are more substantially one in outlook than at any previous period in their history, and this is bound to strengthen our national feeling.

Our ever increasing trade has been another developer of the national feeling. We are now dealing with all the nations of the earth and we are buying from and selling to these countries direct, while in former years a great many of the trades were made through England. The large trading companies have established branches in our commercial centres. These have located representatives of foreign nations with us, and a more independent and broader spirit has manifested itself. That we can do these things has given us a different feeling about our country.

There has also been in evidence a spirit of pride in our great men who have gone out into the world and made names for themselves—our inventors, our engineers and our railroad men. When we read of the first telephone communication across the continent with the Canadian as the original inventor of the system, speaking to his assistant, another Canadian, we think more kindly of our land. This feeling naturally reflects on our sons in the United States and makes them proud of their home people.

That Canadian securities have been listed in foreign exchanges and are actively traded in, and that we in recent years have been able to buy back many of our own securities which were sold when we were not so well off financially, has undoubtedly had its effect. All this trading has made us travel more, and has broadened our vision. We have come to appreciate the fact that we enjoy many advantages and that after all Canada has kept pace with other countries in matters affecting the comforts of life. When the Canadian stands in one of the great terminals at New York or Chicago waiting for his train for home, he finds that his "Canadian" or "International Limited" or "Black Diamond" is as sumptuous in its equipment as any of the others, and he is pleased.

The great educational institutions which have been built and are building have unquestionably had a tremendous influence on Canadian manhood and national feeling. The so-called college spirit has shown remarkable development in the last fifteen years. It has been and is a great force to strengthen and stimulate us. The young men who graduate from our universities go out with a feeling that their alma mater has truly been a kindly mother to them, who has given them more than money can ever repay and they are appreciatively loyal. To-day, as a result of the efforts of these men, trade, art, industry, science and all the other enterprises are unceasingly at work, and everywhere is visible great progress. The universities have broadened. Exchange professors are lecturing in most of our Canadian universities, and the newer parts of the country are building their institutions on broad lines. Canada has demanded and rightly received a contribution of well-equipped and strong-souled men from her educational institutions. With what degree of national feeling the Canadian tells the world that we have in our midst the largest university, in point of attendance, in the British Empire, can best be judged by the one who hears this remark made.

This university work has also developed a younger set of writers and has had a great influence upon the press of the land. Our libraries have grown and the collections of Canadiana in them are more often consulted than in former days. We were fortunate in having a few brilliant writers when the new feeling first asserted itself, and this list has steadily increased until we have been able to put out a set of books, covering our own history and written by our own men, of which any country might well feel proud. Our newspapers, too, have attained a higher standard. True, there are individual cases where the editorship of journals has not improved, but these examples are rare. The increase in numbers of really great newspapers published from one end of our country to the other reflects our national spirit in its true light.

Canadian Clubs, Historical Societies and other institutions of like kind, are undoubtedly the result of a demand by the citizens for opportunities of publicly expressing their views on this question, but they have also been great factors in building up the national feeling. I would specially emphasize the wonderful growth and development of Canadian Clubs and the work which they have done, particularly in raising the business men throughout the whole Dominion out of ordinary competitive selfishness. The public addresses which have been delivered by our learned men to Canadian Clubs in this country and in the United States have kindled a feeling the strength of which it is difficult to estimate. They have given us opportunities to discuss these questions with our neighbors to the south in a friendly manner. Our great speaker, Sir George Foster, told the Canadian Club in New York in 1909 that the old Canada which the members had left behind years before was a new country made by Canadian energy, brawn, enterprise, hope and resource. He said, "There is a lamp at the window always kept burning; there is a latch string always hanging outside; and the old Canadian home, whenever you choose to come to it, will always give you a warm welcome indeed." When that address was flashed over the wires, it appeared in our papers from one end of the land to the other and was heartily applauded by all.

Another influence which these organizations have had has been to increase our respect for the flag. The Historical Societies in particular have worked to that end. The fact that the national flag now flies upon post offices and custom house buildings throughout the whole country is indirectly due to their influence, and it has been of benefit to inspire the younger generation with proper national feeling.

More than any other event the present terrible struggle in Europe has probably shown to the world in clearer light the great change which has come over Canadians. Our wish to aid the Mother land at this time has been spontaneous. As soon as the machinery to handle large bodies of men could be put in readiness our men commenced to move and they are continuing to move and will continue to move until the Allies have won the victory. One should study the forces at work in the Canadian mind to appreciate what that means. We were making great progress along material lines. Our great industries were turning every wheel; our railroads were adding new mileage and new equipment to handle an ever increasing business, and all along economic lines we were busy. Then the word came that Britain was at war with the greatest fighting machine that the world has ever known. We immediately gave our best thought and work in an endeavor to take our share in the burden. Our men enlisted, our counties raised large amounts towards patriotic funds, our Provinces gave of their products, our Government assumed liabilities and our women have worked with a devotion and patriotism which should inspire a reverence for them throughout the world. While all this was going on—this great shock to our usual quiet life—our great financiers kept their heads. When the war is over, the fact that we, a new country and a great borrower of money, were able to successfully pass through the financial uncertainty and unrest without a panic and without a financial crash, will stamp us as a nation. Does anyone imagine that without being united by the strongest ties in national feeling we could accomplish so much? Have we not in this great crisis shown ourselves as a unit? When the history of our part in this great war is written, it is my belief that the historian will be able to use the words of our Premier, Sir Robert Borden, when he said, "One cannot but perceive an awakened national spirit and consciousness in this Dominion.. . . . . When the day came that searched their spirit, Canadians did not fail to remember that there is something greater than material prosperity, and something greater than life itself."

Yes! Canada has developed a strong national feeling. True, we should not forget that in many ways we are still unformed. There is so much that is new and uncivilized in our national life, and it is lamentable that the Westerner and the Easterner know so little of each other and of each other's problems. Notwithstanding these omissions—these gaps in the continuity of our development—we have evidences of the national feeling wherever we turn. It is shown in the power of our public schools to foster the Canadian idea—of assimilating the children of recent arrivals. It is shown in our Universities, in our social life, in our economic progress and in our people—people who in their mature judgment realize that they have a part to play in international politics, and who play it with courtesy and discretion.

The stranger travelling across Canada in a railway train cannot but feel that the idea of nationality is everywhere in evidence.

Our citizens, living in all parts of the country, have a stronger feeling of pride in Canada. Our men of letters write more of their own land, and the demand for Canadiana is ever on the increase. Our travellers abroad are prouder to be known as Canadians. Learned societies of other countries recognize our national spirit and pay us more attention. Our great west is coming to its own, and the settlers there take a keener interest in their native land. For many years we have led a charmed life and one great result has been to give us confidence in ourselves. The sense of uncertainty has disappeared and a strong Canadian ideal has taken its place.

All parties, races and creeds in Canada agree that there has been a rapid growth of Canadian national feeling during the last fifteen years. But Kipling's great line, "Daughter am I in my mother's house, but mistress in my own," does not express the true epitome of Canadian spirit at this time. That was applicable to us when the South African War was in progress. We are now full partners in the great firm of "John Bull and Co.", and as the American branch of that house we shall probably conduct this end of the business in the manner deemed advisable by the Canadian directors of the firm. Conditions—economic and social—are bound at times to make our point of view different from that of the senior partners, but we will all have the same object in view and Canadian nationalism will never break with Britain. Our history is decisive proof that Home Rule is the truest form of Empire, and we have come to recognize that there is something more important than material prosperity.

CLARANCE M. WARNER.

Napanee, Ontario, June 2, 1915.

Having recited briefly a few of the points in the foregoing address, which it had been his original intention to read, the President said the time which would have been devoted to a three-day Annual meeting of the Society could now be devoted to the aid of our soldiers at the front.

The reports of the President, the Secretary and the Treasurer were then read and adopted. (See Appendix I.).

The report of the Standing Committee on Historic Sites and Monuments was taken as read. (See Appendix I.).

A proposed amendment to the Constitution, due notice of which had been sent to the members of the Society, was then considered. It was moved by the Secretary, who explained the reasons for the proposed change, and seconded by Mrs. Thompson, that Section 3, sub-section (e) of the Constitution be struck out and the following words substituted therefor:

"Annual members shall pay an annual fee of not more than $1.00. When an Annual member may be one year in arrears in payment of his annual fee, the Council may erase his name from the roll of membership."

In amendment, it was moved by Dr. Coyne, seconded by Mr. Barnett, that the words proposed in the motion be amended so as to read as follows:

"Annual members shall pay a yearly fee of $1.00 on or before the first day of June. When an Annual member shall be one year in arrears, the Council may erase his name from the roll of membership."

This amendment (agreed to by the mover and seconder of the original motion) was carried unanimously and the original motion as amended was adopted.

At this stage the President called for the appointment of a Nominating Committee, the four members elected by the members of the Society in open meeting being as follows; J. Davis Barnett, John N. Lake, Justus A. Griffin, and Col. Belcher.

The three named by the President (who named the three past Presidents present at this meeting), were: Geo. R. Pattullo, Dr. Jas. H. Coyne and David Williams.

It was agreed that the same committee should do the work of a Resolutions Committee, upon which the committee withdrew to the Society's office to prepare their report.

The Secretary read extracts from the reports of the affiliated societies, giving information with respect to their membership, income and expenditure, meetings held, publications issued, and other particulars, which appear more fully in Appendix II. of this Annual Report.

Col. A. E. Belcher also reported orally for the Bruce Historical Society.

The Report of the Nominating Committee, nominating officers for 1915-16, was read by Mr. J. Davis Barnett, the chairman of the committee. It recommended the re-election of the same officers as those for 1914-15, viz.:

President: Clarance M. Warner, Napanee.

Vice-Presidents: Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.C., Toronto; Miss Janet Carnochan, Niagara.

Treasurer: C. C. James, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C., 144 St. George St., Toronto.

Councillors: Mrs. Braddish Billings, Ottawa; J. Stuart Carstairs, B.A., Toronto; Alexander Fraser, LL.D., Litt.D., F.S.A.Scot. (Edin.), Toronto; Joseph L. Gilmour, B.A., D.D. (McMaster University), Toronto; W. L. Grant, M.A., F.R.S.C. (Queen's University), Kingston.

Auditors: J. J. Murphy, Toronto; Frank Yeigh, Toronto.

The Nominating Committee also recommended the following for the Standing Committee on Historic Sites and Monuments, and for that on Flag and Commemoration:

Historic Sites and Monuments—Clarance M. Warner, Napanee (Convener); Mrs. E. J. Thompson, Toronto; Sir Edmund Walker, Toronto; Miss Janet Carnochan, Niagara; W. N. Sexsmith, B.A., Chatham; Adam Shortt, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Ottawa; George R. Pattullo, Woodstock; H. L. Morphy, Niagara Falls; Judge Chas. O. Z. Ermatinger, St. Thomas; Rev. John Morrison, Sarnia; A. H. U. Colquhoun, LL.D., Toronto; Herbert Fairbairn Gardiner, Brantford; Mrs. Katharine B. Coutts, Thamesville; Francis Cleary, Windsor; Miss Frances A. Redmond, Collingwood;

Lady Sifton, Ottawa; Justus A. Griffin, Hamilton; E. B. Biggar, Toronto; Norman Gurd, B.A., LL.B., Sarnia; Very Rev. Dean Lothrop Starr, Kingston; Mrs. J. B. Simpson, Ottawa; Miss M. J. L. Black, Fort William; Miss B. Mabel Dunham, B.A., Berlin, Ont.

Flag and Commemoration—Mrs. Clementina Fessenden (Convener), Hamilton; Alex. Fraser, LL.D., Toronto; Dr. S. J. Woolverton, London; Mrs. J. B. Simpson, Ottawa; Miss A. M. Machar, Kingston; Miss Augusta I. G. Gilkison, Brantford; Andrew Braid, Windsor; John H. Jackson, Niagara Falls.

The Nominating Committee also recommended that a vote of thanks be tendered His Honor, Lieut.-Governor Sir John S. Hendrie and Lady Hendrie, and also to the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto, for the arrangements proposed for our entertainment, had the programme been carried out as originally planned.

On motion by Mr. Barnett, seconded by Dr. Coyne, the above report of the Nominating Committee was received and adopted.

Dr. Jas. H. Coyne took the chair **pro tem.** while the report was read and adopted, upon which Mr. Clarance M. Warner, the President elect, thanked the Society for the honor they had conferred upon him by re-electing him to the office for a second term, and also thanked the Society on behalf of the other officers who were his colleagues. He then resumed the chair to conclude the business of the meeting.

On motion by Col. Belcher, seconded by Mr. Breithaupt, it was resolved that the Executive Committee of this Society should take into consideration the selection of some places of safe-keeping for the preservation of local historical material.

On motion by Dr. Coyne, seconded by Mr. Pattullo, it was resolved that the sympathy of the Society be tendered to Lt.-Col. Sir John S. Hendrie, Lieut. Governor, for the loss of near relatives, and to the affiliated societies for the loss of their Presidents, viz., the Women's Can. Hist. Society of Toronto, the Women's Can. Hist. Society of Ottawa, the Women's Wentworth Hist. Society, the Simcoe County Hist. Society, and the Gaelic Society.

On motion by Mr. Pattullo, seconded by Mr. Williams, it was resolved that the President, the Secretary and the Treasurer be a committee to prepare suitable resolutions on the deaths of Mrs. Ahearn, Judge Ardagh, Mrs. Calder, Miss Fitzgibbon, Lt.-Col. H. C. Rogers and John Darrach, to place in the records of this Society.

On motion by Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Barnett, it was resolved: That the thanks of this Society be tendered to the Hon. R. A. Pyne for the use of the lecture theatre in the Normal School building for the Annual Meeting of this Society on June 2nd.

This concluded the business of the meeting, which was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem.

APPENDIX I.

President's Report.

During my year as President, our capable and painstaking Secretary has done his work so well and looked after the interests of our Society in such a careful manner that any detailed report from me would be superfluous. His report admirably covers the work which has been done during the year. We owe much to him for his care in husbanding our resources, for his work in preparing the material for our publications and for his devotion to our Society throughout the entire year.

It has been my privilege to visit the Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute at St. Thomas, The Women's Canadian Historical Society at Ottawa and the Waterloo Historical Society at Berlin during the year; to attend the celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of Beaverdams at Thorold and that of the Battle of Lundy's Lane at Niagara Falls. Papers describing these two most successful celebrations will be given during our present meeting. At all of the places visited I found a keen interest in historical work and I am indebted to these various Societies for hospitality that will long be treasured in my memory.

The meetings of our Council have been well attended and the work requiring attention despatched with an unanimity of opinion that has been of unquestionable benefit to our organization.

Regrettable as it is that we were obliged to give up our more commodious quarters in this building and take one small room as a substitute, we hope, on the conclusion of the war, before too long a time has passed, to be able to have a home worthy of our organization and the work which it aims to do for the benefit of all the people of the Province.

The terrible conflict in Europe has cast a gloom over everything. Had we been told at the meeting one short year ago that so much misery would exist at this time no one would have believed it possible. Many of our members are mourning the loss of brothers or sons and others are waiting with a dread of the future. All of those who are suffering have our heartfelt sympathy.

The optimism which has permeated our people since the days when our pioneers fought to establish themselves in the wilderness will stand by us through these dark days. We at home should remember that our duty is not a light one. And when the struggle is over and those who are fighting for everything that is best in this life have won the victory, all Canadians will do their share in caring for the wounded, relieving the distress and honoring those who have given their lives to guarantee us liberty and freedom.

CLARANCE M. WARNER.

Napanee, Ontario, June 2, 1915.

Secretary's Report, 1914-1915.

An outline of our work in each of its branches might appropriately begin with Membership.

MEMBERSHIP.

Prior to printing the list of annual members in the Annual Report for 1914, the Membership Sub-committee authorized the striking out of 20 names of persons in arrears. In the same class, there have been two resignations and five deaths; 23 new members have joined, thus leaving the roll of annual members four less than last year, viz., 410. The five Annual Members whom the Society has lost through death are: Hon. Robert Jaffray, Prof. Cecil F. Lavell, Henry H. Lyman, M.A., F.R.G.S., Mr. G. S. Patrick and Lt.-Col. H. C. Rogers. (Since the foregoing was written, news has reached us of the death of another valued member—Frederic Edmond Villeneuve, Montreal City Librarian.) In the ex-officio class our loss has been exceptionally great this year, as we regret the deaths of no less than five such members, presidents of affiliated societies: Mrs. Ahearn, of Ottawa; Judge John A. Ardagh, of Barrie; John Darrach, of Toronto; Mrs. Calder, of Hamilton, and Miss M. A. Fitzgibbon, of Toronto.

The readiness with which members have renewed their subscriptions, notwithstanding war conditions, has been a gratifying feature and an evidence of cordial goodwill on their part. There are, however, a few cases of delinquency, as might be expected under the circumstances. Although it may not be fitting to canvass lists of names for new members while the war is in progress, persons can yet aid our cause by notifying the Secretary of individuals willing to join, even one name at a time being acceptable.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

In financial matters we are able to report the state of our business as not altogether unsatisfactory. The revenues from the office this year amount to $358.00, made up as follows:

Members' subscriptions..	$305.00
Sales of publications	43.00
Reviews of historical publications..	10.00
	$358.00

A statement of the Secretary's office expenses, amounting to $83.00, is submitted herewith. (See subsequent page).

Two months after our last Annual Meeting, occurred the outbreak of this awful war, so that but little effort could be made during the year to secure new members, thus contrasting with the work of last year; and the resulting shrinkage of revenue this year partly represents the Society's sacrifice. In a crisis like the present one, the Nation comes first, all other societies being of secondary consideration. It would have been almost a discredit to our Society not to make some sacrifice in refraining from making a campaign for new members, even if there had been prospects of success in that direction. The shrinkage in revenue, however, has been counter-balanced by reductions in expenditure, and the financial position of the Society is therefore not altered through the war. Retrenchment has been, and will continue to be, our policy in every branch of the work, in the furtherance of which we make no apology for any reduction in financial receipts, under the tragic circumstances.

The Historical Museum Fund has now reached the sum of $440.23 through additions of interest at three per cent. in a Savings Bank special account since 1899, having started then at $330.24. A better rate of interest can easily be obtained, and it would be no more than right to consider whether the Finance Committee should not invest it in a five per cent. security in order that it might increase more rapidly.

ROOMS OF THE SOCIETY.

After the outbreak of the war, the Department of Education, to whom we are indebted for office room, was called upon to supply offices in this Normal School Building to the Workmen's Compensation Board, and this involved the exchange of the rooms we had occupied in the southwest corner for a smaller room further west in the same corridor. The latter contained 112 bookshelves, which we stood badly in need of at the time, and this was a factor in reconciling us to the transfer, which was made on Nov. 30, 1914.

PUBLICATIONS.

The Annual Report for 1914 was issued in due course, and Vol. XIII of "Paper and Records" has been completed and will be mailed to members immediately. This volume contains 115 pages and has ten papers, five of which were read at the Ottawa meeting last year. Another of the papers read at the same meeting on "Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte," by Mr. W. S. Herrington, has been printed in No. 6 of the Lennox and Addington Society, with some additions.

A proposal to change the form of the Society's publications to a quarterly, resembling those published by some other similar societies, received the attention of the Council at its meeting on Nov. 13, 1914. Owing to the continuance of the war, however, the Printing and Editorial Sub-committee to whom it was referred, have taken no action for the present toward bringing this matter before a general meeting of the Society.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Twenty-two affiliated societies have sent reports of their work for the past year, and they show continued devotion to their task of recording and promoting the study of Canadian History. It is interesting to observe the effects of the war on their progress. In every case except two a falling off is reported in the amounts received from members' fees. Some tendency to husband their earnings and revenues is also shown by the cash balances in hand being larger as a rule than last year, while several of the societies report some activity in immediate connection with war activities, such as Red Cross work.

THE LIBRARY.

During the year we have received 381 books, 393 pamphlets, and a similar number of minor prints, newspapers, clippings, photographs, MSS., maps, book catalogues, etc. The books and pamphlets are classified as follows:

	Canada	U. S.	Brit. & Foreign	Total
Bound volumes or volumes ready for binding (donations)	271	2		273
(exchanges)	45	55	8	108
Pamphlets and unbound numbers not yet complete for binding (donations)..	259	12		271
(exchanges).	41	81		122

The past year has been essentially one of reconstruction for our library, the total accessions in which, in the twenty months since the opening of the Society's rooms (this year and the preceding one) have doubled the initial library. The accessions this year include a valuable donation of books, chiefly Dominion Government publications, from the Honorable Justice H. Lennox, of Osgoode Hall, for which the special thanks of the Society were tendered. We are indebted to Mrs. Elizabeth J. Thompson for keeping up to date the scrapbooks of the Society; and special mention should also be made of the completion of some of our sets from the historical societies of New Hampshire, Michigan and Iowa. This year there has been a marked increase in the Canadian accessions, a number of which naturally relate to the war.

A. F. HUNTER,

Secretary.

OBITUARY NOTICES OF LATE OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

JUDGE JOHN A. ARDAGH.

The veteran historical worker, Judge John A. Ardagh, passed away at Barrie, on Tuesday, Jan. 26th, 1915. Judge Ardagh was born in Waterford, Ireland, eighty years ago—a son of the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, who became the first Anglican clergyman of Shanty Bay, near Barrie, in 1842, and brought his family to Canada the same year. The late Judge was called to the Bar in 1861, became in 1869 deputy-judge of Simcoe judicial district, which then included the territory as far north as French River. In September, 1883, he was promoted to be Senior Judge of Simcoe County upon the resignation of Judge Gowan, afterward Sir James R. Gowan, and performed the duties of the office until November, 1912, when he retired. He thus spent altogether forty-three years upon the Bench.

When the Simcoe County Pioneer and Historical Society was organized in October, 1891, he was elected its first President, and retained the position until his death. On a few occasions he attended the council meetings of the Ontario Historical Society, of which he was an officer by virtue of his connection with the local society, but did not attend regularly owing to official duties, although he always followed with interest the work of the Provincial Society. Although prominently associated with public affairs, he had a retiring disposition which prevented him from becoming better known. Throughout his life he was methodical and indefatigable as a collector of historical items, especially those relating to his own county, and wrote several articles bearing upon its local history and events, although he usually preferred to have them published in an anonymous way. His literary productions included a sketch of the history of the legal, judicial and municipal affairs of the county. He had lived through, and was an eye-witness of, many of the local events deserving to be recorded—an advantage that younger men had not enjoyed; and the present writer (the Secretary) acknowledges his gratefulness, in some degree, to the late Judge for his kindly interest and readiness to assist in the local historical work with which both were engaged on common ground. His death is a distinct loss to the county over which he presided for so many years with dignity.

MISS MARY AGNES FITZGIBBON.

In the literary and social work accomplished by Miss Mary Agnes Fitzgibbon, whose death occurred on May 17, 1915, the history of Canadian life and events received a wide measure of attention; accordingly, our references to her career ought to include her literary, and especially her historical, labors, and her connection with this Society. She was related through her mother to the well-known Strickland family, who furnished so many Canadian writers of distinction, having been a granddaughter of Mrs. Moodie, the author of "Roughing it in the Bush."

One of the organizers of the Women's Canadian Historical Society, of Toronto, in November, 1895, Miss Fitzgibbon held the office of Corresponding Secretary in that society from the beginning until 1912—a period of seventeen years, becoming Vice-President and finally President in November, 1914, holding the last named office at the time of her death. As one of the active workers in the women's society, she became also associated with the Ontario Historical Society, and was a member of the Council of this society from 1898 until 1902, and again in 1914 until her death. Her last active participation in work with which this Society was connected was done for the preservation of Old Fort York in 1909.

As an author, she was best known by two books—" A Trip to Manitoba, or, Roughing it on the Line " (1880), and " A Veteran of 1812 " (1895). Besides these she wrote several shorter articles of historical interest, two of which appeared in the Transactions of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto. Her printed Annual Reports of that Society, year by year, throughout the long term of her secretaryship, show the industriousness of the historical and literary worker. In her historical work the biographical side was the more conspicuous of the outstanding features, and the Imperial relations of Canada also came in for a leading share of attention.

In the later years of her life, as one of the promoters of the Female Immigrants' Receiving Home, and the Women's Welfare League, she was occupied at the hostel, 52 St. Alban's St., Toronto, in the aiding of British girls and women seeking domestic employment in Canada.

In history's impartial light, be the verdict what it may regarding Miss Fitzgibbon's place in historical work, the cause sustains a distinct loss by the death of one who devoted as much time as she did, without prospect of financial recompense.

MRS. THOMAS AHEARN.

It seems but yesterday since the Ontario Historical Society were the guests of our Women's Canadian Historical Society in our Capital City; and she, to whose memory we would pay this grateful tribute, the moving spirit of that auspicious Convention.

With the passing of Mrs. Ahearn, not only Ottawa, but Canada, lost one of the most prominent and useful women in philanthropic and educational circles.

She was a charter member of the W. C. H. S., filling the offices of Treasurer and President, having been elected to the latter office in October, 1903, succeeding Mrs. S. E. Dawson, and remaining in that honored position eleven years. Her last words, when owing to serious illness her resignation was received in November last, thanked the Society for " their loyal devotion, and efficient willing help, given through all the past years of our work together. (Signed—Margaret Howitt Ahearn."

Mrs. Ahearn was one of the founders of the Victorian Order of Nurses, and was President for a time of that Order; of the Local Council of Women, and of the Ottawa Ladies' College Alumnae Association; Director of the Women's Art Association, and an active member of St. Andrew's Church. Rev. Dr. W. T. Herridge's touching reference, the Sunday following her death, bore an eloquent tribute to her memory.

Mrs. Ahearn travelled extensively, and once round the world; and her impressions have been embodied in many interesting contributions to the press. She was an accepted authority on Canadian history, and her writings are regarded as valuable additions to historical literature.

While she was so actively associated with many institutions and organizations, her kindly nature also found its outlet in many private channels through which she expressed her real self.

Mrs. Ahearn was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Fleck, born in Montreal, but coming to Ottawa when quite young. In 1892 she was married to Mr. Thomas Ahearn, whose generous hospitality, joined with hers, at their beautiful home, "Buena Vista," and throughout the Convention, the members of the Ontario Historical Society can happily recall.

Besides her husband, two step-children mourn her loss:—Lieut. Thomas Franklyn Ahearn, now on service in England, and Mrs. H. S. Southam, of Ottawa. Four brothers, Andrew W. Fleck, James G. Fleck, Alexander Fleck, of Ottawa, and William Fleck, of Texas, also survive her.

At the Annual Meeting, on March 29, of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa, the minutes of the previous Annual Meeting were read recording the wireless received " Str. Siberia, en route from Honolulu," to be in time for our meeting, with " Kindest greetings and best wishes;" to which our acting President, Lady Foster, referred: " When not able to be with us there was always some message of remembrance; today there is no message, but, if we believe in the continuance of thought and memory (as many of us do), I am sure we are all remembered at this meeting today." Her last official act was to call a special meeting for the Hospital Ship Fund (Aug. 15, 1914), from which she hastened with the Society's contribution (adding her own generous one), to the public meeting in the Chateau Laurier.

On June 4th, 1914, at the Inauguration Ceremony on Nepean Point, she turned the first sod for the Monument to Champlain, which was unveiled by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on May 27th of this year (1915). Very dear to her heart would have been two ceremonies which took place on the same day: (1) The unveiling, by our Royal Governor, of the historic stones on Major's Hill, and the Memorial Tablet to Lt.-Col. By, M. E., founder of the Federal Capital and builder of the Rideau Canal, for which our W. C. H. S. and the Historic Landmarks Association had worked in unison; and (2) the Boundary Post, erected on the site chosen by her on Nepean Point (both by kind permission of the Minister of Public Works, Hon. Robert Rogers). The latter is an historic relic of the " Treaty of Washington, 1842," the iron being now replaced by granite, and is a silent representative of the only sentinels required to guard our peaceful borders. In the base, a brass tablet inserted bears the following inscription:

Donated to and Erected by
The Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa.
Mrs. Thomas Ahearn,
November, 1914. President.

This is placed where it cannot fail to be a constant reminder to those who knew and loved her; and of historic value to all.

MRS. J. R. SIMPSON.

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY CASSADY ROGERS.

By James H. Coyne, LL.D., F.R.S.C.

The announcement of the death of Henry Cassady Rogers was received with sorrow by many friends throughout the Dominion. A member of a family distinguished in the annals of Canada and the border States, Colonel Rogers took an active interest in promoting the study of our history. President for many years of the Peterborough Historical Society, he naturally took a prominent part in welcoming the Ontario Historical Society on the occasion of its Annual Meeting at Peterborough in 1902. Of distinguished appearance and courteous bearing, he impressed the visitors with a sense of kindliness, tact and dignity, which was deepened by further acquaintance. At the Windsor meeting, two years later, he was elected a Vice-President, and at the Collingwood meeting, in 1906, at which he presided in the absence of the President, he was promoted to the presidency. He was succeeded in 1907 by the late Mr. Barlow Cumberland, whose death occurred only a few months prior to Col. Rogers'. As President of an affiliated society and President or Past President of the General Society, Colonel Rogers was ex-officio, a member of the Council of the Ontario Historical Society continuously from the Society's reorganization in 1898 until his death, a period of more than sixteen years.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Rogers was born at Grafton, in the County of Northumberland, on the 16th of July, 1839. He died at Victoria, British Columbia, on the 7th August, 1914, in his seventy-sixth year. Students of the Seven Years' War, Pontiac's War and the American Revolution, are familiar with the exploits and adventures of Colonel Robert Rogers and the three famous corps successfully organized by him, and known as Roger's Rangers, The Queen's Rangers, and The King's Rangers. When Montreal fell to the British forces in 1760, it was he who commanded the first British expedition up the lakes. With two hundred Rangers and a staff of officers, he made the voyage in whaleboats from Montreal to Detroit, visiting successive French posts and taking them over. After the close of Pontiac's War he published in London his " Journals" and other works, which are still regarded as of special historical value.

His less famous brother, Lieutenant-Colonel James Rogers, was more or less associated with him in his military career. As captain in his brother's regiment, James was present at the captures of Louisburg, 1758, Quebec, 1759, and Montreal, 1760. During the Revolution he acted as Major in the King's Rangers, and was highly valued for his integrity, knowledge of the country, and zeal for the King's cause. He had, before the Revolution, acquired large and valuable estates in Vermont. These were declared forfeited. In 1784, with some 200 of his disbanded soldiers, he settled as a United Empire Loyalist on the Bay of Quinte, the party occupying by allotment the township of Fredericksburg and some adjacent territory. At a later date, he removed to Grafton and established the homestead known as Holmwood, which has ever since remained the family seat. Henry C. Rogers was a grandson of James Rogers and grand-nephew of Robert Rogers.

From what has just been stated it is not difficult to understand the military tendency in the Rogers family, which has included at least seven lieutenant colonels during the last century and a half. Nor is the tendency at all likely to die out. Of the late Col. H. C. Rogers' five sons, one is Major in the Royal Engineers and now on the staff of Field Marshall Sir John French in France, and another is Captain in His Majesty's Indian Army.

Henry C. Rogers was married on the 2nd of September, 1863, to Maria, daughter of Dr. Burritt, of Smith's Falls. He settled in Peterborough, where he engaged in business until 1872, when he received the appointment of postmaster. For 37 years he held this important office. He retired in 1909 and went to Victoria, B. C., where he rejoined his wife, two sons and two daughters, Mrs. Rogers' delicate constitution having induced her to prefer the milder climate of the Pacific coast to that of the eastern provinces. She died a little more than a year previous to her husband.

Colonel Henry C. Rogers entered heartily into all activities for the social, intellectual and moral advancement of the community, and enjoyed the respect, love and confidence of those among whom he lived and who knew him best. He was elected to important offices in the Dominion Cavalry Association, the Masonic Order, and the Canadian Club, as well as in the local and provincial Historical Societies. A member of the Anglican Church, he filled at various times the office of church warden in St. John's and St. Luke's Churches in his home town.

Colonel Rogers was devoted to his military duties. According to " Morgan," he enlisted as a volunteer at the age of 16. As early as 1863 he was a lieutenant in the old Peterborough Rifles. He was on active service with his corps during the Fenian Raids of 1866 and 1870. In 1868 he became captain of No. 1 Company in the 57th Regt., the

Peterborough Rangers, whose name carries us back in reminiscence to "Roger's Rangers" and the Seven Years War. Retiring with the rank of Major in 1872, he at once organized a troop of cavalry, which subsequently became C. Squadron of the 3rd Regiment, Prince of Wales Canadian Dragoons. From 1895 until 1899 he was commanding officer of the Regiment. For three successive years thereafter he was Brigadier at Annual Camps. He retired from active service in 1902. He had been promoted lieutenant-colonel as far back as 1877. He held the Fenian Raid and General Service Medals.

Colonel Rogers was survived by five sons and two daughters:

1. Walter J., barrister of the Inner Temple, London, England, author of an interesting paper on his ancestor, Col. James Rogers, of the Rangers, published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada.

2. Herbert B., physician, Victoria, B. C., who recently joined the Army Medical Corps and has gone to the front.

3. Harry Schofield, graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Major in the Royal Engineers, now on the Staff of Field Marshall Sir John French.

4. David McGregor, barrister, Victoria, B. C.

5. Guy H., graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Captain XI Rajputs, Indian Army.

6. Ethel, wife of H. G. Barnard, K. C., M. P., Victoria, B. C.

7. Helen McGregor, wife of H. B. Robertson, barrister, Victoria, B. C.

In the preparation of this notice the writer has been largely indebted to Miss Hay, a member of the Peterborough Historical Society, who compiled the notes made by her father, Mr. T. A. S. Hay, on Col. Rogers as President of the Peterborough Historical Society.

OFFICE EXPENSES.

1914			
July	31	Postage, July	$ 5 15
Aug.	8	Carbon papers (typewriting machine)	10
"	31	Postage, August	4 25
Sept.	30	Postage, September	3 32
Oct.	23	Express on wrappers	30
"	27	Express on wrappers to Hamilton	30
"	29	Freight, Annual Reports, 1914	1 70
"	31	Postage, October	2 85
Nov.	1	Postage, Annual Reports	23 50
"	2	Packing boxes, Lennox Collection	50
"	5	Freight, Lennox Collection	2 72
"	5	Cartage, Lennox Collection	65
"	13	Cartage, Lansing Collection	10
"	23	Express, N. Y. Collection	60
"	30	Postage, November	3 46
Dec.	22	Pair Scissors	15
"	31	Postage, December	2 69
1915			
Jan.	21	Bookbinding Varnish	15
"	30	Postage, January	7 95
Feb.	27	Postage, February	3 36
Mar.	31	Postage, March	5 33
Apr.	29	Rubber Stamp	15
"	30	Postage, April	4 10
May	6	Large Envelopes	15
"	10	Postage on Programs to Members	4 50
"	31	Postage, May	4 97
			$83 00

Audited and found correct,

FRANK YEIGH,
J. J. MURPHY.

June 2, 1915.

DONATIONS.

Canadian Publications.

	Books.	Pamphlets
Agriculture, Dep't of, Ottawa, (per Dr. C. C. James)		9
Barbeau, C. M., Ottawa		4
Barnes, Geo. E., Toronto		1
Bengough, Thos., Toronto		3
Can. Peace Centenary Ass'n, Ottawa		4
Canadian War, The, Toronto (12 numbers)	1	
Census Office, Ottawa	1	
Conservation, Commission of, Ottawa	2	4
Education, Dep't of, Ontario, Toronto	1	
Geographic Board of Canada, Ottawa	1	
Griffin, Justus A., Hamilton	1	14
Hardy, Edwin A., B.A., D.Paed., Toronto	1	7
Harper, Dr. J. M., Quebec		2
Hathaway, E. J., Toronto	2	
Hill, Maurice, Toronto		2
Interior, Dep't of, (Railway Lands Branch), Ottawa		5
Jones, Geo. M., B. A., Toronto		1
Laidlaw, Lt.-Col. Geo. E., Victoria Road, Ont.		23
Legislative Assembly, Quebec	1	
Lennox, Honorable Justice H., Toronto	248	32
Nursey, Walter R., Inspector of Pub. Libraries	3	
Orr, Dr. Rowland B., Toronto	2	133
Robinson, Percy J., M. A., Toronto		1
Scott, Walter, Barrie	1	
Secretary of State, Dep't of, Ottawa	4	
Simpson, Mrs. J. B. Ottawa		1
Soady, Chas., Toronto	1	
Sulte, Benjamin, LL.D., Ottawa		4
Warner, Clarance M., Napanee		5
Workmen's Compensation Board, Toronto		4
Yeigh, Frank, Toronto	1	
	271	259

DONATIONS.

United States Publications.

	Books.	Pamphlets
Carnegie Endowment of Internat. Peace, Washington, D. C.		1
Eugenics Record Office, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.	1	4
Holden, Hon. J. A., Glens Falls, N. Y.	1	
Panama-Pacific Internat. Exposition, San Francisco, Cal.		1
Pitcher, Mrs. Charlotte A., Utica, N. Y.		4
Porter, Hon. Peter A., Niagara Falls, N. Y.		2
	2	12

EXCHANGES.

Canada.

	Books.	Pamphlets
Antiq. & Numismatic Society of Montreal, (Vol. XI).	1	
Archives Bureau, Ontario, Toronto	2	
Artists, Ontario Society of, Toronto		1
Barnett, J. Davis, C. E., Stratford	17	
Canad. Archives, Ottawa	4	
Canad. Defense League, Toronto (12 numbers)	1	
Canad. Military Institute, Toronto (No. 20)	1	
Education Dep't, Ontario, Library of, Toronto	1	31
Engineering Society, Univ. of Toronto (12 nos.)	1	
Essex Historical Society, Windsor	1	
Huron Institute, Collingwood	1	
Kent Historical Society, Chatham	1	
Lennox & Addington Hist. Society, Napanee	1	
Lit. & Historical Society of Quebec	1	1
Niagara Historical Society, Niagara	2	1
Queen's Quarterly, Kingston (2 numbers)		2
Royal Canadian Institute, Toronto	1	2
Royal Society of Canada, Ottawa (14 parts)	1	
Thunder Bay Historical Society, Fort William	1	
U. E. Loyalists' Ass'n of Ontario, Toronto	1	
University of Toronto, Toronto	1	2
Waterloo Historical Society, Berlin, Ont.	1	
Wentworth Historical Society, Hamilton	1	
Women's Can. Hist. Soc. of Ottawa	1	1
Women's Can. Hist. Soc. of Toronto	1	
York Pioneer & Historical Society, Toronto	1	
	45	41

EXCHANGES.

United States.

	Books.	Pamphlets
Amer. Ethnology, Bureau of, Washington, D. C.	1	1
Amer. Folk-Lore Society	1	
Amer. Historical Ass'n, Washington, D. C.	1	
Bangor Historical Society, Bangor, Me.	1	
Barnett, J. Davis, C. E., Stratford	2	
California, University of, Berkeley, Cal.	2	
Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Ill.	2	
Congress, Library of, Washington, D. C.	1	1
Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Ct.	1	2
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.	3	2
General Society of the War of 1812, Essex, N. Y.		4
Indiana Magaz. of History, Bloomington, Ind.	7	
Iowa State Hist. Dep't, Des Moines, Ia.		5
Iowa State Hist. Society, Iowa City, Ia.	2	1

Journal of History (L.D.S.), Lamoni, Ia...		3
Magazine Subject Index, Boston, Mass....	1	
Medford Hist. Society, Medford, Mass....	1	
Medico-Legal Journal, New York City,....		2
Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, Mich.	13	
Mississippi Valley Hist. Review..	1	
Missouri Hist. Society, St. Louis, Mo.		1
New Hampshire Hist. Society, Concord, N. H...	1	3
New Jersey Hist. Society, Newark, N. J...		2
New York Hist. Society, New York City..	2	1
New York Public Library, New York City (Vol. 18)..	1	
N. Y. State Hist. Ass'n, Glens Falls, N. Y...	1	
North Carolina, Univ. of, Chapel Hill, N. C.....		1
North Dakota, University of		3
Ohio Archaeological & Hist. Society, Columbus, O.....	1	
Rhode Island Hist. Society, Providence, R. I.....	2	4
Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, New York City		1
Texas State Hist. Ass'n, Austin, Tex. (Vol. 18)..	1	
Washington Hist. Quarterly, Seattle, Wash. (Vol. 5).	1	
Western Reserve Hist. Society, Cleveland, O.....	3	44
Wisconsin Hist. Society, Madison, Wis....	2	
	55	81

British and Foreign.

	Books
Kungl. Vit. Historie och Antik. Akademien, Stockholm..	4
Royal Colonial Institute, London, Eng....	3
Soady, Chas., Toronto	1
	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Society has also received the following:

The Ven. Archdeacon W. J. Armitage, M.A., Ph.D., Halifax, N. S., President of the Nova Scotia Hist. Society—33 photogravure proofs of historical portraits and objects.

Miss A. Blanche Burt, B.A., Paris, Ont.—1 MS. of article on Capt. Robert Heriott Barclay, R. N., and 7 photographs of Scottish places with which his life was connected.

Department of the Interior (Railway Lands Branch), Ottawa—5 railway maps.

Miss A. I. G. Gilkison, Brantford—Photographs (4) of the four side groups of the Brant Memorial, Brantford.

Lyman B. Jackes, 327 St. George St., Toronto—Photographs of the O. H. Society, at the annual meeting, Toronto, June 2, 1915.

Hamilton MacCarthy, R.C.A., sculptor, Ottawa—1 photograph of the Champlain Monument, Nepean Point, Ottawa, unveiled May 27, 1915.

Henry Harmon Noble, Essex, N. Y.—1 MS. of Address delivered July 4, 1913, at the unveiling of tablet at Block House Point, Vt., (including sketch of Capt. Justus Sherwood, subsequently of Brockville, Ont.).

Mrs. J. B. Simpson, Ottawa—1 photograph of the erection on Nepean Point, Ottawa, of one of the International Boundary Posts, May 27, 1915; also a photograph of the unveiling of the stones marking the residence of Col. By, Ottawa, on the same date.

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Thompson, Toronto—1 photograph of group at the sod-turning, Champlain Monument, Ottawa, June 4, 1914.

Clarance M. Warner, Napanee—1 photograph of the Elgin Hist. & Sci. Inst. at Port Stanley, June 17, 1914. Also photographs of articles in the Napanee Historical Collection.

Rowland C. Whittet, Somerville, Mass.—Sheets (offprints) of "Pioneer Annals of Moore Township, Ont."

Miss Wyatt, Alexandra Apts., Toronto—Sheet of Upper Canadian paper currency (merchant's issue, Toronto, about 1840).

Treasurer's Report, 1914-15.

RECEIPTS.

1914		
May 29	Balance on hand	$ 246 48
" 31	Interest on deposits	2 58
Aug. 14	Ontario Government Grant	800 00
Nov. 30	Interest on deposits	3 06
June 14 to May 31/15	Members Fees per Secretary	305 00
	Sales of publications	43 00
	Reviews of publications	10 00
		$1,410 12

Audited and found correct,

FRANK YEIGH.

J. J. MURPHY.

C. C. JAMES,
Treasurer.

June 2, 1915.

EXPENDITURES.

1914			
June 25	1000 printed letterheads, 1914-15	$ 3	75
" 25	100 printed notices (Council Meetings)	1	00
" 25	Travelling expenses, Annual Mtg., 1914, President (Mr. Dearness), $21.57, Secretary, $13.80	35	37
Aug. 14	800 copies Vol. XII " Papers and Records "	365	20
" 14	Extra composition of Brant Genealogy Tables, 5 pp.	5	40
" 14	500 printed wrappers, and wrapping	4	25
" 14	500 copies Annual Report, 1913, (Second Edition)	147	00
" 14	300 copies List of Society's Publications	6	25
" 14	Wrappers and wrapping Reports	1	25
" 14	500 copies President's Address, with covers	21	25
Sep. 14	Stenographing parts of Ottawa meeting, and typewritten transcripts of same	30	00
" 14	Mississippi Valley Hist. Review, 1 year.	3	50
" 14	Expenses delegate to Royal Society of Canada (Dr. Coyne)	35	85
1915			
Feb. 4	500 notices to members—Annual Meeting.	2	00
" 4	400 subscription notices	1	50
" 17	900 copies Annual Report, 1914.	250	00
" 17	100 copies Constitution from type standing	7	50
" 17	600 printed wrappers.	2	75
	Secretary, on a/c salary.	400	00
	Office expenses (postage, etc.).	83	00
	Balance in hand	3	30
		$1,410	12

Audited and found correct,

FRANK YEIGH.
J. J. MURPHY.

C. C. JAMES,
Treasurer.

June 2, 1915.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE FROM THE ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association was held at Chicago on December 29th, 30th and 31st, 1914, with headquarters at the Auditorium Hotel. There was a registered attendance of four hundred members.

The program presented was one of exceptional interest to all students of history. For Canadians the paper by Prof. Charles W. Colby, of McGill University, on " The Earlier Relations of England and Belgium " and that by Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee on " The Restriction of the Use of Historical Materials " were unquestionably the most interesting.

Professor Colby's paper dealt with events between 1788 and 1870 in the English and Belgian relations, and was particular to make plain the attitude of the two countries throughout that period. His careful references to the conditions which have their effect on the present terrible war were received with great applause by the audience. The paper will appear later in " The American Historical Review."

Mr. Burpee's paper, dealing with the loan by librarians to students of valuable historical material, was more interesting to those who have charge of collections. He gave a very careful summary of the methods in vogue at various institutions and the safeguards which are used to protect such material. The paper occasioned a splendid discussion with the prevailing opinion coinciding with Mr. Burpee—that there should be the greatest possible liberality shown towards the searchers for historical facts.

The annual business meeting, presided over by Prof. Andrew McLaughlin, was of more than usual interest because of some discussion during the year regarding the methods used in the past in carrying along the business end of the organization. A Committee was appointed to investigate the question and requested to recommend possible changes for improvement.

Mr. Leland, the Secretary, reported the membership as being 2913, and Mr. Bowen, the Treasurer, reported that the assets of the Association were $26,797, a slight decrease in comparison with the preceding year.

Prof. H. Morse Stephens was elected President for the year 1915. Mr. Stephens is associated with the University of California, at Berkeley, Cal.

Your delegate presented the Secretary with an invitation from our Society endorsed by

The Right Honorable, Sir Robert L. Borden,
The Champlain Society,
The Historic Landmarks Association,
The Kingston Historical Society,
The Lennox and Addington Historical Society,
The Literary and Historical Society of Quebec,
McGill University, Montreal, Quebec,
Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario,
The University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario,
The Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa,
The Public Archives of Canada, and
The Royal Society of Canada,

asking the Association to hold its December, 1916, Annual Meeting at Ottawa. The invitation received hearty support, but the Council, having taken previous action, was prevented from recommending its acceptance at that time. We have since received official recognition of the invitation with the unofficial announcement that, should the invitation be renewed at a later date, it would probably be most acceptable.

Our Society was officially recognized by the election of your President to the General Committee of the Association.

The social side of the meeting was wisely kept to a minimum of what was offered by the generous hearted Chicagoans. A luncheon the first day, a reception the first evening, tendered by the Art Institute of Chicago, a tea by the Chicago College Club, and a smoker by the University Club, made a most delightful variety of entertainments.

The meeting for December, 1915, will be held at Washington, D. C., and a special summer meeting will be held during the Panama Exposition in California.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CLARANCE M. WARNER,
Delegate.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS.

The following report of your Committee on Historic Sites and Monuments gives a record of the Canadian Historic events of the year with the exception of the most important of all, the European War. All reference to the part Canada has taken to help the Motherland in that titanic struggle has been omitted because your Committee deems it advisable that that part of our history should be recorded in a separate work, as it undoubtedly will be in the near future. Your Committee is preserving files of the daily papers throughout the period of the war in which a record of the countless deeds of our Canadian soldiers is kept and which also tell of the work of the Patriotic Committees, Home Guards, Red Cross and other Societies, from which the historian may obtain material for his book. We recommend that this Society appoint a special Committee to do this work and would respectfully suggest that the personnel of the Committee be made up of the Professors of History in the Ontario Universities and Colleges who are members of our Society.

It is hoped that the data here given may be found useful by future generations when studying Canadian History. When more complete information about any person or event is required a reference to the scrap book kept by the Committee will supply it.

Canadian Monuments and Memorials.

In the summer of 1913, Mr. Dillon Wallace travelled to Labrador where he cut an inscription in a boulder which reads as follows, "Leonidas Hubbard, Jr., Intrepid Explorer and Practical Christian, Died Here Oct. 18, 1903." These words are followed by a scripture verse.

An agitation in April, 1914, to change the name of St. John's Gate, Quebec City, to Connaught Gate, was promptly protested and the idea was wisely dropped.

The site of Old Fort Howe, at St. John, N. B., which played an important part in the history of the district during the American Revolution, and was the site of the landing of the United Empire Loyalists in 1783, has been set aside as a national park under the control of the Department of the Interior. Orders for this were given early in April, 1914.

An old engraving, consisting of the portraits of eight of Papineau's followers, who were exiled when the rebellion of 1837 was subdued, has been secured by Mr. W. H. Leach of Montreal. Each portrait carries with it the signature of the subject.

At the 101st Anniversary of the Battle of Beaverdams held at Thorold, Ontario, on June 24th, 1914, a movement was started to have the Dominion Government set aside the battlefield, which it now owns, as a National Park. A strong resolution was passed favoring this idea and forwarded to the Hon. the Minister of the Interior.

A fine collection of bronze statuary including the heroic figures for the Cartier Monument which was at that time being erected on Fletcher's Field at the entrance to Mount Royal Park, Montreal, arrived at Montreal by steamer from Antwerp in July, 1914.

A drinking fountain, designed as a memorial to King Edward and presented by the Daughters of the Empire to the City of Guelph, was erected in Trafalgar Park, Guelph, Ont., in July, 1914.

A statue of King Edward was unveiled in Philips Square, Montreal, by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, on October 1st, 1914, in the presence of about ten thousand people. The statue was designed and executed by the Canadian sculptor, Mr. Philippe Hebert. A distinguished gathering of Canadians, including Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfred Laurier, were present.

A monument to the memory of Dr. Ziba M. Phillips, Past Grand Master of A. F. & A. M., and an energetic Mason in Upper Canada from 1816 to 1845, was unveiled at Read's Cemetery, Brockville, on October 7, 1914.

The design submitted by the celebrated English Sculptor, Mr. Vernon Marsh, of Farnsborough, England, was accepted by the Committee for the Monument to Champlain which is to be erected at Orillia.

A bust of Dr. Emily H. Stowe, pioneer suffragist, was presented to the city of Toronto on October 29th, 1914. It was placed in the City Hall and is of bronze.

President N. W. Hoyles, K. C., of Wycliffe College, Toronto, announced at the opening of the winter term on November 15, 1914, that a memorial library would be erected to honor the memory of the late Hon. S. H. Blake, one of the principal founders of the College.

Lieut.-Gov. Sir John M. Gibson unveiled at Hamilton, Ontario, on June 6th, 1914, four memorial stones erected by the Wentworth Historical Society, viz.:

One at the Battery on York St. in memory of its action at Burlington Heights during the War of 1812-1815.

One at the cemetery to mark the first line of defence in 1812-1815.

One in Harvey Park on the Bay Shore to mark the first line of earthworks in 1812-1815, and one at the high level bridge to show where the entrenchments forming the second line of defence, 1812-1815, were placed.

On December 4, 1914, the ex-pupils of Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute, Toronto, presented the school with a portrait of Dr. L. E. Embree, the former principal.

A photograph of the Right Rev. William Lennox Mills, Anglican Bishop of Ontario, was presented to the Armory at Brantford on December 18th, 1914, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Brant Dragoons' officers.

A striking portrait of Dr. James L. Hughes, painted by Mr. J. W. L. Forster and a gift of the Toronto City Council, was unveiled in the City Hall Council Chamber, with impressive ceremony on December 22, 1914.

The monument to Samuel de Champlain on Nepean Point, Ottawa, the sod for which was turned by Mrs. Ahearn and your President on the occasion of the Annual Meeting of our Society in that city in June, 1914, was unveiled with appropriate ceremony by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, on May 27, 1915.

A bronze tablet to commemorate Col. By, who founded Ottawa, was unveiled at that city on May 27th, 1915. His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught performed the ceremony.

Canadian Buildings.

The little old two-storey building at the corner of King and Frederick streets, Toronto, which was built in 1818 and utilized as a bank in 1822, and which was the first bank in Upper Canada, was taken down in April, 1914, to make room for a modern warehouse.

Early in April, 1914, the last convocation associated with the old building at Knox College, Toronto, was held. The building which stood so long in the centre of the Spadina Avenue crescent will be taken down.

Plans for the new City Hall at Woodstock, Ontario, were submitted to the Council for approval in April, 1914. They call for a building to cost about $75,000.

Walkerville, Ontario, accepted plans for a new $75,000 hospital in April, 1914. The Walkerville Branch of the National Council of Women undertook to build it and have had hearty support from the citizens of Windsor, Sandwich and their own home town.

The Hon. Arthur Meighan, K. C., Solicitor-General of Canada, formally opened the new "Hotel Renfrew" at Renfrew, Ontario, on April 17, 1914. The new hotel which cost about $70,000 is one of the finest in the Province outside of Toronto.

A Home for Nurses costing $20,000 was formally opened at the corner of Brant and Wellington Streets, Woodstock, Ontario, on April 27, 1914. The building is of brick and the funds to build it were largely supplied by Mr. John D. Patterson, while the rooms were furnished by local citizens and out-of-town friends.

On April 30, 1914, the new Carnegie Public Library at Whitby was formally opened. The building is at the corner of Dundas and Byron Streets on a site presented by the Old Girls' Association. Mr. Mahoney of Guelph was the architect of the building, which is constructed of red pressed brick with handsome stone columns. The Carnegie gift was $10,000, which almost covers the cost.

The house in Montreal known as "No. 386 Sherbrooke St.," where once lived Thomas Storrey Brown, the celebrated rebel of 1837, was torn down in May, 1914. A history of the house has been written and many interesting stories are told of Brown.

In a building formerly known as the Oulcott Hotel on a site which played an important part in the rebellion of 1837, "Station K" of the Toronto post office in North Toronto was opened for business on Saturday, May 9, 1914.

When the old home of the Bank of Upper Canada at the corner of King and Frederick Streets, Toronto, was taken down in April, 1914, the old vault door which protected valuables was preserved for the Canadian Historical Museum.

The corner stone of the new building of the Sun Life Insurance Co. of Canada was laid with due ceremony in May, 1914.

Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, opened the new Armories of the 31st Regiment at Meaford, Ontario, on May 15, 1914.

The corner stone of St. Paul's Parish Hall (Roman Catholic) on Queen St. East, Toronto, was laid with due ceremony in the presence of about 3,000 people on May 22, 1914.

In May, 1914, the Masons of Toronto issued a circular describing the plans for the New Masonic Temple to be erected on Spadina Road, Toronto.

The "Connaught Home for Nurses" at Weston, Ontario, was formally opened by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on May 29th, 1914.

A meeting was held at the Board of Trade, Hamilton, Ontario, on June 4, 1914, when it was decided to build a memorial to Miss Price, Matron of the Salvation Army Rescue Home, who lost her life on the Empress of Ireland. A new wing to the Rescue Home was decided upon as the memorial.

Sir John M. Gibson formally opened the Art Gallery of Hamilton on June 30, 1914. This is the second Municipal Gallery in Ontario, and contains many valuable collections.

Premier Hearst of Ontario formally opened a new House of Refuge for Algoma at Sault Ste. Marie on December 4, 1914. The new institution cost $24,000.

The new Armories at Simcoe, Ontario, were formally opened on September 25th, 1914, with impressive patriotic services.

The Mansion House, Homer, (near St. Catharines, Ontario) was destroyed by fire on August 21, 1914. This historic old frame building was erected about a century ago and was known for many years as Lambert's Tavern. It was a centre for social events for the elite during many decades past.

The corner stone of the new Federal building which is being erected by the Dominion Department of Public Works, was laid with due ceremony at Collingwood, Ont., on September 10, 1914. Col. J. A. Currie, M. P., performed the ceremony.

Tenders for the erection of a new library building at Kenora, Ontario, were opened on September 26, 1914. The building which is to cost about $15,000, the funds for which were given by the Carnegie Trust, will be erected on the site of the old fire hall on Main St.

Knox College, Toronto, opened her new building on October 2, 1914. This handsome group of College buildings is situated in Queen's Park and is one of the finest examples of Tudor-Gothic architecture in Canada.

The corner stone of the dormitory for the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Waterloo, Ontario, was laid in the presence of about 1500 people on October 12th, 1914.

On November 16, 1914, the new building on the south west corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, erected by the Dominion Bank was first occupied by that institution. The building is built of granite and is one of the finest banking buildings in Canada.

The corner stone of the new Congress Hall of St. Patrick's Parish, Montreal, was laid with impressive ceremonies on October 18, 1914.

The corner stone of the new Oddfellows' Temple at Niagara Falls, Ontario, was laid on November 3, 1914.

The City Hall at Sarnia, Ont., was destroyed by fire on December 11, 1914. The building, erected in 1876, was of white brick, so common in western Ontario, and was one of the landmarks of the town, but as an official building was obsolete and out of date.

The new armory in Madoc village was formally opened by General the Hon. Sam Hughes on February 12, 1915. The Hon. C. H. Doherty, Sir MacKenzie Bowell, W. J. Northrup, K.C., M.P., Col. Smart, Col. Preston and Col. Ketcheson were present at the ceremonies.

A new Central Collegiate Institute to be erected at the corner of Bloor and Jarvis Streets, Toronto, to cost about $250,000 was decided upon by the Board of Education in that City in February, 1915.

A new Carnegie Library building was formally opened at Mimico, Ontario, on March 2, 1915. It is a two-storey brick building with stone facings and cost about $8,000. About 2000 volumes are in the building.

At Richmond Hill, Ontario, a new public school building, erected at a cost of nearly $50,000, was formally opened on March 5th, 1915, by Mr. George Cowie, the President of the School Board. The first school at this town was built in 1810 and was a log cabin. This has long since been demolished and replaced at various intervals with more modern buildings.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce opened a new branch at Danforth and Broadview Avenues, Toronto, the week of March 21, 1915, in a building which adds another dignified structure to the city's already large number of fine banking buildings.

Collingwood has a new Federal building which was opened for use in May, 1915. A home architect, Mr. Philip Palin, drew the plans for this imposing structure.

On May 24, 1915, the corner stone of a new eight-room school at Midland, Ont., was laid.

A new public school at Todmorden in Woodville Ave., (Toronto), was opened with appropriate ceremony on May 27, 1915. The new school has accommodation for 600 pupils and cost over $100,000.

The new Central Technical School on Harbord St., Toronto, which has cost $1,400,000, was formally taken over by the Board of Education in that city on May 27th, 1915. This school will accommodate 2,500 pupils.

Canadian Churches.

The corner stone of the new $70,000 Howard Park Methodist Church, Toronto, was laid with due ceremony by Mr. William Dunlop on April 10, 1914.

At Kew Beach on April 12, 1914, a new Presbyterian Church was opened, the dedication services being taken by Rev. Murdock Mackenzie, D. D. The new church, which cost about $48,000, is in the style of a John Knox Church and is finished entirely in wood. It seats eleven hundred.

The new Ruthenian Church on Franklin Ave., Toronto, was dedicated by Bishop Budka, of Winnipeg, on April 12, 1914. This church which is built of red brick has a seating capacity of 650 and cost about $40,000. It is the first church of its type in America and is of the basilica style. Its congregation is made up chiefly of Austrians and Poles.

On April 19, 1914, the new St. Paul's Lutheran Church on Glen Morris St., Toronto, was dedicated. It is built in Gothic style of architecture and cost $20,000. It contains several most beautiful windows.

It was decided on April 21st, 1914, at a vestry meeting to restore St. James Cathedral, Toronto, at a cost of $30,000.

The corner stone of the new Knox Church, Toronto (Presbyterian), was laid with impressive ceremony the latter part of May, 1914.

In the presence of about 300 people the corner stone of the new St. Matthew's Church (Lutheran), at Berlin, Ontario, was laid early in June, 1914.

The corner stone of the new Presbyterian Church at the corner of Eglington Ave. and Dufferin St., Toronto, was laid on July 19th, 1914, by Mr. John A. Patterson, K. C. The corner stone bears this inscription, " Fairbanks Presbyterian Church, 1889-1914." It will cost about $14,000 and will accommodate 425 people in the main auditorium and 150 in the gallery.

Excavating for the new First Church of Christ, Scientists, at Toronto, was commenced on July 21st, 1914. The stone work was started on Oct. 13, 1914. This edifice will be built at the corner of St. George St. and Lowther Ave., and will cost $100,000.

The corner stone for the new Methodist Church at Wheatley, Ontario, was laid on July 22, 1914.

The corner stone of the new Trinity Methodist Church at Peterboro, Ontario, was laid with appropriate ceremonies on September 21, 1914. The new church will have seating capacity for 1000.

The corner stone of the new St. Francis Church, Roman Catholic, Grace St., Toronto, was laid by Archbishop Neil McNeil on September 27, 1914. The church will seat 1000 when completed.

The corner stone of the new St. Michael's Church (Roman Catholic), Montreal, was laid with impressive ceremony by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi on September 27, 1914. The church will be built after the design of Our Lady of Health, Venice, and will cost, together with the presbytery, $250,000.

The new North Rosedale Congregational Church was opened with impressive services on December 6th, 1914. The building has a seating capacity of 800 and contains many beautiful memorial windows. The building, land and furnishings cost about $100,000.

The new Stanley Presbyterian Church, corner of Victoria and Westmount Avenues, Montreal, was formally opened on Sunday, October 5th, 1914. The Church is Lombardie style of architecture and has seating accommodation for 1000.

The schoolroom portion of the new Dominion Methodist Church, corner of Boulevard and Lansdowne Ave., Montreal, was formally opened on Sunday, October 5th, 1914. The building is of Gothic architecture and built of stone two stories high.

The corner stone of the new Methodist Church on Pros. IX Ave., Maisonneuve, Montreal, was laid by Rev. John Armstrong on Saturday, October 17th, 1914.

The Timothy Eaton Memorial Church (Methodist) on St. Clair Ave., Toronto, was formally opened on December 20, 1914. A memorial window was unveiled by Master Timothy Eaton.

Fire destroyed the West End Methodist Church at Montreal on December 25, 1914. The loss is estimated at $45,000.

The dedication of the new St. Louis Roman Catholic Church at Waterloo, Ont., took place on January 24, 1915. The new wing opened cost about $30,000.

At Ayr, Ontario, the congregation of Christ Church (Anglican), assisted by the Bishop of Huron, dedicated the new church on February 21, 1915. The building is of modern architecture, substantial construction, and has a seating capacity of about four hundred.

A new Lutheran Church, St. Matthew's Evangelical Church, was dedicated at Berlin, Ontario, with appropriate and impressive services on March 7, 1915. The new church, which is erected on the corner of Church and Benton Streets, is of Gothic design and cost $50,000. It has a seating capacity of 1,100.

Prominent Canadian Dead.

William Dewart, who was at one time a strong advocate of Protection for Canadian industries, died at Montclair, N. J., on March 30, 1914. Mr. Dewart was born in Dummer, Warsaw, Ont., and was 78 years of age at the time of his death.

A. R. Crombie, one of the recognized authorities on Banking in Canada, died at his home in Montreal on April 3rd, 1914. He was born at Picton, Ontario, in 1837. Mr. Crombie presented the McCaul gold medal for classics in the University of Toronto in memory of his two brothers.

The Hon. W. D. Cameron, member of the Legislative Council, of Sherbrooke, N. S., died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on April 7th, 1914. He was born at Dunham, Pictou County, in 1837.

John A. H. Campbell, one of the best known citizens of Windsor, Ontario, died at his home there on April 7th, 1914, aged 75 years. Mr. Campbell had resided in Windsor for forty years and was, until recently, in the lumber business.

Cy. Warman, poet and short story writer, died on April 7th, 1914. Although not a Canadian by birth, Mr. Warman had lived in London for many years, and in late years had been employed by the Grand Trunk Railway in its literary department. He was born at Greenup, Ill., June 22, 1855. His best known poem is " Sweet Marie."

Mr. Henry Beatty, former manager of the lake steamship lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a well known figure in inland navigation affairs, died at his home on Simcoe St., Toronto, on April 10th, 1915. He was born at Cootchill, Ireland, on May 1st, 1834.

Herman Henry Cook, one of the pioneers in the lumbering business in Canada, died at his home in Toronto on April 12, 1914. Mr. Cook had been in business since 1858. He was a member of the House of Commons as one of Mackenzie's "Old Guard" from 1872 to 1878. He was also a member of the Legislature from 1879 to 1882 and again sat in the Commons from 1882 to 1891. Mr. Cook was born in Dundas County on April 27, 1837.

Frederick Henry Davis, aged 74 years, and his brother, Alexander J. Davis, aged 76 years, both died on April 13, 1914. They, with their father, were the founders of Davisville, Ontario, and were prominent in business until they retired about seven years ago.

Alexander Francis Chamberlain, formerly of Toronto and latterly professor of anthropology in Clark University, died at Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday, April 8th, 1914. He was born in England in 1865, but coming to Canada with his parents when a boy he was educated at Peterborough and the University of Toronto. He edited from 1901 to 1908 " The Journal of American Folklore."

Sir William Whyte, for many years Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, died in California on April 14th, 1914. He was born in Scotland in 1843 and came to Canada in 1863 where he was employed by the Grand Trunk Railway until 1883. In 1886 he went with the Canadian Pacific Railway and was one of the men who made that great system what it is to-day.

McKee Rankin, the veteran actor, died at San Francisco, Cal., on April 17, 1914. He was born at Sandwich, Ont., in 1841. Mr. Rankin had a long career on the stage and played leading roles with some of came to Canada early in life and was for 40 years connected with the foundry business at Woodstock, Ont., where he was a prominent citizen. on April 18, 1914, in his 84th year. He was a native of Scotland, but came to Canada early in life and was connected with the foundry business at Woodstock, Ont., where he was a prominent citizen.

Major-General William Henry Cotton, formerly Inspector-General of Canadian Militia, died at Almonte, Ontario, on April 20, 1914. He was born at Montreal on January 7th 1848. General Cotton held several important military positions in Canada and served during the Fenian Raid, 1866-70.

Rev. Canon Richard Hicks, B.A., B.D., died at Simcoe, Ontario, on April 21, 1914, in his 64th year. He was born at Blenheim, Ontario, and graduated from the Huron College, London. He was rector of Trinity Anglican Church at Simcoe from 1891 until his death.

The Rev. B. W. Day, one of the most highly respected and best known Congregational ministers in Canada, died at St. Andrews East, Quebec, on April 25th, 1914. He was one of the pioneers of his church in Ontario having begun his pastorate in Huron County in 1862.

William Fitzgibbon, one of Cornwall's best known citizens, died there on April 29, 1914. He was known throughout Canada in his younger days as an expert lacrosse player and in 1903 was unanimously chosen as President of the National Lacrosse Union. He was born in Ottawa.

John Armstrong, for eleven years County Crown Attorney at Owen Sound, Ont., died at that place on April 30, 1914. He was born at Millbrook in 1851, and completed his education at the University of Toronto. He commenced the practice of law in 1885 as a member of the firm of Armstrong, Telford and Bull.

David Smith Keith, a pioneer of the Toronto-Hamilton steamfitting business, died at Toronto on May 3rd, 1914, aged 83. Deceased was born in Scotland in 1831. He was well known in Toronto steamship and contracting circles.

Duncan McMartin, one of Montreal's leading business men, died at Toronto on May 2nd, 1914. He was one of the original group in the Cobalt Mining Camp. Born near Munroe's Mills in Glengarry County, he lived in various places before finally settling in Montreal. He was 44 years of age.

Rev. Canon W. H. Spragge, rector of St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, Ontario, died on May 4th, 1914, at Old Point Comfort, Va. He had been rector of St. Peter's for 25 years.

Senator William Gibson of Beamsville, Ontario, died on May 4th, 1914. He was born in Scotland in 1849 and came to Canada in 1870, entering the railway contracting business. He was for years in charge of the masonry work of the Grand Trunk System and was actively engaged in many other enterprises. He was elected a member of Parliament in 1891 and was appointed to the Senate in 1902.

Rev. H. A. Macpherson, pastor of Chalmer's Church, Toronto, died in that city on May 5th, 1914. He was born in Erin, Wellington County, and was a graduate of Knox College.

D. A. Ferguson, Postmaster at Smith's Falls, Ontario, died there on May 8th, 1914. He was born in the Township of Montague, near Smith's Falls, and was prominently interested in the affairs of the town for many years, having been elected Mayor three successive terms.

John Graham Steacy died at his home in Brockville on May 8th, 1914. He was born in Elizabethtown and was in his 78th year. Mr. Steacy was a contractor of international reputation in Canada, the United States, Mexico and Jamaica.

Dr. Levi Secord, one of the best known physicians of Brantford, Ontario, died in that city on May 8th, 1914, aged fifty-nine years. Born at Niagara-on-the-Lake, he began his profession in Brantford in 1884, and was well known in all public affairs. He was Mayor of Brantford in 1893-94.

The Honorable William Thomas Finley, former Minister of Agriculture in the Alberta Government, died at Vancouver, B. C., on May 9th, 1914. He was born in Ireland on July 12th, 1853, and came to Canada in 1878. He finally settled at Medicine Hat, Alta., and for 30 years was one of the leading men of the town.

Dr. Milton I. Beeman, of Newburgh, Ont., died at that village on May 9th, 1914, aged 63 years. For many years he was a member of the Provincial Board of Health and was a Major of the 47th Regiment.

James Reid Wilson, prominent in industrial circles in Canada, died at London, England, on May 11th, 1914. Mr. Wilson was born at Glasgow on October 18, 1850, and graduated from St. Andrew's College. In 1871 he came to Canada and since that time has resided in Montreal

William Harris, founder of the Harris-Abattoir Company and one of the leading men identified with the live stock industry in Canada, died at his home in Toronto on May 11th, 1914, in his 66th year. He was born in England in 1848.

Joseph F. Eby, President of the Eby, Blain Co., Ltd., Toronto, died at his home on May 11th, 1914. Mr. Eby was born at Berlin, Ontario, in 1844. He was active in business for a long term of years and took a keen interest in the commercial affairs of the city.

Donald McKay, for two decades treasurer of Ontario County, died at his home in Whitby on May 13, 1914. He was a merchant in Saintfield, Ontario County, before moving to Whitby.

James Murray, President of the Murray Printing Co., Toronto, died at his home in that city on May 13, 1914. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on March 6, 1844, and came to Canada in 1868. He was a prominent figure in the printing world.

William Wainwright, senior, Vice-President of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways, died at Atlantic City, N. J., on May 14, 1914. He was born in Manchester, England, April 30, 1840, and came to Canada in 1858 and has since that time been with the Grand Trunk. His home was in Montreal, Quebec.

Joseph G. Somers of Toronto, who conducted a store in Elora for forty years before moving to Toronto, died at his home in that city on May 14, 1914, aged 90 years.

Frederich Debartxch Monk, former Minister of Public Works in Mr. Borden's administration, died at his residence in Montreal on May 15th, 1914. He was born in Montreal on April 6, 1856, and took his degree from McGill University and was called to the bar in 1878. He entered the House of Commons in 1896.

William Henry, a pioneer in the steamship agency business in Montreal, died at his home in that City on May 18, 1914, aged 81 years. Mr. Henry was born at Paisley, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1857.

George Kappele, K. C., Official Referee, died at Toronto on May 22nd, 1914, aged 54 years. He was born near Ottawa and was a graduate of the University of Toronto, being called to the Bar in 1883.

Right Rev. Charles Scadding, D. D., Anglican Bishop of the State of Oregon, died at Portland, Ore., on May 27th, 1914. He was born at Toronto, Ontario, in 1861, and was a graduate of Trinity College.

Walter Mills, one of the oldest and most respected residents of Ingersoll, Ont., died at that town on May 30, 1914. He was born at London, England, 62 years ago, and came to Canada in 1871. Mr. Mills took a prominent part in municipal politics, having been Mayor of Ingersoll three years.

The Hon. Thos. Coffey, publisher of the Catholic Record and a Dominion Senator, died at his home at London, Ont., on June 8, 1914. Senator Coffey was born in Ireland in 1843, but came to Canada with his parents when young. He was appointed to the Senate in 1903. . .

M. M. Reynolds, Vice President of the Grand Trunk Railway, died on June 17, 1914. Mr. Reynolds was one of the best known railway men in Canada and at the time of his death had charge of the financial and accounting department of the entire Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk Pacific and Central Vermont Systems. His home was in Montreal.

Alexander Nairn, one of Toronto's oldest residents, died in that city on June 19, 1914. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1832, and came to Canada in 1857, finally settling in Toronto in 1874.

The Honorable Samuel Hume Blake died at Toronto on June 23rd, 1914, in his 79th year. He was born in Toronto on August 31, 1835, the second son of the late Chancellor Blake. Mr. Blake was one of the leaders of the Bar in Ontario and an outstanding figure in Canadian National life.

Edward William Cox of Toronto, president of the Canada Life Insurance Co., eldest son of the late Senator George A. Cox, and one of Canada's foremost financiers, died in England on June 26, 1914, aged 50 years. He was born at Peterboro, Ont., and was a graduate of the University of Toronto.

Dr. Albert Robert Pyne, a cousin to Lord Roberts and one of Toronto's leading physicians, died at his residence in that city on July 6, 1914, aged 65 years. He was born at Waterford, Ireland, being brought to Canada by his parents when an infant. He graduated from the University of Toronto.

J. W. Nesbitt, a prominent lawyer at Hamilton, Ont., died at that city on July 6, 1914. He was born at Woodstock, Ontario.

Captain John McDougall, a pioneer of Glengarry, died at Cornwall on July 8, 1914, aged 82 years. He was born on the homestead where he died and during his life received many municipal honors.

The Hon. H. R. Emmerson, K. C., and M. P. for Westmoreland County, died at Dorchester, N. B., on July 9, 1914, aged 61 years. He was Minister of Railways and Canals in the Laurier Cabinet from 1904 to 1907.

Peter Fisher, Postmaster at Wingham, Ontario, died at that town on July 14, 1914, aged 83 years. He was born in Scotland and came to Canada in 1831, being appointed postmaster in 1867.

W. Pemberton Page, one of the foremost members of the Methodist Church died at his home in Toronto on July 15, 1914. Mr. Page was born at Fonthill, Ontario.

Mrs. Margaret Howitt Ahearn, wife of Mr. Thomas Ahearn, of Ottawa, Ontario, died at her residence in that city on January 2nd, 1915. Mrs. Ahearn was prominent in many Canadian institutions. She was one of the founders of the Victorian Order of Nurses and was for many years President of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa.

William Horsley Rowley, President of the E. B. Eddy Co., Ltd., of Hull, died in Toronto during the week of January 16, 1915. Mr. Rowley was one of Canada's foremost business men and was interested in many of the country's largest financial institutions.

Archibald Macdonald, the last of the representatives of the Hudson's Bay Company to bear the distinguished title of Chief Factor, died at Fort Qu'Appelle on January 6, 1915. The old gentleman was one of the most prominent citizens of the district for many years.

Sir James Whitney, Prime Minister of Ontario, died at his home in Toronto on Sept. 25, 1914. Sir James was born at Williamsburg, Ontario, on October 2, 1843. He was called to the Premiership of Ontario on January 25, 1905, and was the first Premier of Ontario to die in office. He was a lawyer by profession.

Lady Gibbons, wife of Sir George C. Gibbons, of London, Ontario, died in that city on Sept. 25, 1914. Lady Gibbons was formerly Miss Elizabeth Craig of Montreal. She married Sir George in 1876. She was prominent in many women's patriotic associations.

R. E. Wood, barrister, County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace at Peterboro, Ontario, died in that city on September 24, 1914. He was admitted to the bar in 1874 and had been Clerk of the Peace for 26 years.

Dr. John Galbraith, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science at the University of Toronto, died at his summer residence, Go Home Bay, on July 22, 1914. He was born in Montreal on Sept. 5, 1846. He became a Professor of Engineering in the Ontario School of Practical Science in 1878 and has been associated with that institution since that date.

Archibald Blue, LL.D., Chief Officer of the Census and Statistics Branch of the Department of the Interior of Canada, died at his home in Ottawa on July 27, 1914. Mr. Blue was a newspaper man by profession and was appointed to the position in the Census Department in 1900.

Robert Birmingham, one time organizer for the Liberal-Conservative party in Canada and Superintendent of Immigration for Ontario from 1912 until a recent date, died at his home in Toronto on August 11, 1914. He was born in Armagh County, Ireland, July 26, 1852, and came to Canada at an early age to engage in the wholesale drygoods business. He was a personal friend of D'Alton McCarthy, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John A. Macdonald, and other leading conservatives.

John T. B. Knight, Manager of the Montreal Clearing House and formerly Secretary of the Canadian Bankers' Association, died at his home in Montreal on August 21, 1914. Mr. Knight was born in Kent County, England, in 1851, and came to Canada when 20 years of age. He was known throughout the Dominion as an authority on finance and banking.

Calixte Aime Dugas, former Chief Justice of the Territorial Court in the Yukon, died August 26, 1914, at St. Donat, County of Montcalm, Quebec. He was born at St. Remi, Napierville, on February 11, 1845, and was appointed Police Magistrate of Montreal in 1878, a position he held for twenty years.

James Addison Halsted, one of the best known financial men in Ontario, died at his home in Toronto on August 30, 1914. He was born in 1841 near Whitby, Ont., and in 1877 moved to Mount Forest, where he entered the private banking business. For 30 years he continued his business and moved to Toronto in 1911.

Dr. Bruce Livingston Riordan, one of Canada's foremost surgeons, died at Toronto on August 29, 1914. Dr. Riordan was born on March 17, 1859, in Port Hope, Ont., and was of Irish descent. He was educated in the schools there and at McGill University and later took a degree at Toronto University. He was a Grand Trunk Railway surgeon for many years and held many offices of prominence in well known medical associations.

Lieut. Bertram Noel Denison, formerly of Toronto, was killed in action in Belgium early in September, 1914. He was 34 years of age and was born in England. He spent many years in Toronto and was married in that city in 1910. He belonged to the Canadian force from 1906 to 1908 when he received a Commission in the Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Dr. William Saunders, C. M. G., of London, Ontario, died in that city on Sept. 13, 1914. Dr. Saunders was born in Devonshire, England, on June 16, 1836. He obtained an honorary degree of LL.D. from Queen's University in 1896 and from Toronto University in 1904. Dr. Saunders was one of the original Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada. He received the C. M. G. from King Edward in 1905. He was a distinguished scientist.

Richard T. Coady of Toronto died at his home in that city on Sept. 20, 1914. Mr. Coady was born in Toronto in 1852 and lived in that city all his life. He entered the city's employ in 1873 in the Treasury Department and in 1888 became City Treasurer, which office he held until his resignation in February, 1914.

Dr. Albert William Bell, Secretary and Manager of the Canadian Industrial Exhibition of Winnipeg, died at Winnipeg on October 7, 1914. Dr. Bell was born at Markham, Ontario, on August 18, 1862, and was educated at the Jarvis St. Collegiate, Trinity University and the University of Toronto. He graduated in medicine from Trinity in 1891.

Lt.-Col. Jeffrey H. Burland, head of the Canadian Red Cross organization at the front, died recently in England. Col. Burland was born in Montreal in 1861 and was educated at McGill University. He was prominently associated with Montreal financial affairs and military organization.

The Hon. William Templeman, formerly Minister of Mines and of Inland Revenue in the Dominion Government, died at Victoria, B. C., on November 15, 1914. Mr. Templeman was born at Pakenham, Ontario, on September 18, 1844. He was the proprietor of the Victoria Times at the time of his death.

Rev. Charles S. Pedley, founder and head of the Oxford Children's Aid Society and a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, died at Woodstock, Ontario, on October 18, 1914, aged 65 years. Deceased was a native of Cobourg, Ontario.

The Hon. Colin H. Campbell, formerly a member of the Manitoba Legislature, in which he was successively Attorney General and Minister of Public Works, died at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on October 24, 1914. He was born at Burlington, Ontario, in 1859. He first practised the legal profession in Ontario and in 1882 became a barrister in Manitoba.

Peter S. G. MacKenzie, Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, died at his home at Melbourne, Quebec, on November 1, 1914. He was born at Cumberland House, Hudson Bay Territory, December 19, 1862, and was educated at schools in Montreal and Richmond and at McGill University. He has represented Richmond in the Legislature since 1900 and was a liberal. He was appointed Treasurer of the Province in 1910.

Lieut.-Col. John Waller DeCourcy O'Grady, commanding officer of the 90th Regiment of Winnipeg, died in that city on November 3, 1914, aged 50 years. He was born at Hemmingford, Quebec.

Col. D. R. Wilkie, President and General Manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada and President of the Canadian Banker's Association, died at his home, 432 Sherbourne St., Toronto, on November 17, 1914. He was born at Quebec in 1846, the son of the late Daniel Wilkie, M. A. Col. Wilkie was recognized as one of the soundest bankers in Canada, was the author of several important papers on banking and took a keen interest in art. He became General Manager for the Imperial Bank in 1875 and its President in 1906.

Rev. Canon David Ford Bogert of Belleville, Ontario, died at his home in that city on November 19, 1914. Canon Bogert was born in Brockville seventy-three years ago and was educated at Upper Canada College and Trinity University. He was ordained deacon in 1865 and priest in 1866.

Major James Rutledge, a well known barrister of Whitby, Ontario, died in that place on December 7th, 1914. Major Rutledge was born at Darlington, Ontario, and was a graduate of the University of Toronto. He was an officer of the army, serving throughout the Fenian Raid with distinction.

John J. Ward, ex-controller of the City of Toronto, died at his home in that city on December 15, 1914. Mr. Ward was born at London, Ontario, 1866, and was for many years prominent in municipal and sporting life in Toronto. He was elected controller of the city in 1905.

The Hon. Robert Jaffray died in the city of Toronto on December 16, 1914. Senator Jaffray was born at Bannockburn, Scotland, on January 23, 1832. He came to Canada in 1852 and settled in Toronto where he has since resided. Senator Jaffray has been one of the most prominent figures in Canadian life for many years. In 1880 he joined the management of the Globe by becoming a director, and in 1888 was elected President of that Company, which position he held until his death. He was called to the Dominion Senate in 1906 by Earl Gray. He was a man of broad vision, a great believer in Canada, and one who numbered among his close friends almost every prominent man in Canada, whether or not his political opponents.

Lieut.-Col. William E. O'Brien died at his home, "The Woods," Shanty Bay, near Barrie, Ontario, on January 22, 1915, aged eighty-three. He was born at Thornhill on March 10, 1831, and admitted to the Bar in 1864, but never practised his profession. He took part in raising the Thirty-Fifth Regiment (the "Simcoe Foresters"), a contingent of which he commanded during the Northwest Rebellion in 1885. He was also on active service in the Fenian Raid in 1866. He was a prominent member of the Dominion House of Commons for a number of years.

Oliver K. Fraser, one of eastern Ontario's leading lawyers and Registrar of the Superior and Surrogate Courts and Clerk of the County Court for Leeds and Grenville, died at his home in Brockville on December 27, 1914. He was born at Brockville and was 54 years of age, having been called to the bar in 1894.

The Hon. Treffle Berthiaume, owner of La Presse, and member of the Legislative Council for Quebec, died at Montreal on January 2, 1915. He was born at St. Hugues, Quebec, on August 4, 1848.

Thomas Coltrin Keefer, C. E., C. M. G., LL. D., one of Canada's most noted engineers, died at his home in Montreal on January 7, 1915, in his 94th year. He was born at Thorold, Ontario, in 1821, educated at Upper Canada College and commenced his engineering career in 1836. He was one of the engineers who re-constructed the Welland Canal and was identified with the construction of some of Canada's great railways.

The Hon. George A. Clare, P. C., M. P. for South Waterloo, died at Preston, Ont., on January 9, 1915. He was born at Preston in 1854 and was active in public life.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Dickson, for thirty-five years pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church at Galt, Ontario, died at that town on January 10, 1915, aged 75 years.

Major Z. T. Wood, C. M. G., Assistant Commissioner of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, died at Asheville, N. C., on January 15, 1915. Major Wood was born at Halifax, N. S., in August, 1860, and joined the Mounted Police in 1885.

Hon. Thomas Bain, ex-speaker of the House of Commons, died at Dundas, Ontario, on January 18, 1915. He was born in Scotland on December 14, 1834, and came to Canada with his parents in 1837. He was elected Warden of Wentworth County in 1870, and two years later elected to the House of Commons. He retained his seat until his retirement from public life in 1900. He was speaker of the House during 1899 and 1900.

Rev. Canon Henry Septimus Jones of Toronto died at his home in that city on January 24, 1915. Canon Jones was born at Portsmouth, England, in 1830. He was one of the most prominent Anglican Clergymen in Toronto, and during his lifetime built five Canadian Churches.

John A. Ardagh, late Senior Judge of Simcoe County, died at Barrie, Ontario, on January 26, 1915. He was born in Ireland, but came to Canada with his parents when a boy. He was called to the Bar in 1861 and appointed Senior Judge in 1883. He retired from the bench in November, 1912. Judge Ardagh was interested in History and the work of Historical Societies and was a Vice-President of the Ontario Historical Society. He was in his 80th year.

Hon. Michael Sullivan, M. D., formerly a Canadian Senator, died at his home at Kingston, Ontario, on January 27, 1915. Dr. Sullivan was born in Ireland in 1838, and coming to Canada in his youth, completed his education at Queen's University. He took an active part in municipal affairs, was Mayor of Kingston in 1874 and appointed to the Dominion Senate in 1884. He was one of the founders of Queen's Medical College.

William Barrett, Senior Judge of the County of Bruce, died at Walkerton, Ont., on January 28, 1915, aged seventy-three years. Judge Barrett commenced to practice law in 1868, was appointed Junior Judge in September, 1885, and became Senior Judge in April, 1893.

George B. Douglas, County Judge of Haldimand, died at Dunnville on February 4, 1915, in his fifty-ninth year. He was born at Warkworth, Northumberland County, in 1856, was a graduate of the University of Toronto in 1879, and admitted to the Bar in 1882. He practised at Chatham for twenty-two years before his appointment as a judge.

Rev. Father William Joseph Murphy, O. M. I., pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Ottawa, and former rector of Ottawa University, died at Ottawa on February 3rd, 1915. Father Murphy was born at Cariboo, B. C., on February 10, 1865, and educated at Ottawa University. He was recognized as an eminent educationist and Churchman.

Walter R. Strickland, one of Canada's most noted architects, died at Lakefield, Ontario, on February 6, 1915, aged 74 years. Mr. Strickland, who retired from active business some years ago, was a member of the firms which built the Toronto Union Station and the Consumers' Gas Plant, and of the firm that laid out the first Toronto Exhibition grounds.

Sir Francis Langelier, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, died on February 8, 1915, at his residence, "Spencerwood," in the city of Quebec. He was born at Ste. Rosalie, P. Q., on December 24, 1838, educated at St. Hyacinthe College and Laval University, and had many University degrees. He became an advocate in 1861 and was made a Queen's Counsel in 1878. After occupying many prominent positions in professional and political life he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor in 1911. He was knighted in 1907 and given the K. C. M. G. in 1914.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Scott died at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on February 10, 1915, aged 74 years. Col. Scott was born at Lanark, Ontario, on February 16, 1841. In 1861 he founded the Perth Expositor which he edited and published until 1873, when he moved to Manitoba. He entered the volunteer militia in 1861 and saw active service in the Red River expedition of 1870 under Col. Wolseley, and commanded the expedition sent to Fort Garry in 1871. He was gazetted Lieut.-Colonel in 1871, and retired in 1887, retaining rank. He was Mayor of Winnipeg in 1877-78 and represented Winnipeg in the Local House in 1878-80 and sat in the Commons for Selkirk and for Winnipeg. He was appointed Collector of Customs in 1887, retiring on pension in 1910.

Thomas Wesley Mills, M. A., M. D., F. R. S. C., emeritus professor of physiology of McGill University, died in England on February 15, 1915. Prof. Mills was born at Brockville on February 22, 1847. He was a distinguished Canadian scholar and always took a keen interest in learned societies in Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. William Snider, one of the most prominent citizens of Waterloo, Ont., died at that place on March 8, 1915, in his 69th year. Mr. Snider was Mayor of the town for four years and was actively identified with its financial affairs.

George W. McMullen of Picton, Ontario, died on March 23, 1915, while on his way to address a railway convention in Chicago, Ill. Mr. McMullen was one of the best known men in his district and was an inventor of considerable note, being a great student of the question of food preservation and the improvement of industrial processes. He was also a factor in early railroad construction in Canada.

Rev. Dr. Gilray, a noted Presbyterian clergyman, died at Toronto on March 31st, 1915. Dr. Gilray was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1845, and came to Canada in early life. He was graduated from Knox College in 1873, and was for forty years the pastor of College Street Presbyterian Church, Toronto.

John Cowan, a prominent manufacturer of Oshawa, Ontario, died in that town on April 8, 1915. Mr. Cowan was born in Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Canada when a young man. He first lived in Toronto and later moved to Oshawa where he has since been one of the leading citizens. He, with his brother, organized the Ontario Malleable Iron Co., and had been President of that Company for about forty years.

Peter McLaren Forin, a prominent barrister of Belleville, died in that city on April 19, 1915. He was interested in military matters all 34th Battery. Captain Forin was 46 years of age.

William Winslow Ogden, a prominent physician and for over forty years a member of the Board of Education in Toronto, died in that city on April 22, 1915, aged seventy-eight.

George Jerrald Potts, M. D., M. R. C. S., formerly of Toronto and Belleville, died at Clinton, Ontario, on April 22, 1915, in his eightieth year. Dr. Potts was at one time editor of the Toronto Daily Leader. At one time he was active in military affairs and saw active service in India.

Col. Walker Powell, C. M. G., Adjutant-General of the Canadian forces from 1875 to 1896, and representative of Norfolk in the old Canadian Assembly from 1857 to 1861, died at Ottawa, Ontario, on May 6, 1915, aged 87. Col. Powell was born at Waterford, Ontario, and was the son of I. W. Powell.

Thomas A. Gregg, one of the ablest Canadian journalists of the older generation died at Alpena, Mich., and was buried in Toronto on April 2nd, 1915. From 1875 to 1895 he was identified with journalism in Toronto. He was one of the founders of " The Mail," and later of the " Toronto Saturday Night."

Miss Mary Agnes Fitzgibbon, a granddaughter of Colonel Fitz-Gibbon (a veteran of 1812), died in Toronto on May 17th, 1915. Miss FitzGibbon was born in Belleville, Ontario, in 1851, but lived in Toronto most of her life. She was one of the founders of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto and was its President at the time of her death. She was the author of many interesting articles on Canadian history.

J. W. Langmuir, one of Toronto's best known citizens, died in that city on May 12, 1915. He was a Scotchman who came to Ontario 66 years ago. Mr. Langmuir was for years Manager of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation. He was interested in social reform, at one time was chairman of the Queen Victoria Park (Niagara Falls) Commission, and was President of the Homewood Sanitarium. In 1906 he was appointed to the Royal Commission to inquire into life insurance in Canada.

Walter Dowker Beardmore, one of Canada's leading leather merchants, died at Toronto on May 23, 1915. He was born at Hamilton, Ontario, October 30, 1849, and had spent his life in Canada, except for a few years while being educated in England.

Dr. James MacArthur, President of the Ontario Medical Association, died at his home, London, Ontario, on May 23, 1915. He was born at Ailsa Craig, Ontario, sixty years ago, was a graduate of Queen's University and had practiced medicine in London for thirty-five years.

The Rev. James Black died at Hamilton, Ontario, on May 23, 1915. Rev. Mr. Black was born in Scotland in 1822. He was one of the best known citizens in Hamilton and had retired from the Presbyterian ministry in 1887.

Andrew Muirhead, a business man for forty years, and a veteran of the Fenian Raid, died at his residence in Toronto on May 24, 1915. He was born at Longue Pointe, Quebec, and served as a member of the Victoria Rifles of Montreal through the Fenian Raids of 1866 and 1870.

Alexander Finkle, for more than 29 years a County Judge of Oxford, died at his home in Woodstock, Ont., on May 26, 1915. He was born in Woodstock and was 74 years of age.

Canadian Historical Events.

At a point 371 miles east of Prince Rupert, and 1375 miles west of Winnipeg, the last rail joining the Grand Trunk Pacific's line to the coast was laid on Tuesday, April 7, 1914.

The ninety-sixth anniversary of the founding of the first Methodist Church in Toronto, and the forty-sixth anniversary of the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, was celebrated with impressive ceremony on April 26, 1914.

At a banquet at the Prince Arthur Hotel in the City of Port Arthur on July 15, 1914, in honor of J. W. Lyon of Guelph, the city formally opened Lyon Boulevard and Lyon Park. Mr. Lyon donated 99 acres to the city for this park, which it is claimed, will be the finest in Canada when the improvements are completed.

Masons from Canada and the United States joined in a memorable celebration of the century of peace between the two countries, at Niagara Falls, Ontario, on July 16, 1914. Addresses were delivered which, combined with the elaborate plans of decoration, made the occasion one long to be remembered.

A large number of the Veterans of '66 Association held a picnic at Queenston Heights on July 23, 1914, when addresses were delivered and wreaths were placed on Brock's monument.

The following Canadians were honored by the King on New Year's day, 1915:

Baronetcy—Sir Hamar Greenwood, M. P. for Sunderland, England.

K. C. M. G.—Sir George Perley and Sir Clifford Sifton, K. C.

Knights Bachelor—Sir Herbert Holt, Sir Francois Lemieux, Sir William Price and Capt. Sir Clive Philips-Wolley.

Companion St. Michael and St. George—George G. J. Desbarats and Major-Gen. Eugene Fiset.

Events Associated with Canadian History.

At Osgoode Hall, Toronto, on April 17, 1914, in the presence of a distinguished gathering, Lieut.-Governor Sir John Gibson pinned on the breast of Mr. George Hilliar, the Imperial Service Medal. Mr. Hilliar, who retired two years ago from the position as housekeeper at Osgoode Hall, has completed 42 years in the civil service.

On March 31, 1914, Field Marshall Lord Roberts wrote a letter to Mr. F. C. Wade, K. C., at Vancouver, B. C., endorsing Mr. Wade's suggestion that the people of Canada should build a monument to the memory of General Wolfe. This movement has met with hearty approval and support throughout Canada and is especially supported by our Canadian Clubs.

The Right Rev. Charles H. Brent, who was born at Newcastle, Ontario, in 1862, and who had been American Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Philippines since 1901, was unanimously elected Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey on May 6, 1914.

On May 7th, 1914, Sarnia, Ontario, made its debut as a city. The celebration of the event was made most interesting by a visit from His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught and the Princess Patricia.

The Anglo-American Exposition, whose object is to celebrate the century of peace between the two nations since the signature of the Treaty of Ghent, was opened at London, England, on May 15, 1914. Many interesting historical relics were collected at the exposition.

The King's birthday honors granted to Canadians announced on June 22nd, 1914, were as follows:

Sir Robert Laird Borden, G. C. M. G.
Sir George Eulas Foster, K. C. M. G.
Sir Charles De Boucherville, K. C. M. G.

Knights Bachelor:
Sir James Albert Manning Aikens, M. P.
Sir Adam Beck.
Sir Thomas George Roddick, M. D.
Sir Wilfred Sullivan.

Companion of St. Michael and St George:
Mr. William Kirkpatrick.

Imperial Service Order:
Mr. William Himsworth.
Mr. Henry Turner Machin.
Mr. Francis Cyrus Berteau.

At Massey Hall, Toronto, on June 22, 1914, the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, in their tenth annual convention, held a celebrated session to commemorate the "One Hundred Years of Peace." Memorable addresses were given by Sir Edmund Walker and Dr. J. A. Macdonald.

Canadian and American troops joined in a joint celebration of the anniversary of 100 years of peace at St. Albans, Vt., on July 4th, 1914. Prominent speakers from both countries made notable addresses.

Thomas Long of Collingwood and Toronto was created a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory, the Great, by the Pope at Rome, Italy, on July 5th, 1914. Mr. Long lives in Toronto and is interested in many prominent enterprises.

Stag Island in the River St. Clair, near Sarnia, Ontario, was purchased in July, 1914, by the International Peace Assembly Association and the name changed to Deconer.

The United States Government issued special two and five cent postage stamps, with the words "Peace 1814-1914" on each, early in the fall of 1914, as a contribution to the celebration of the centenary of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CLARANCE M. WARNER,
Chairman.

THE COMMEMORATION OF THE CENTENARY OF THE BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE.

By R. W. Geary (President of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society).

When the one hundredth year of Ontario's greatest battle came round, a desire arose along the Niagara Frontier, and throughout the whole Niagara district, for a fitting commemoration to mark the Centenary of this important engagement at Lundy's Lane—with its far-reaching national results, in a way that would be also a righteous tribute to the memory of the British and Canadian heroes who so gallantly fought and fell in defence of their country and their homes upon that blood-stained field, where "Honour decks the turf that wraps their clay."

Naturally the Lundy's Lane Historical Society was looked upon to inaugurate and carry out this patriotic function, and the undertaking was a heavy one for a small society whose members were much engaged in their business affairs. It necessitated, too, considerable originality and tact in the preparation of its programme to conform agreeably with the local and international feelings, wishes and prejudices. The financial assistance of two thousand dollars was furnished by the Dominion Government—through the Right Hon., the Premier, Sir Robert L. Borden, and the society proceeded at once with the preliminary work by becoming a general celebration committee, and after several weeks of strenuous work all arrangements were completed.

Saturday, July 25, 1914, proved to be an ideal summer day, and the sun rose on the city bright with decorations for the great event for which the Mayor proclaimed a holiday.

The proceedings commenced with a reception and luncheon at the "Clifton Hotel" where a large number of distinguished visitors and local guests were entertained by the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, among whom were Col. Sir John M. Gibson, K. C., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Lady Gibson; the Mayor of Niagara Falls City; the local members of Parliament; the President and members of the Ontario Historical Society; Dr. Alex. Fraser, Provincial Archivist, and Mrs. Fraser; Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, and other officers commanding the military; the President and members of the U. E. Loyalists of Canada; Canadian and American Historians; the U. S. Chaplain, Fort Niagara, and delegates from Historical and Patriotic Societies of both nations.

After luncheon the exercises began with a military and civic procession under Lt.-Col. Hill, which formed at the Armoury. It consisted of detachments from the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Queen's Own Rifles, 44th Regiment, St. Catharines Field Battery and other Corps, who, with their bands, headed the procession which included the City Council and officials of Niagara Falls, N. Y., the United Empire Loyalists Association, Veteran Societies of Canada and United States, Collegiate Institute Cadets, Historical and Patriotic Societies of both nations, City and County School Boards, the Centenary of Peace Committees of both cities, Chiefs of the Six Nation Indians, Civic and Fraternal Societies, Lundy's Lane Historical Society and citizens of both countries.

The procession moved through crowded and artistically decorated streets to the historic battleground where great crowds awaited. A temporary stand was erected near the monument, curtained with large British and American flags and hung with historical banners especially made and inscribed with the names of the British and American Generals and every regiment of both nations that took part in the battle, with the chief officers—above all being the inscription

"Upon this hill we pause and list to memories far,
When from this sacred height boomed forth the roar of war."

After the procession arrived on Drummond Hill, amidst the silent monuments and tombs of the nations' heroic dead all brilliant with flags and flowers, the scene on the battlefield became most impressive and inspiring; the military with their bands formed around the speakers' platform, occupied by the Lieutenant-Governor and distinguished guests, with the mounted troops in the background, and the enthusiasm reached its height as the various Historical and Patriotic Societies took up their allotted positions and the vast audience of fifteen thousand people closed in—while hundreds of school children sang "The Maple Leaf Forever."

The Invocation and Mayor's Address of Welcome followed and His Honour, the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, delivered a vigorous address on behalf of the Province, emphasizing the significant fact of the two nations living in amity for one hundred years, and the bravery and heroic devotion displayed that night by the British and Canadian forces against an equally heroic foe, enlarging upon the greatness of the national heritage preserved to Canadians by the valour of their forefathers. Dr. Alexander Fraser, Provincial Archivist, in a splendid historical and patriotic address on the war and its causes, added a deep philosophical view to the question, and eloquently dwelt on the glory of Simcoe's Settler fighting for his home and flag as the initial basis of Canadian patriotism and glowing tradition and love of home. The versatile and sociable American historian, the Hon. Peter A. Porter, pronounced a most eloquent and impressive address in which commingled the glorious historical traditions of the Niagara Frontiers with their natural beauty and sublimity. Dr. James H. Coyne's views showed deep study of the underlying phases of the war of 1812 and its influence on the progress of Canadian affairs during the last century.

The eminent historian and peace advocate of Buffalo, Mr. Geo. D. Emerson, gave a definite description of the position of the contending forces during the engagement, and their movements, and expressed his admiration at the splendid record left by Briton and American alike by their pluck and gallantry in this famous battle. Mr. Clarance M. Warner, President of the Ontario Historical Society, dwelt on the cordial relations that obtain between the border peoples, of thankfulness to our American guests for their spirit of peaceful fellowship which is sure to make the two great countries friends for all time, and of the good feeling among intelligent Canadians for their neighbouring nation. Dr. F. H. Severance, Secretary of the Buffalo Historical Society, referred to the continuous dispute among historians and the claims of both sides to the victory, and expressed his appreciation of the friendly welcome always extended to him and to Americans when visiting this hallowed spot.

The patriotic recitation of Col. Fred Macqueen was splendidly rendered and applauded by the large audience, and the prophetic and appropriate sonnet, written especially on request by Miss Janet Carnochan, were important literary contributions to the programme.

Chief Hill, of the Six Nation Indians, made a short address on matters affecting the Indians. One of the most interesting events of the day was the historical decoration of the British Battle Monument, and the American Soldiers Memorial, with symbolic wreaths and boquets of flowers by six Canadian and six American maidens dressed in white, while the band played " Abide with me."

The intense interest of thousands of visitors in the exhibit of battle relics and historical and artistic antiquities, shows that Canadians have a keen appreciation and taste for artistic things, and for objects with historical associations. And the issuing and presentations by the society of a silver medal, especially struck for the occasion, to the distinguished guests, met with the greatest appreciation on their part, letters of approval having been received from Sir Robert Borden, Sir John Gibson and others, and also from Art Museums and Educational Institutions of Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, where they were presented by the Society. It seems that this is the only Centenary medal struck to commemorate an event of the war of 1812-14, being an artistic and permanent memento. The Society went to great trouble to search out and honour the memory of every U. E. Loyalist and early settler buried in Drummond Hill Cemetery, by decorating each grave with a wreath and flags. This feature was deeply felt by the very large number of descendants of those who took part in the battle who were present, and a special decoration of the first grave, dated 1797, in the cemetery, was made by the United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada, by a beautiful floral wreath. Mrs. Simpson followed by laying a magnificent wreath on the Battle Monument on behalf of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Ottawa.

The programme was then closed by a few remarks by the Chairman, Mr. W. H. Arison, and the singing of " God Save The King."

The object of the demonstration was to foster Canadian patriotism —the best national asset in time of stress—by reviving interest in this great decisive event in our history; and there is no doubt that all the Historical Societies of Ontario have done much to develop the patriotic spirit now exhibited by Canadians, who, from a few hundred thousand people of a century ago, are now fast becoming the strong sustaining right arm of Great Britain, with the spirit and energy of their forefathers and with the highest ideals of culture, progress, and civilization of modern times. May we ever stand for Justice and Truth, and Peace, and Generosity, and become a great exemplary of that Righteousness which exalteth a nation.

The following extracts from the daily press are given to present the subject from various points of view:

From "The Toronto World."

"The celebration was one of the most note-worthy events in the history of the Niagara Frontier. Where armies of two English-speaking nations poured shot into each other's ranks just a century ago, thousands of Britons and Americans gathered to pay homage to the memory of the heroes who fell in the conflict——and prominent men of both nations stood with bared heads or at attention while "The Maple Leaf" and "Star Spangled Banner" were played. It was a scene that will live long in the memory of those who participated in it."

From "The Niagara Falls (Ont.) Daily Record."

"Great praise is due to the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, of which Mr. Geary is President, for their great patriotism, and the splendid manner in which the Celebration was planned and so successfully carried out."

From "The Niagara Falls (N.Y.) Journal."

"The observance of the battle of Lundy's Lane on Saturday under the auspices of the Lundy's Lane Historical Society was a success in every respect. The speakers, both American and Canadian, paid high tributes to the men whose efforts were responsible for the splendid celebration. The key-note of the addresses was Peace."

From "The Globe" Editorial—"The Speaking at Lundy's Lane."

"The local managers who prepared the programme and organized the Centennial function at Lundy's Lane on Saturday, deserve unqualified praise for their versatility, hospitality, and tolerance. The speeches were in harmony with the motive of the Celebration, because, while they did full justice to the heroic foemen, they embodied the spirit of perennial peace between the nations they represented. Such speeches on such an occasion—for this was a commemoration of a battle, not a peace Convention—will do much to bring about the fulfilment of the aspiration for continued peace, which was the most persistent sentiment heard from the platform on that memorable spot and day."

The Society is publishing a Centenary Pamphlet with the addresses in full and a detailed account of the proceedings, and are also erecting a Memorial bearing a tablet inscribed: "This Memorial is erected to commemorate the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Lundy's Lane, held here, July 25, A. D. 1914, under the auspices of the **Lundy's Lane Historical Society.**"

MRS. SARAH CALDER.

Mrs. Sarah Calder, widow of John Calder, died March 16, 1914, aged 67 years. Mrs. Calder was a daughter of Eli Beemer and granddaughter of James Gage, of Stoney Creek. While a member of the Wentworth Historical Society, she was the most prominent worker in the Military Encampment Fête in Nov., 1895, which raised money for a Museum. On the 6th June, 1899, she organized the Women's Wentworth Historical Society, of which she was the very efficient President till the time of her death. To her almost tireless energy was due the purchase by the Women's W Historical Society of 17½ acres now known as the Stoney Creek Battlefield Park, which was freed from debt and opened to the public in perpetuity Oct. 22, 1907. Mrs. Calder and the W. W. Historical Society also secured the erection of the monument in that park, which was unveiled by Queen Mary, June 6, 1913. Mrs. Calder is survived by two children, Miss Calder, of Hamilton, and Graham Calder, of Schenectady, N. Y.

BEAVERDAMS CELEBRATION.

Report by the O. H. S. Delegates.

The streets of the Town of Thorold on June 24, 1914, were gay with flags, bunting, and the scarlet coats of the 12th York Rangers, when throngs of people were gathered there to celebrate the 101st anniversary of the battle of Beaverdams. The weather was ideal for the occasion, the day being fine except for a light shower before noon which only improved the conditions by laying the dust.

Representatives of the Historical Societies and the United Empire Loyalist Societies at Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Niagara and other places arrived in good time and were very hospitably entertained by the town of Thorold, a bountiful and well served dinner being provided.

At 1:30 p. m. a dedicatory service was held in St. John's Church in connection with the unveiling of a memorial window in memory of the late George Keefer, Esq., first church warden of the parish and a United Empire Loyalist. Colonel George S. Ryerson, President of the United Empire Loyalist Association, expressed his pleasure at assisting in doing honor to one so highly esteemed. In pulling aside the red, white and blue bunting from before the beautiful stained glass window, he was assisted by Frank H. Keefer, K.C., a grandson of the Loyalist who was commemorated. George Keefer was the first Reeve of Thorold and may be called its founder. He was the first President of the Welland Canal Company, and was also remarkable for being, in those early drinking days, a temperance advocate and sacrificed much by closing the brewery which belonged to him. (The inscription to his four wives may be seen in the Thorold cemetery.) His grandson, Frank H. Keefer, K. C., was the donor of the window. A short service was conducted by Rev. Canon Piper.

After this interesting ceremony at the church, the visitors were carried by the electric cars to the battlefield and joined the crowds who were gathered around the monument erected by public spirited citizens of Thorold.

A noteworthy feature of this celebration was the fact that many of those present were descendants of the actors in the event celebrated. A number of the Six Nations Indians and their chiefs, whose forefathers bore the brunt of the fighting which resulted in the defeat of the enemy, were present. But for Laura Secord and her warning those warriors and the small band of British and Canadian red coats would have been taken unawares. Lieut. Fitzgibbon, whose strategy and generalship secured the surrender, without the loss of any British, of Col. Bœrstler's force of five hundred, so much larger and better equipped than their captors, was represented by Miss Fitzgibbon, his greatgranddaughter. Col. Ryerson, too, is a descendent of a militia officer of 1812, and many others present could claim similar descent.

Before the official programme commenced, an unusual and very interesting ceremony took place, Col. G. S. Ryerson being adopted into the Six Nations Indians, when he became a member of the Bear Clan of the Mohawk tribe, with the name "Rah-de-vi-yohe," meaning "Great Warrior." This interesting ceremony took place at the above mentioned monument erected over the remains of sixteen soldiers. The making of Dr. Ryerson a chief of the Six Nations Indians was done by the chiefs present, namely, David John, Wm. C. Hill, Isaac Kirk, Richard Hill, Joshua Hill, Daniel McNaughton, H. M. Hill, Elias Lewis, Robert Fish Carrier, Major Gordon Smith, the Superintendent of the Indians, and Chief Sky who was in the regulation Indian garb—a buckskin suit—tunic, beaded trousers and moccasins, tobacco pouch and sash. On his left arm was a wide silver armlet with the Royal coat of arms, while several medals decorated his breast and three eagle feathers decorated his head. The 12th York Rangers, from the Niagara camp, and headed by their band, now arrived and marched past in companies, saluting the monument and firing a feu de joie, which was followed by the sounding of the "Last post" by the bugles of the regiment.

Mayor Battle of Thorold warmly welcomed all the visitors and was followed by Mr. F. H. Keefer. He recalled some of the incidents of the day which they were celebrating and paid a fitting tribute to those who had brought about the victory on that occasion, and especially to the Indian men and women. He declared that here was where the monument to Laura Secord should have been erected. This ground is the property of the Dominion Government, he stated, and should be made a battlefield park.

The children of the Thorold schools, led by the civic band, then sang "The Maple Leaf Forever."

The President of the Ontario Historical Society, Mr. Clarance M. Warner, strongly endorsed the suggestion of Mr. Keefer and moved the following resolution:

Resolved, that those in attendance at the 101st celebration of the battle of Beaverdams do respectfully request the Government of Canada through the Honorable the Minister of the Interior to set aside the land now owned by the Government where the battle of Beaverdams was fought, forty acres, a memorial battlefield park, and that we request the Ontario Historical Society to immediately present this resolution to the Minister. All the societies present endorsed this.

Col. Ryerson declared that to the pioneers of Niagara District was due the fact that Canada is to-day an integral part of the British Empire. But for them the flag would have disappeared from this part of the globe. ''I am delighted that we now bear no ill-feeling toward the nation which then sought to conquer us,'' he said, ''but Canadians we are and Canadians we will remain.'' He predicted that the time of universal military training was not far distant.

A most stirring address by Chief H. M. Smith, who was unable to be present, was read by Chief Hill. It told of the Six Nations Indians being the faithful allies but not the subjects of Britain, and gave an interesting resumé of their association with the British during the past two hundred years, and presented a memorial expressing the claims of the Indians to representation in the government of the country.

Among those present were several whose ancestors had played a prominent part, including Miss Laura Clarke, the granddaughter of Laura Ingersoll Secord, who had taken that weary march of nineteen miles to give warning. Other visitors representing Historical Societies were: J. H. Smith, representing the Wentworth Historical Society; H. L. Morphy, Lundy's Lane, Niagara Falls; Miss Gilkison, Brantford; Justus A. Griffin, Wentworth Historical Society; Miss Carnochan, Niagara Historical Society; Mrs. Featherstonehaugh, the I. O. D. E. of Toronto; Mr. T. Maclean Howard, Col. Belcher, Col. Shaw, J. S. Carstairs, Col. McQueen, E. M. Chadwick, K. C., the U. E. L. Association; and among others, Mrs. R. A. Pyne, Col. Galloway, Mrs. W. H. Hearst, Mr. Æmilius Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Boultby from Toronto, and many others from other places.

The inscription on the monument at Lundy's Lane gives the story circumstantially thus: ''To perpetuate the name and fame of Laura Ingersoll Secord who on the 23rd of June, 1813, walked alone nearly twenty miles by a circuitous, difficult and perilous route through woods and swamps, over miry roads, to warn a British outpost at DeCew's Falls of an intended attack and thereby enabled Lieutenant FitzGibbon, on the 24th June, 1813, with less than fifty men of His Majesty's 49th Regiment, about fifteen militia men and a similar force of Six Nations and other Indians under Captains William Johnson Kerr and Dominique Ducharme to surprise and attack the enemy at Beechwood or Beaver Dams, and after a short engagement to capture Colonel Boerstler of the U. S. army and his entire force of 542 men with two field pieces. This monument erected by the Ontario Historical Society from contributions of schools, societies, Her Majesty's 49th Regiment, other militia organizations and private individuals was unveiled 22nd of June, 1901.''

Mrs. Williams, Regent of the I. O. D. E. of St. Catharines, gave an address on "Duty," and told of what the Daughters of the Empire in St. Catharines were doing. The proceedings on the battlefield were brought to a close by singing "God Save the King."

The representatives of the various Societies then returned to St. John's Church where the ladies of the congregation served luncheon to the visitors on the grounds. While enjoying the good things bountifully provided for them they watched an army of 4000 men march by on their way from the Militia Camp at Niagara-on-the-lake to the Fair Grounds beyond the town where they bivouacked for the night, preparatory to a sham battle next day. These men, comprising all branches of the service except artillery, were apparently none the worse for their long march, and as a military officer from Toronto said to another spectator, "They look good and fit." But none suspected that within a year a majority of those men would be fighting the battles of the empire in Belgium and France.

Altogether the celebration of June 24, 1914, at Thorold was a decided success and reflected great credit on the committee which arranged it. Those who had the privilege of being present are not likely to forget the pleasant memories associated with it, not the least being the opportunity of meeting and conversing with so many friends from different parts of the province, with a common interest in Canadian history.

MISS JANET CARNOCHAN.
JUSTUS A. GRIFFIN.
H. L. MORPHY.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL MEETINGS.

Minutes of Council Meeting held at Toronto on Nov. 13, 1914, at 2 p. m.

Present:—Clarance M. Warner, president, in the chair; Dr. James H. Coyne, Prof. W. L. Grant, David Williams, Dr. C. C. James, George R. Pattullo, Lt.-Col. A. E. Belcher, Dr. Alex. Fraser, and A. F. Hunter.

The minutes of the two last meetings of the Council, and those of the Annual Meeting at Ottawa, having been printed and distributed, were taken as read and on the motion of Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Pattullo, were confirmed.

The selection of the place of the next annual meeting was the first item of business, and after some discussion, it was resolved on motion of Prof. Grant, seconded by Dr. Coyne, that the place and time for the next Annual Meeting be left to a committee composed of the President, the Secretary and the Treasurer, with instructions to choose Toronto unless communications with Orillia or other places render another place of meeting more expedient.

The Secretary announced the receipt of two important accessions to the library of the Society, viz., the completion of the bound series of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections in forty volumes, eleven of which had just been received, and also a valuable collection of books, chiefly Dominion Government publications, from the Honorable Justice H. Lennox of Osgoode Hall, consisting of books he had accumulated while member of the House of Commons for South Simcoe.

On motion of Dr. C. C. James, seconded by Dr. James H. Coyne, it was resolved that the Secretary be instructed to forward to the Hon. Justice Lennox the special thanks of the Society for his handsome gift of books.

The insufficiency of the present shelving for the accommodation of the books recently received was a matter which the Secretary called to the attention of the Council.

On motion of Dr. James, seconded by Dr. Fraser, it was resolved that the Library Sub-Committee of the Council be authorized to provide further shelving if they deem the expenditure advisable.

A letter from Mrs. Billings, resigning her membership of the Council was presented.

On motion of Mr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Coyne, it was resolved that the letter of Mrs. Billings in regard to her resignation from the Council be filed.

The President reported having received a letter from Col. Ryerson, President of the U. E. Loyalists' Association, inviting the Ontario Historical Society to join with them in an excursion next summer along the Kawartha Lakes.

The President called the attention of the Council to a proposal to change the form of the Society's publications to a quarterly, as various other societies are publishing. The subject was discussed by various members, who referred to different features of the proposal. On motion of Dr. C. C. James, seconded by Prof. Grant, it was resolved that the Council approve of the proposal of the President to issue, if practicable, a Quarterly Review, in which the present publications of the Society would be incorporated, and authorize the Printing and Editorial Sub-Committee of the Council, with the addition of Dr. Coyne, to take all necessary steps for bringing this matter before the Annual Meeting of the Society.

On motion of Dr. Coyne, seconded by Mr. Pattullo, it was resolved that the President, Mr. Clarance M. Warner, and Prof. Grant, be the delegates of this Society to the American Historical Association annual meeting in Chicago in December, 1914. This Committee was requested to confer with the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, the authorities at Ottawa and such other institutions and individuals as is deemed necessary in order that an invitation may be prepared and presented at the Chicago meeting inviting the American Historical Association to meet at Ottawa in December, 1916.

Reference was made to the death of Col. H. C. Rogers, who was President of the Ontario Historical Society in 1906-7.

The meeting then adjourned.

Minutes of Council Meeting held at Toronto on June 2, 1915, at 11 a. m.

Present:—Clarance M. Warner, President, in the chair; Dr. James H. Coyne, Lt. Col. Belcher, W. H. Breithaupt, R. W. Geary, Geo. R. Pattullo, David Williams and the Secretary.

Copies of the minutes of the last meeting of the Council having been previously typewritten and sent to the members of the Council, on motion by Mr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Coyne, it was resolved that the minutes of the Council meeting be taken as read.

The reports which had been prepared by the President, the Secretary, and the Treasurer on the work of the year, for the general Annual Meeting, were then read, and on motion by Dr. Coyne, seconded by Mr. Pattullo, it was resolved that the Council approves of the reports as read.

A communication from Mrs. J. B. Simpson, Ottawa, Secretary of the Historic Landmarks Association, was read, making an appeal to the Ontario Historical Society for affiliation and the appointment of a representative.

After some consideration of the terms of affiliation, indicated in printed forms issued by the Landmarks Association, on motion by Mr. Williams, seconded by Col. Belcher, it was resolved that the communication of Mrs. Simpson be filed.

On motion of Dr. Coyne, seconded by Mr. Pattullo, it was resolved unanimously that this Council elect as corresponding members of the Society the following persons:—

The Ven. Archdeacon Armitage, Halifax, N. S.

Hon. Peter A. Porter, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Hon. James A. Holden, Albany, N. Y.

The President reported that he had received from the Hon. Justice Riddell a MS. by Robert Gourlay, and the Secretary reported that he had received from Miss A. Blanche Burt, B. A., Paris, Ont., an article on Capt. Barclay, R. N., with photographs of Scottish places with which his life was connected.

On motion by Mr. Williams, seconded by Dr. Coyne, it was resolved that the two MSS. be referred to the Editorial Committee with power to act.

The meeting then adjourned.

Minutes of Council Meeting held at Toronto, June 2, 1915, at 4 p. m.

After the close of the Annual Meeting of the Society, the Council held a meeting to organize its sub-committees.

Present:—Clarance M. Warner, President; Dr. James H. Coyne, George R. Pattullo, David Williams and the Secretary.

On motion by Dr. Coyne, seconded by Mr. Pattullo, it was resolved that the sub-committees of the Council for the ensuing year be the same as those of the year just closed, viz.:

Finance—The President, the Secretary and the Treasurer.

Printing and Editorial—Dr. C. C. James, Prof. Gilmour, Prof. Grant, the President and the Secretary.

Library and Property—Dr. C. C. James, Sir Edmund Walker, Miss Janet Carnochan, the President and the Secretary.

Membership—Dr. James H. Coyne, Mrs. Billings, Mr. Dearness, the President and the Secretary.

The meeting then adjourned.

OBITUARY RESOLUTION.

(Report of Special Committee appointed at the Annual Meeting.)

The Ontario Historical Society hereby places on record its appreciation of the services rendered to Canada in historical study and research by the late Lt.-Col. H. C. Rogers, Judge John A. Ardagh, Mrs. Ahearn, Mrs. Calder and Miss M. A. Fitzgibbon, and its regret for the loss by death of these officers of the Society, all of whom were valued members and who contributed to, and took a deep interest in, the work of societies affiliated with it. Their activity in past years in the work of this Society is appreciated by all who are familiar with the course of the Society's affairs. This Society hereby desires, also, to express its sincere sympathy to their families and relatives, and places on record in this Annual Report brief sketches of their lives and historical work.

THE MARGRY COLLECTION OF ARCHIVES.

The Secretary of the Ontario Historical Society recently received the following circular letter:—

Dear Sir:

Pierre Margry devoted a number of years to the collection of papers from the Archives in France relating to early explorations in North America. The collection relates largely to LaSalle and his times. It was printed in six (6) large volumes in the French language. Some years ago the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society undertook the translation of this great work. In order to do it properly, the original documents were hunted up, where possible, and the transcription made by Mr. Margry was corrected and a literal translation made from this correction.

The work begun by the Pioneer Society has been continued by the Michigan Historical Commission. The translating has been completed and the work, belonging to the Historical Commission, is at present in the Burton Historical Collection in the Detroit Public Library. It may be some time before the matter is printed, but it is in such a form now that it can be seen and studied by those who are interested in it, and copies of particular portions can be furnished at the cost of the typewriting.

Address C. M. Burton, Detroit, Mich.

APPENDIX II.

Reports of Affiliated Societies.

(Alphabetically Arranged.)

BRANT HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Brantford) .

(Organized 1908.)

Officers for the Year 1915-16.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS	W. F. Cockshutt, M. P. His Honor Judge Hardy
PRESIDENT	Thomas W. Standing, B. A.
1st VICE-PRESIDENT	Rev. G. A. Woodside, B. A.
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT	C. S. Tapscott, B. A.
SECRETARY	Principal James S. Rowe
TREASURER	E. R. Read, B. A.
CURATOR	Lieut.-Col. Harry Leonard

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—S. F. Passmore, M. A.; Major Gordon Smith, Judge Hardy and the President, Vice-Presidents, the Secretary and the Treasurer.

During the year 1914-15, seven regular, and one special, meetings were held. These were well attended by the members and interested friends.

The following papers were read:—

"Prof. Graham Bell and the Telephone," by Mr. T. B. W. Henderson.

"Brant County's First County Council."

"History of Newspapers in Brantford."

"History of the Congregational Church in Brantford."

These three papers were given by Mr. S. F. Passmore, M. A., the President, to whose untiring energy and interest much of the success of the year is due.

During the year framed photographs of the Wardens of the County of Brant have been presented by the Society to the County Council. A new seal for the County has been prepared by the Society and adopted by the County Council.

An excellent room has been assigned to the Society in the new Public Library Building. This is to be used as a Museum.

The Treasurer's report shows a balance of $175.99 to the credit of the Society.

Indications are most promising for a prosperous Historical Society in this city as a number of prominent persons have intimated their intention of helping it.

T. W. STANDING, President. JAMES S. ROWE, Secretary.

ELGIN HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE (St. Thomas.)

(Organized 1891.)

Officers for Year Beginning May, 1914.

PRESIDENT .... J. H. Coyne, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C.
VICE-PRESIDENT .... Mrs. J. H. Wilson
RECORDING SECRETARY .... W. W. Olmstead
TREASURER .... W. H. Murch
CURATOR .... Dr. A. Leitch
EDITOR .... Judge C. O. Ermatinger
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Rev. N. H. McGillivray, Dr. C. W. Marlatt, Mr. K. W. McKay, Mr. A. W. Graham, Mrs. J. S. Robertson.
ADVISORY COUNCIL—John F. Langan, F.R.G.S.; Rev. R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D.; John W. Stewart, Mrs. Wm. St. Thomas Smith Mrs. Colin St. Clair Leitch, George A. Anderson, E. S. Anderson, Herbert S. Wegg, F. B. Holtby, Mrs. Archibald Leitch, Miss Ella N. Bowes, M.A., Mrs. Symington.

Seven regular meetings have been held, the attendance has been well maintained, and valuable papers have been presented.

Four new members have been elected. Two members, His Honor Judge David John Hughes, and Mr. James E. Orr, have died.

Judge Hughes had almost completed the ninety-fifth year of his age, having been born on 7th May, 1820. For more than fifty years he had filled the position of Judge of the County Court of the County of Elgin. A man of great energy and varied activities, he filled a large space in the public life of the community. Although for a number of years he has been absent from our meetings, he took considerable interest in the earlier work of the Institute, and was for a period a member of its Council.

Mr. James E. Orr of Westminster had taken an active interest in the work of recording reminiscences of pioneers, and publishing them through the medium of newspapers and magazines, both in Canada and the United States. Many incidents of early settlement and pioneer life which would otherwise have been lost to posterity have been preserved through his unassuming efforts, continued through many years, and indeed to the very time of his death.

The Institute was represented by its President at the Annual Meetings of the Royal Society of Canada and of the Ontario Historical Society.

The following programme of papers and addresses was carried out:

Oct. 5. "The Queen Charlotte Islands," by John F. Langan, F.R.G.S. The speaker gave a detailed account, largely from personal knowledge, of the islands, their geography, natural resources, industries and general development, showing their remarkable progress during the last decade.

Nov. 2. "Why is Canada in the War?" by the President. Canada's position as an important integral part of the British empire was emphasized. Canadian devotion to the empire was proven in the American Revolution, the War of 1812, the rebellion of 1837, and the wars in the Crimea, the Soudan and South Africa. British and Prussian ideals were compared and contrasted. As the maintainer of treaties and defender of smaller and oppressed nationalities, Britain had only one course open to her when Belgian territory was invaded by those who had solemnly guaranteed her permanent neutrality. Canada proudly ranged herself beside the motherland, to venture all for the great cause. The sufferings of the heroic Belgian people, the unprecedented brutality of the invaders, imperatively required that the war be carried on at all costs to its logical and righteous conclusion.

Dec. 7. "A page of Ontario's History," by George R. Pattullo, President of the Oxford Historical Society.

Mr. Pattullo acted as a commissioner for Ontario in the almost forgotten struggle with Manitoba for possession of the disputed territory west of Lake Superior. This extensive region had been awarded to Ontario by the arbitrators chosen by the parties. The award having been disputed by Manitoba was finally confirmed by formal decision of the Imperial Privy Council. Enterprising newspapers of the time magnified the difficulty into a civil war between the provinces. Mr. Pattullo gave a valuable historical summary of the dispute, dwelling effectively upon its humorous aspects.

Feb. 1. "The Treaty of Ghent," by Rev. R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., President of Alma College.

The causes and issues of the war were examined. The main results were advantageous to both contending states through the re-establishment of friendly relations, the resulting subsequent conventions and treaties, and the hundred years of peace.

March 8. "One Aspect of the Peace Celebration," by Clarance M. Warner of Napanee, President of the Ontario Historical Society.

Mr. Warner explained the critical diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the United States 25, 50 and 75 years respectively after the War of 1812-1815, effectually barring any possibility of Peace celebrations at the periods mentioned. Popular sentiment was unduly excited on one or both sides of the international boundary at each period.

April 12. "The Faiths of our Fathers," by Rev. Joseph E. Ryerson.

A sympathetic treatment of the differences in religious belief and practice among the pioneers of Upper Canada.

May 3. "Readings from an Author's MS.," by Rev. R. W. Norwood, M.A., of London.

Mr. Norwood dealt with the future of humanity from the standpoint of the philosopher and poet.

The Woman's Auxiliary, whose members are also members of the Institute, has had a successful year. Its activities have been almost entirely limited to the exigencies of the war, the preparation of papers have been largely dispensed with in order that the Society's energies might be devoted to effective work for the soldiers at the front.

The Institute has gladly contributed a substantial sum, considering the resources available, to the Patriotic Fund, to which its members generally have also individually contributed. The Council believes that the Institute will be willing to make further payments to the fund, if required. All other objects of our Society may well remain in abeyance, as long as the existence of the empire, our civilization, and Christianity are in peril.

The Treasurer's Report shows a cash balance of $377.64.

St. Thomas, May 3, 1915.

JAMES H. COYNE, President. W. W. OLMSTEAD, Secretary.

ESSEX HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Windsor).

(Organized 5th January, 1904.)

Officers for 1915.

HONORARY PRESIDENT	Francis Cleary
PRESIDENT	A. Phi. E. Panet
VICE-PRESIDENT	A. J. E. Belleperche
SECRETARY AND TREASURER	Andrew Braid
AUDITORS	F. P. Gavin and Fred. Neal

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Francis Cleary, A. Phi. E. Panet, A. J. E. Belleperche, Andrew Braid, F. P. Gavin, Fred Neal, George Cheyne, D. H. Bedford, Rev. D. Hind, and Dr. Beasley.

The financial statement for the year ending Dec., 1914, shows a balance of $91.28. The Society has a membership of 71, and held one public meeting and three ordinary business meetings during the year. It issued
"Early History of Nova Scotia," by Rev. D. Hind.
" Pontiac's Siege of Detroit," by Miss Jean Barr.

THE GAELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA (Toronto).

(Organized 1882.)

Officers for 1915.

HONORARY PRESIDENT.... .... Alexander Fraser, M.A., LL.D., 67 Woodlawn Ave. West.
PRESIDENT .... Donald Fraser, 56 Boswell Ave.
1st VICE-PRESIDENT .... James Gilchrist, 201 McCaul St.
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT .... Roderick MacDonald, 129 Brunswick Ave.
SECRETARY.... .... Malcolm MacDonald, 107 Lippincott St.
TREASURER .... Alex. Maclennan, 129 Brunswick Ave.
AUDITORS—Roderick MacDonald, 129 Brunswick Ave., Alex. MacKenzie, c/o Central Canada Loan & Savings Co., King St. W.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The above officers, with Hugh Ray, Parliament Bldgs., Library Dept.; Alex. MacKenzie, 38 Coolmine Road, Toronto.

The Society has a membership of 96, and held 9 public meetings during the year.

HURON INSTITUTE (Collingwood).

(Organized 1904.)

Officers.

PRESIDENT .... M. Gaviller, C. E.
1st VICE-PRESIDENT .... Miss F. A. Redmond
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT .... Mrs. J. R. Arthur
CURATOR .... G. W. Winckler
SECRETARY and TREASURER .... David Williams
AUDITORS .... W. A. Hogg, Col. G. W. Bruce
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—J. Birnie, K. C., Miss M. Howard, Miss E. Grierbach, F. F. Telfer, G. B. Westcott.

To review the past twelve months in the work of the Huron Institute without a reference to the continental war across the sea, would leave this report incomplete. Obviously the Institute has been, in common with almost everything else, affected, attention having been diverted from the work it has been customary for it to do, to the greater things of the empire. Collingwood people have, since the outbreak of hostilities, been earnestly and actively engaged in providing for the brave and noble sons who are on the firing line. During the fall and winter a series of lectures on the war was conducted, while other patriotic gatherings were held from time to time, the subject of these being of such paramount importance as to overshadow aught else, thus leaving no place wherein our Institute might appear by way of public meetings. Instead of writing and reading history, the people were making history.

Because of the crowding out, as it were, this Institute has no word of disapproval, but instead adds its pean of praise to those who have with such unanimity united to render a national service. With the Institute, however, the past year has not been lost. Since the last annual meeting considerable work has been done that is of value. Probably the outstanding accomplishment is the publication of Volume II., Papers and Records. This is a book of one hundred and seventy pages, and is in a large sense an "Old Boys" volume, containing over 300 pictures of Collingwood's sons, scattered the world over. Each picture is accompanied by a brief sketch, thus recording through these biographies much valuable history of the early years of Collingwood. The volume also contains several papers dealing directly with the origin and progress of Collingwood, and incidentally some reference to the settlement of the Township of Nottawasaga of which the present site of this town was originally a part. It is not a publication of the subscription variety, no charge whatever being made upon those whose pictures appear in its pages, and it is gratifying to be in a position to report that already, despite the depression that prevails, about one-half of the edition has been disposed of.

Our museum has not been neglected, and during the year many additions have been recorded. The "Old Boys" gallery has been added to, and has now upward of seventy-five framed pictures, while our collection of models of Lake Steamers, some of the originals of which have long since passed from the marine register, has also been increased in number. Maps, photographs of the town, some quite rare pictures of value (including the Fathers of Confederation, and Ontario's first Parliament), and many documents, have been contributed, all adding to the interest and historical worth of the Institute's collection.

During the year the Institute was frequently visited by residents of the town and by many visitors from outside points. The customary annual grant was received from the Provincial Government, and in this connection we record our appreciation of the interest in our work by Hon. R. A. Pyne, Minister of Education, and the Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture.

The Institute was represented last year at the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Historical Society, and also at the celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Lundy's Lane. Reports were submitted to the Ontario Education Department, the Ontario Historical Society, the Royal Society, and the American Historical Association, in accordance with the requirements and wishes of the different organizations.

In conclusion, it is highly satisfactory to be in a position to submit a report showing the Institute, after the large expenditure of the past year, to have all indebtedness cleared off, and a balance, though small, to its credit.

FRANCES A. REDMOND,
Vice-President.

DAVID WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

KENT HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Chatham).

(Organized Sept. 12, 1912.)

Officers for year beginning Oct., 1914.

HONORARY PRESIDENT	Sheriff J. R. Gemmill
PRESIDENT	Dr. T. K. Holmes
1st VICE-PRESIDENT	William Anderson, Esq.
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT	Mrs. K. B. Coutts
SECRETARY	W. N. Sexsmith, B. A.
TREASURER	H. A. Dean, Esq.
AUDITOR	William Foreman, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The Officers, and Messrs. J. A. Walker, K.C.; P. H. Bowyer, ex.-M.P.; Rev. T. Dobson; D. R. Farquharson, Esq.; Dr. C. R. Charteris; Mrs. J. P. Dunn.

The Society has a membership of 51, held 5 public meetings during the year, and issued No. 1 of "Papers and Addresses," containing valuable contributions by Dr. T. K. Holmes, Dr. Geo. W. Mitchell, Mrs. J. P. Dunn, Chas. E. Beeston, Esq., and Thomas Scullard, Esq.

Lectures and addresses to the Society during the year:

Nov. 6. How the British and French came to Kent County, by Mr. John Coutts.

Dec. 4. History of the Press in Chatham, by J. R. Gemmill, Esq.

Jan. 15. Municipal Institutions, with special reference to Kent County, by J. A. Walker, K.C.

Feb. 12. The Military History of Kent County, by Major J. C. Weir.

KINGSTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(Organized 1906.)

Report for year ending 30th Sept., 1914.

The Vice-President is able to report a most successful year. The meetings began with the visit to Kingston on October 1st, 1913, of the New York State Historical Association, which was at the time in session in Oswego. About eighty guests arrived, and the visit was in every way successful. The chief historic sites of the city were visited in automobiles kindly lent by the citizens; an excellent lunch was partaken of at the University in Grant Hall; and a joint meeting was held in Convocation Hall. Through the generosity of the City of Kingston, the citizens, and the University, the expenses of this visit were almost entirely defrayed without encroaching upon the ordinary funds of the Society.

During the year well-attended meetings were held. Through the generosity of the University authorities, these were held in the History Room of the New Arts Building, free of charge, save for a nominal fee to the janitor.

Owing to his regretted illness and consequent absence, our President, Dean Starr, was unable to make any progress with the volume of "Early Records of St. George's Cathedral," which had been promised. Professor Archibald Young, of Trinity College, Toronto, has, however, kindly offered to edit this volume free of charge, a generous offer of which the Society will be glad to take advantage, and for which our most hearty thanks are due to Professor Young.

Negotiations are in progress with the Library of Queen's University and with the newspaper press of the city for the publication of a volume of extracts from their early files, which will throw much light on the early history of our City and Province.

The proposal to erect in St. George's Cathedral a tablet in memory of the Rev. Dr. Stuart, its first Rector, and the first settled clergyman in Upper Canada after the British Conquest, was also delayed by the absence of Dean Starr. The Dean with great generosity has put for this purpose at the disposal of the Society the very considerable proceeds of his book on "Historic St. George's."

A committee of the President, Vice-President and Secretary, has arranged with the owner of the old Government House on Queen street that no changes will be made in it without the consent of the Society.

The financial statement of the Treasurer shows that we have on hand a balance of $195.10 which will enable us to take up during the current year these and other schemes of publication. The Treasurer recommends that for the purpose of sending in the accounts to the Ontario Government in better time, the Society's year be changed to run from 1st May to 30th April.

G. D. FERGUSON, 1st Vice-Pres. W. L. GRANT, Sec.-Treas.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Napanee).

(Organized May 9, 1907.)

Officers for year beginning May, 1915.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS .... { Walter S. Herrington, K.C. / Wm. J. Paul, M.P.
PRESIDENT .... Clarance M. Warner
VICE-PRESIDENT .. —.................... Mrs. A. W. Grange
SECRETARY and TREASURER .... John W. Robinson
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Mrs. Henry T. Forward, Uriah Wilson, Esq., Dr. Raymond. A. Leonard, Edwin R. Checkley, Esq.

The Society has a membership of 66, held 8 public meetings during the year, and issued Vol. VI. of "Papers and Records" containing "Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte," by W. S. Herrington, and "The Court of Requests," by W. S. Herrington, with 14 valuable illustrations.

List of lectures during the year:

Oct. 30, 1914, "The Red River Rebellion (1869-70)," by Prof. H. Michell.

Nov. 27, "The Early School and Schoolmasters in Ontario," by Dr W. Pakenham.

Dec. 11, " Wellington and the Waterloo Campaign," by Prof. J. L. Morison.

Jan. 22, 1915, "Conditions in Germany as I saw them before the War," by Prof. A. E. Lang.

March 5, "The War and Militarism," by Dr. W. S. Milner.

March 19, "The Thirty Years' War," by Prof. John Dall.

April 23, "France and the French People," by Prof. John Squair.

May 14, "Exploration as a By-product of the Fur Trade," by Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX HISTORICAL SOCIETY (London).

(Organized 1901.)

Officers for year beginning May 1, 1914.

PRESIDENT .... David Rodger, Esq.
1st VICE-PRESIDENT .... F. E. Perrin, Esq.
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT ....Mrs. Campbell
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY .... Miss E. L. Evans
RECORDING SECRETARY .... Miss S. Macklin
TREASURER............................ Dr. Cl. T. Campbell

AUDITORS .... Thomas Bryan, Esq. and Henry Macklin, Esq.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—T. H. Purdom, K.C.; Capt. T. J. Murphy; John Dearness, M.A.; Henry Macklin, Esq.; Miss Priddis, and Mrs. Brickenden.

The Society has 145 members, held 8 public meetings during the year, and issued Part V., Transactions, containing several valuable contributions.

List of lectures during the year:

Oct. 20. "The Problem of Modern Germany," by Rev. Canon Tucker.

Nov. 17 (and two subsequent meetings). "Proudfoot Family Memoirs," by Miss Priddis.

Jan. 19. "Origin and Movement of Indians," by David Rodger, Esq.

March 16. "Pioneers of Middlesex," by Peter McArthur, Esq.

April 20. "The Old Mechanics' Institute," by Dr. Cl. T. Campbell.

LUNDY'S LANE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Niagara Falls, Ont.)

(Organized 1887.)

Officers for 1915.

HON. PRESIDENT	Lieut.-Col. Cruikshank
PRESIDENT	Mr. R. W. Geary
1st Vice-President	W. H. Arison
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT	Rev. Canon Bevan.
3rd VICE-PRESIDENT	Rev. Dr. Wallis
4th VICE-PRESIDENT	Mr. H. L. Morphy
SECRETARY-TREASURER	John H. Jackson, C.E.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	J. C. Morden

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Major J. A. Vandersluys, C. C. Cole, Robt. Chisholm, Miss Barnett, Mrs. Birdsall, C. F. Campbell, Miss S. Crysler, Miss Butters, William Dalton and Dr. Crysler.

On former pages of this report will be found an account of the great demonstration on July 25, 1914, marking the Centenary of the Battle of Lundy's Lane.

NIAGARA HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Niagara).

(Organized Dec., 1895.)

Officers for year beginning Oct. 13th, 1914.

HONORARY PRESIDENT.......... Col. Cruikshank, F.R.S.C., D.O.C.
PRESIDENT .... Miss Carnochan
1st VICE-PRESIDENT .... Rev. Canon Garrett
2nd Vice-President .... Mrs. T. F. Best
SECRETARY .... John Eckersley
TREASURER.......... Mrs. S. D. Manning
AUDITOR .... J. H. Burns
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Alfred Ball, Mrs. Goff, Wm. Ryan, Miss Clement, C. E. Sproule.

This Society has a membership of 240, and held seven meetings during the year.

We are able to report considerable progress as regards membership, contributions to the collection and general interest. Regular meetings were held and papers read. An open meeting was held at which an address was given by Mr. A. W. Wright on "Lessons of the War." The papers read were mostly on family history as "Recollections of Mrs. Pilkington"—a daughter of Col. Nelles, Grimsby; "Letters and Documents of the Secord Family "; " Correspondence of Wm. Dickson when a prisoner in Albany with General Dearborn and other officials, 1813"; "Recollections of Michael Gowder, Black Creek," etc. We have printed No. 26, by Col. Cruikshank, on "District of Niagara, 1793," also No. 27, "Names only, yet much more," and "History of Niagara Company, No. 1," and reprinted No. 5.

Our annual picnic was held in August. The President attended as delegate the celebration at Beaverdams and also Lundy's Lane. We are printing pamphlet No. 28, to consist of family history, "Recollections of Francis Goring," in addition to the papers already mentioned. Several additional tablets have been placed in the room to individuals and regiments. The neglected graveyard of the colored people in town was put in order by the Society. 600 pamphlets have been distributed and nearly 800 reports; 270 letters have been written by the President in answer to inquiries or in the interest of the Society; 1500 visitors have recorded their names during the year. We have ordered two markers for historic spots. Several valuable additions have been made to the collection: a fine oil painting of Dr. Dunlop who waited on two hundred wounded at Butler's Barracks the day after the Battle of Lundy's Lane, July 25th, 1814; portrait of David Thorburn, M.P.P., warden of the County of Lincoln; original documents of the Secord family; pamphlets of Prof. Siebert relating to the United Empire Loyalists; belt buckle given by General Brock to John Crysler, who fought at the Battle of Queenston

Heights. All this gives encouragement to proceed in our work, aided as we are by the interest shewn by visitors and friends in distant parts of our Dominion.

JANET CARNOCHAN, President.

NORFOLK HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Simcoe, Ont.)

(Organized Feb. 9, 1900.)

Officers for year beginning Feb. 9, 1915.

PRESIDENT	H. F. Cook
SECRETARY-TREASURER	H. S. Macpherson
AUDITORS	H. B. Donly and W. C. McCall

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The Officers and F. Reid, Judge A. Boles, and Senator McCall.

SIMCOE COUNTY PIONEER AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Barrie).

(Organized 1891.)

This Society, which regrets the recent loss of its President, Judge John A. Ardagh, by death (referred to in former pages of this report), has been completing, during the year, the publication of the concluding part of Sketches of Old Penetanguishene, by Mr. A. C. Osborne.

THUNDER BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Fort William).

(Organized 1908.)

Officers for year beginning Dec. 1st, 1914.

HONORARY PRESIDENT	Mayor S. C. Young
PRESIDENT	Mr. Peter McKellar
1st VICE-PRESIDENT	Mr. J. J. Wells
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT	Mr. A. L. Russell
SECRETARY AND TREASURER	Miss M. J. L. Black
AUDITORS	Mesdames G. A. Graham and H. Perry

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Dr. E. B. Oliver, Miss Dobie, Miss Stafford, Mr. W. J. Hamilton.

The Society has a membership of 24, held six public meetings this year, and issued an "Annual" and a "Souvenir re Tablet." It received in donations to tablet, $295.00. Papers and addresses during the year were as follows:

"Pioneer Women in the District," by Miss Belle Dobie.
"Thunder Bay Harbour," by Peter McKellar, Esq.
"The Newspaper," by D. Smith, Esq.
"The Department of Health," by Dr. E. B. Oliver.
"Sailing across the Atlantic Sixty Years Ago," by W. C. Dobie, Esq.

WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Berlin, Ont.)

(Organized 1912.)

Officers for year beginning Oct. 31, 1914.

PRESIDENT	Mr. W. H. Breithaupt
VICE-PRESIDENT	Rev. Theo. Spetz, C.R.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER	Mr. P. Fischer
AUDITOR	Mr. J. M. Scully

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Messrs. G. H. Bowlby, M.D.; H. J. Bowman, C. E.; W. J. Motz, B.A.; C. H. Mills, M.P.P.

The Society has a membership of 85, a good collection of books and pamphlets, and issued No. 2 of its annual publications during the year. It received a grant of $100 from Waterloo County Council. In the year ending Oct., 1914, one public meeting was held (April 17, 1914), at which Dr. Otto J. Klotz, Dominion Astronomer, delivered an address on "The Boundaries of Canada."

WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Hamilton).

(Organized Jan., 1889.)

Officers for year beginning June 6th, 1914.

PRESIDENT	Joseph H. Smith
1st VICE-PRESIDENT	Mary Henderson
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT	Justus A. Griffin
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	Clementina Fessenden
RECORDING SECRETARY	John H. Land
TREASURER	John H. Land
AUDITORS	John Plant, E. Marshall

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—John A. Barr, John Gardner, Titus G. Miller, Major J. E. Orr, Hon. E. D. Smith, Kirwan Martin, Wm. F. Moore, Richard Butler, Alex. C. Beasley, Mrs. R. G. Sutherland.

DELEGATES TO THE O. H. S. MEETING—J. H. Smith, Justus A. Griffin and R. E. A. Land.

The Society reports a membership of 76, held two public meetings during the year and issued Vol. VI. of its series of publications. This extends to 84 pages and contains a number of valuable papers.

WOMEN'S CANADIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Bowmanville).

(Organized 1902.)

This Society reports the merging of its work into the activities called for by the war.

WOMEN'S WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Hamilton).

(Organized 1899.)

Officers for year beginning June, 1914.

HONORARY PRESIDENT	H. R. H. The Duchess of Connaught
PRESIDENT	Mrs. J. S. Hendrie
1st VICE-PRESIDENT	Mrs. John Crerar
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT	Lady Gibson
SECRETARY	Mrs Bertie Smith
ASSISTANT SECRETARY	Miss McQuesten
TREASURER	Miss G. M. Gates
AUDITOR	O. W. Main

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Mrs. H. Carpenter, Convener House Committee; Mesdames Baldwin, Myler, Burkholder, Dunn, McNeilly, Mills, G. F. Glassco, T. H. Husband, C. A. Murton, A. E. Richards, A. Beasley, G. Rutherford, W. H. Wardrope, R. S. Morris, J. M. Eastwood, G. Vallance, N. D. Galbraith, M. Pettit, A. Hatch, Armstrong, F. W. Gates, H. J. Waddie, W. A. Wood, E. D. Smith, A. Murray, L. Sey, E. G. Zealand, J. J. Morrison, W. E. Phin; Misses Crerar, Bell, Roach, Gillies, Macdonald and Burrows.

WOMEN'S CANADIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF OTTAWA

(Organized 1898.)

The years 1914-1915 will be handed down in Canadian history as years involved in the greatest world war. Instead of celebrating peace, Canada is sending her sons to aid the mother country in upholding the principles of truth and justice. And though we cannot yet foretell the ultimate issue of the gigantic struggle, we are, nevertheless, absolutely convinced that right must eventually triumph over vaunted might, and humanitarism ideals over organized oppression.

The one outstanding fact which oveshadows all others in the Society's annals during the past year is the passing away of our President, Mrs. Thos. Ahearn. Mrs. Ahearn was elected President in 1903, remaining in office until November, 1914. During those years she gave generously of her time and talents for the welfare of the Society, and will long be held in loving remembrance.

In looking over the records we find that two public, one special, four general, and eleven executive meetings were held during the year.

In June, 1914, the Ontario Historical Society held its annual meeting in Ottawa, with headquarters at the Chateau Laurier. This Society was represented by Mrs. Walter Armstrong, M'me Rheaume and Mrs. Redmond Quain.

The opening meeting of our Society was held on October 9th, when Mr. Clarance M. Warner delivered an address on "Canada if Germany should win." In November, at the general meeting, Mrs. Walter Armstrong gave an account of the annual meeting of the Ontario Historical Society, and Mrs Simpson one on the Peace Celebration and the celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Lundy's Lane, held at Niagara Falls, Ontario, July 25th.

The transactions of the year consisted of a series of papers on French treaties in their relation to Canada.

"St. Germain-en-laye," Miss M. Casey.
"Treaty of Rhyswick," Mme. Gerin.
"Treaty of Utrecht," Mme. Rheaume.
"Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle," Mme. Selievre.

The Society was instrumental in having erected on Nepean Point, through the kindness of the Honourable Robert Rogers, and with the cooperation of Mr. Thos. Ahearn, an historic relic—one of the International Boundary Posts in use near the River St. Croix to mark the boundary between Canada and the United States. This post was a gift to the City of Ottawa from Dr. W. F. King, Director of the Dominion Observatory, and given by the City into the care of the Women's Canadian Historical Society.

On the 4th of June, 1914, the late Mrs. Thos. Ahearn turned the first sod for the foundation stone of the monument erected on Nepean Point in memory of Champlain.

A testimonial was presented to Mrs. J. B. Simpson in acknowledgement of her valuable services as Recording Secretary for a period of six years. Mrs. Simpson, having been appointed English Secretary to the Historic Landmarks Association, was unable to give her time to the Historical Society.

Mrs. Braddish Billings was appointed to represent thir Society on the Council of the Landmarks Association and at the annual meeting of the Ontario Historical Society to be held in June, 1915.

Mrs. J. B. Simpson was appointed delegate to the celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Lundy's Lane and to the annual meeting of the Royal Society of Canada.

The following have been elected Honorary Members during the year: Dr. W. F. King, Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., Dr. James Bonar, Mr. Thos. Ahearn, Dr. Jas. Robertson, Mr. Clarance M. Warner and Mrs. Rubidge.

The officers of the Society for the ensuing year are:

PATRONESS.................. H. R. H. The Duchess of Connaught
HON. PRESIDENTS.................. Lady Borden, Lady Laurier
PRESIDENT.................................. Lady Sifton
HON. VICE-PRESIDENT........................ Lady Foster
VICE-PRESIDENTS—Mrs. J. L. McDougall, Mme. L. N. Rheaume, Mrs. R. H. McLean, Mrs. Otto Klotz, Mme. Selievre, Mrs. R. H. Ells, Mrs. Walter Armstrong, Mrs. I. J. Christie, Mrs. G. N. Newcomb, Mrs A. Shortt, Mrs. J. B. Simpson, Miss Eva Read.
REC. SECRETARY.............................. Mrs. Gullock
COR. SECRETARY...................... Mrs. Braddish Billings
TREASURER......................... Miss Lina G. Rothwell
LIBRARIAN.............................. Miss Eva Read
AUDITOR.................................. Mr. J. D. Fraser
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Mrs. H. H. Bligh, Mrs. A. E. Attwood, Mrs. T. P. Foran, Mrs. R. Quain, Mrs. Fauvel, Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, Mrs. Robert Brown, Mrs. A. F. Bishop, Miss Mutchmore, Miss Drysdale.

The correspondence included about one hundred and twenty letters received, besides pamphlets, lists of publications, etc.

The foreign correspondence is confined to a strong protest from some sixteen of the French Universities against the accusation of Germany, as to France being the sole cause of the present war.

Our connection with various American Institutions is broadening, and now extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific with a corresponding interchange of publications.

In October a request was received from New Orleans to have the Society represented at the celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

At the request of the Ontario Historical Society an invitation was sent to the American Historical Society inviting that society to hold its next annual meeting in Ottawa.

Congratulations were sent to Lady Borden and Lady Foster for honors conferred by His Gracious Majesty King George V., upon Sir R. L. Borden and Sir Geo. E. Foster.

Letters of sympathy with the Society in the death of the President, Mrs. Thos. Ahearn, were received from Mr. Clarance M. Warner, President of the Ontario Historical Society, and from the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto.

The Treasurer's annual statement showed receipts to be $663.74, disbursements $604.14, leaving a balance on hand at the close of the year of $59.60.

A large number of books, papers and pamphlets have been received from Canada, United States, and Sweden, and have been catalogued, the Society sending its publications in exchange.

MRS. CAROLYN GULLOCK,
Hon. Rec. Secy.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (St. Thomas.)

(Organized 1896.)

Officers for 1914-1915.

PRESIDENT	Mrs. J. H. Wilson
1st VICE-PRESIDENT	Mrs. J. S. Robertson
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT	Mrs. D. J. Curtis
3rd VICE-PRESIDENT	Mrs. J. M. Green
4th VICE-PRESIDENT	Mrs. W. H. Murch
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY	Mrs. J. H. Jones
RECORDING SECRETARY	Mrs. G. Symington
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY	Mrs. A. E. Marlatt
TREASURER	Mrs. G. Symington
AUDITOR	Col. E. H. Caughill

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Officers and the following ladies: Mesdames A. Leitch, E. H. Caughill, H. Heard, J. H. Carrie, Mosford, J. W. Stewart, Holtby, E. A. Smith, W. H. King and Miss Bowes.

The Society has a membership of 100, and held three meetings during the year.

Owing to the war, and the demands upon the time and attention of our members, who are also active members of the Red Cross and other war relief associations, it was not considered advisable to hold our regular afternoon meetings this season.

Two very enjoyable evening meetings were held, one in November, at the residence of Graham Symington, and one in February at the residence of Col. Robertson. There was a good attendance, including the husbands of many of our members.

In addition to the usual papers, our programme included music and refreshments. At the November meeting Mrs. J. D. Curtis read a paper on "Belgium," aided by a map executed by our clever artist, Mr. Waterbury; it gave a clear, condensed idea of the seat of war. Miss Bristow's paper on "Antwerp" also strongly appealed to the audience. At the meeting in February Mrs. Holtby gave a paper of unusual excellence on "Turkey," in connection with which was a sketch of the (Canadian) Hero of Kars, read by Miss McLachlin.

To the needs of the hour the W. H. S. contributed ten dollars to the Patriotic Fund from cash on hand. We sent 200 cholera belts to the men from Elgin Co. and are contributing four dozen pairs of socks monthly to the C. W. C. A.

WOMEN'S CAN. HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF TORONTO.

(Organized Nov. 19th, 1895.)

Officers for year beginning Nov., 1914.

HONORARY PRESIDENT .... Lady Hendrie
PRESIDENT .... Miss M. Agnes FitzGibbon (died May 17th, 1915)
1st VICE-PRESIDENT .... Miss Mickle
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT .. .. Mrs. Jas. Bain
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY .... Mrs. Seymour Corley
RECORDING SECRETARY .... Miss Roberts
TREASURER .... Miss Chauncey Tocque
AUDITOR .. .. Miss Annie Ashworth
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Mrs. Tyrrell, Miss MacCallum, Mrs. Morphy, Mrs. H. H. Robertson, Mrs. Gordon MacKenzie, Mrs. Horace Eaton.

In August, 1914, at the call of the former President (Mrs. Forsyth Grant), this Society appointed a Red Cross Committee which has done admirable work, having sent soldiers' comforts, hospital supplies and sheets to University base hospital.

The Society has a membership of 208, which shows an increase of 23, and held 6 public meetings during the year. The loss by death of the President, Miss M. A. FitzGibbon, is much regretted. The Society has issued publication No. 13, containing much valuable historical material.

Papers and addresses during the year:

"Impressions Received in England at the Opening of the War," by Miss FitzGibbon.

"Causes of the Present War," by Prof. Mavor.

"Sir Francis Bond Head," by Rev. Canon Duckworth.

"Extracts from the Diary of Mr. Gibson, 1858," by Mrs. J. B. Tyrrell.

"Early Women of Canada," by Miss Emily P. Weaver.

"Extracts from Letters from Daughter in Austria," by Mr. Robt. Stark.

YORK PIONEER AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Toronto).

(Organized 1869.)

Officers for year beginning Feb., 1915.

HONORARY PRESIDENT .... Daniel Lamb
PRESIDENT.... .... Wm. Crocker
VICE-PRESIDENTS—W. D. McIntosh, Alex. Gibb, Ed. Galley, Alex. E. Wheeler and James L. Hughes, LL.D.
SECRETARY.. .... J. Wightman Millar
TREASURER.... .... J. G. Hughes
AUDITORS .. .. W. A. Parsons and John Hawley
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE —J. C. Moor (chairman), H. W. Joselin, G. J. St. Leger, Robt. W. Doan, Capt. D. F. Jessopp.

The Society has a membership of 988, and during the year held twelve monthly meetings, at which the following papers and addresses were delivered:

"Prison Reform," by Dr. J. T. Gilmour.

"Value of the Pioneer Spirit," by Rev. R. J. Hutcheson.

"Indians of North and South America," by Dr. R. B. Orr.

"Trees of Toronto," by Mr. J. McP. Ross.

"Street Naming in Toronto," by Mr. E. J. Hathaway.

"Autobiographical Sketch of his Life," by Chas. Unwin, P.L.S.

"Early Methodist Church on Yonge Street," by Mr. Wm. Harrison.

"Trip to the British Isles and France," by Mr. W. H. Joselin.

"Meeting House and Temple at Sharon," by Mr. J. D. Graham.

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